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HISTORY
OF THE
^{1st.}
FIRST REGIMENT
INFANTRY
^{2d.}
NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA

(GRAY RESERVES)

1861—1911

pt. 2

BY

JAMES W. LATTA

MAJOR-GENERAL NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, RETIRED



PHILADELPHIA & LONDON
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1912

MORNING REPORT, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, COLONEL WENDELL P. BOWMAN, COMMANDING, CAMP GENERAL McCLELLAND, MOUNT GRETN, PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 14, 1892:

	Present			Absent			Aggregate		
	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total	Officers	Enlisted Men	Total
Field and staff.....	7	5	12	1	..	1	8	5	13
Company A. Captain Charles Evans Rodgers.....	3	54	57	..	..	..	3	54	57
Company B. Captain William Ewing.....	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
Company C. Captain Milton W. Orme.....	2	58	60	..	..	..	2	58	60
Company D. Captain Harry J. Crump.....	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
Company E. First Lieutenant Charles P. Hunt, commanding	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
Company F. Captain William Brod.....	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
Company G. Captain A. L. Williams.....	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
Company H. Captain Clarence T. Kensil.....	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
Company I. Captain Thomas H. P. Todd.....	2	60	62	..	..	..	2	60	62
Company K. First Lieutenant Charles F. Hess, commanding	3	60	63	..	..	..	3	60	63
	35	597	632	1	..	1	36	597	633

The field and staff as unofficially reported were as follows: Colonel, Wendell P. Bowman; major, J. Lewis Good, commanding first battalion; Captain Jas. Muldoon, commanding second battalion; adjutant, Robt. G. Stinson; quartermaster, F. P. Koons; surgeon, Alexis DuPont Smith; assistant surgeons, Edw. Martin and Norton Downs; chaplain, Rev. Saml. D. McConnell, D.D.; sergeant-major, H. J. Mehard; quartermaster-sergeant, L. E. F. Toboldt; commissary-sergeant, John C. Sheain; drum-major, Wm. D. Baker.

Then followed the inspections of the Second and Third Regiments, the battalion of State Fencibles, the Gray Invincibles, and the Battery, the whole concluding with a review by the commander-in-chief. And when the work was over General Dechert and the regimental commanders were each heartily congratulated by the governor in warm expressions of approval of the appearance and manifest efficiency of officers and men. The days fol-

lowing were uneventful, save the speculative ventures of opinion as to a further movement westward.

Resistance to the enforcement of law and order at Homestead was on the wane. The formidable force, "the largest, perhaps," said General Snowden in his official report, "that any sheriff in the history of our race has had at his call," had from its very strength accomplished its purpose without bloodshed. The law was coming to its own again. It was evident it could soon maintain itself of itself. At least a reserve could be safely dispensed with. Hence General Dechert, who had been ordered to hold his brigade "in readiness to move at short notice until relieved," his services being no longer required in the field, was on Tuesday, the 19th of July, directed to break his camp, relieve his troops from further duty, and return them by the most practicable railway route to their respective rendezvous. These orders promptly put in process of execution, the regiments were soon after dismissed at their several armories, with Camp General William McClelland, Mount Gretna, and the Homestead riots of 1892 but a memory.

The crisis seemingly over, and there appearing no further need for so large a body of troops, the homeward movement from the seat of the disturbance began on the 27th of July, when the force was reduced to three regiments, the Fifth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, a battalion of the Tenth, Battery B, and the Sheridan Troop, with General Wiley remaining in command. From time to time other regiments were relieved, but it was not deemed prudent to deprive the civil authorities of all military support until some time thereafter, and the last regiment to leave, the Sixteenth, was not finally withdrawn until the 13th of October.

The volume of official comment on this campaign is of intense interest and much value. The following brief extracts from General Snowden's exhaustive, comprehensive, and well-digested official report (Adjutant-General's Report, 1892) are of special moment:

A concentration of so large a body of soldiers from far distant parts, with such full ranks, without previous notice, in so short a time, was never before, I believe, accomplished by any troops. . . .

Officers and men hurried from all parts of the country as far away as New Orleans, Boston, Maine, Texas, Montana, and the West, as rapidly as

steam could carry them, and some abroad used the cable to show their willingness to come. . . .

The campaign is not without valuable results and information. It showed the staff to be intelligent and efficient, an organization of which the State may well be proud, and of which the advantages are incalculable. It proved that the claim so confidently put forth that the division could be concentrated in a few hours in any part of the State was well founded. The rapidity and the strength with which it assembled surpassed expectation. On the eleventh of July the First Brigade showed a percentage of 96.6 for duty; on the twelfth the division had present 93.8 per centum, and on the nineteenth, the highest mark, a proportion of the whole force present and under arms of 95.3 per centum. *In the First Regiment every place was filled except one.* [Italics the author's.]

It is rarely that a disturbance of such magnitude as that at Homestead, arousing antagonism so bitter and intense, remained so distinctly local. Localized though as were its actualities, its political significance, so it was asserted, touched the nation's farthest boundary. Its effect, if conjecture was well founded, was marvellous. It uprooted a powerful political party that with but a brief interruption had held dominant sway for upward of thirty years. It swept it from control, in the end, not only of the executive but of the legislative councils, and disturbed an economic policy through which the country had grown to huge prosperity. But the country was not content under the new dispensation. The thrift that was promised had not materialized. The new régime had brought shrinkage instead of expansion, contraction rather than enlargement, with labor idle, capital stagnant.

The effect of this change, operative but for a single presidential term, had vivid illustration some years afterward from a political platform in a town in western Pennsylvania with a larger labor population than any outside the greater cities. A speaker forceful, logical, impressive, of ready resources, was addressing an audience that crowded the town's Opera House to its doors, made up mostly of workingmen. He was extolling the virtues of the Republican party, laying special emphasis upon the results of its policies, the thrift that had followed its achievements, how employment was plentiful and disturbances few, when a stentorian voice from the body of the house, apparently voicing the sentiment of those around him, cried out: "We didn't have any strikes when Cleveland was President." "Yes," came the quick retort, "but you got to get a job before you can strike."

It was the orator's triumph—a volume in a phrase. He had captured his audience, and for the rest of the evening could do with it as he pleased.

The following extracts from the annual report for 1892 of Col. Chambers McKibbin, inspector-general, are important in showing what effect the interjection of the Homestead disturbance had on the general annual inspections as at first scheduled:

My duties during the past year were different from the ordinary routine, the placing of the Guard in the field at Homestead necessitating a remodeling of the plans formulated for the year's work of this department. . . .

This tour of duty afforded an opportunity to observe the Guard from a new standpoint. Called into the field without warning, and without time to make such arrangements as are considered necessary prior to a summer encampment, the various organizations reported with such equipment as was deemed requisite for the duty at hand. In this shape they were inspected, the First Brigade at Mt. Gretna and the Second and Third Brigades and the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry at Homestead. The inspections were carried out on the rigid lines laid down by the Pennsylvania system; there was no passing over of defects and no lowering of the standard, but the ceremony was performed precisely as in the summer camps of instruction. It was a severe test, but the result proved the often-repeated assertion that the Guard of Pennsylvania was organized for service. Everything was found to be in the condition expected when the troops are in the field for an ordinary encampment.

The First Regiment, with an aggregate of 633, 1 absent, and 632 present, a percentage of attendance of 99.8, secured a general average of 89.3, and a figure of efficiency of 89.2. It stood second on the list. Its active competitor, the Thirteenth, with an aggregate of 467, 9 absent, 458 present, a percentage of attendance of 98.2, a general average of 94.5, and a figure of efficiency of 92.7, led it, as it did all other regiments, in the State.

The First Regiment qualified every man on its rolls at the close of the rifle practice season on November 14, 1892: 59 sharpshooters, 540 marksmen—a total of 599, being an increase of 148 over the record of 1891. The company average was 58.4. Two other regiments, eight companies each, the Twelfth and Thirteenth, also qualified every officer and man; the Twelfth, 484, with a company average of 58.7, and the Thirteenth, 450, with a company average of 58.1.

Of this achievement Colonel Bowman in his Orders No. 40, December 30, 1892, speaks as follows:

You have the distinguished honor of being the first and only regiment of ten companies in the National Guard of this Commonwealth to qualify every member on its rolls as a sharpshooter or marksman.

You stand to day a compact body of trained officers and soldiers numbering 599, and every man a sharpshooter or marksman, being within 46 of the maximum strength allowed by law in time of peace.

And Major Herbert Cox, the brigade inspector of rifle practice, in his annual report of 1892 adds his tribute as follows:

Too much credit cannot be given the officers and men of the First Regiment for their success in qualifying every man on the rolls. This result was only obtained after hard work and much personal inconvenience and expense on the part of the members of that regiment. A great deal is due to the intelligent and efficient services of Lieutenant Thomas D. McGlathery, inspector of rifle practice. Last winter he gave lectures to the officers and non-commissioned officers of each company upon the manufacture and use of the rifle and the proper adjustment of the sights and wind gauge, at the same time giving each one personal instruction in the aiming and sighting drills.

"The Potter trophy, to become the property of the organization first winning it three times, was won by the team of the First Regiment" with the following score: Musician Theo. F. Shonert, Company H, 86; Lieutenant A. W. Deane, Company D, 84; Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, 81; Corporal H. L. Cooper, Company C, 69. Total, 320. A second, also a Potter prize of four silver collar badges, was won by the team of Company D, First Regiment, with a score of 143. In the regimental match the First Regiment was seventh on the list with a score of 314, and in the Coleman match, third, with a score of 417.

"The superiority of Pennsylvania marksmanship was manifested in the interstate rifle competitions at Sea Girt, New Jersey, in the month of September. On this occasion the Pennsylvania team won the two great international matches, the Hilton trophy and the Interstate, the latter by the highest score (1051) shot in all the eighteen years since the competition began." The New York team scored 998, the District of Columbia 990, and the New Jersey team 992. The First Regiment contribution to the Interstate match was Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, who made the highest individual score, 93; and Musician T. F. Shonert, who stood sixth, with a score of 88. On the Hilton trophy match Mehard was eleventh, with a score of 82, and Shonert, twelfth, with a score of 80.

The Board of Officers subsequently recognized the participation of their own people in Pennsylvania's significant success, in this international competition by the presentation of a badge of appropriate design and ornate construction, the outside circle a wreath of green and gold leaves, top a bull's-eye, bottom a bow-knot, field of turquoise blue enamel, centre a United States shield and Springfield rifle, inscribed *Interstate and Hilton Trophy*, suspended from a bar with inscription, *State Team, 1892*. Upon the reverse was the following: "Presented to Sergeant-Major Harry J. Mehard and Musician Theodore F. Shonert by the Board of Officers, First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., for Distinguished Marksmanship, Pennsylvania State Team, Sea Girt, September 9, 1892."

Company H still continued to preserve its touch with the command from which its early membership was largely recruited. On August 31, 1892, under the command of Captain Clarence T. Kensil, it paraded to attend a reunion and campfire of the 118th Pennsylvania Corn Exchange Regiment at the Falls of Schuylkill.

The commemorative ceremonies attendant upon the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus, October 12, 1892, had their more significant demonstration in the city of New York, where its observance, officially designated as the "Columbian Celebration," had its greater prominence in the military and naval displays. The 12th, the anniversary day itself, was assigned to the military. In a well-constructed descriptive story of the occasion it was said that "the metropolis had already illustrated her ability in the art of entertainment with the school parade, the naval pageant, the Catholic societies parade, and the magnificent fireworks exhibition from the bridge; but by far the greatest and most successful of all the events of the Columbian celebration was the brilliant military parade of the 12th." In this parade, composed of troops from the regular army, marines and sailors from the fleet in the harbor, the National Guard of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and other States, a significant feature was the First Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Robert P. Dechert; the more so as the service uniform in which it appeared was

in conspicuous contrast, and not to its disadvantage, with the full-dress uniforms of the other troops.

The regimental orders for the occasion published October 7, 1892, issued pursuant to general orders from brigade headquarters, announced that the regiment would participate "in the Columbian celebration in New York City on October 12," prescribed for the occasion the service uniform, campaign hats, heavy marching order, with this modification: "The enlisted men will carry their overcoats rolled inside the rubber blankets tied at each end and thrown over the left shoulder." Another modification—Major, now Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good, with First Lieutenant Eugene J. Kensil, Company H, as acting adjutant, and First Sergeant William B. Johnson, Company G, as acting sergeant-major, was assigned to the first battalion, composed of Companies E, F, G, H, and I, and Captain, now Major Albert L. Williams, with First Lieutenant Artemas W. Deane, Company D, as acting adjutant, and First Sergeant F. H. Pierce, Company A, as acting sergeant-major, was assigned to the second, composed of Companies C, B, A, K, and D.

The field and staff were directed to appear mounted, and it was announced that on the morning of the parade the brigade inspector would inspect the brigade and men not uniformed as prescribed would not be permitted to parade.

The first call was sounded on the morning of the 12th at the armory at 6.10, the assembly at 6.20, and at 6.30, under the command of Col. Wendell P. Bowman, the regiment moved out of the armory direct for the railway station, whence it entrained for New York, where it arrived promptly on its scheduled time.

The parade, under the command of Gen. Martin T. McMahon as chief marshal, well remembered by all the Pennsylvania soldiers who ever served in the old Sixth Army Corps as its distinguished adjutant-general, began its movement from Bowling Green promptly at ten o'clock, over the following route: From the Battery at the foot of Broadway to Fourth Street, thence west, passing around Washington Square, to Fifth Avenue, up Fifth Avenue to Fourteenth Street, Fourth Avenue to Seventeenth, along Fifth Avenue from Seventeenth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, Central Park, where it was disbanded.

A New York correspondent in his review of the display of the twelfth said: "A noted feature of the great military display in this city yesterday was the admirable appearance and soldierly bearing of the Philadelphia troops, consisting of the First Brigade National Guard, commanded by Brig.-Gen. R. P. Decker, numbering 2400 trained soldiers."

The Pennsylvanians had fourth place in the column, preceded by the United States regulars, the naval brigade, the New York troops, and followed by the New Jersey regiments, the Connecticut regiments, and the Grand Army. The Sixth Regiment, Col. John W. Schall, four hundred and forty-seven strong, had the right of the First Brigade. "The First Regiment, Col. Wendell P. Bowman, followed. This command had six hundred men and a drum corps. The men carried no knapsacks, but each one had an india-rubber oiled blanket rolled up over his shoulder and presented a novel sight. The appearance of the regiment was splendid." Another comment reads: "The band of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, which was uniformed much like the Sixth, marched in single file. The regiment's platoon front was good, and better marching than some of the other troops brought appreciative applause. Nearly the full strength of the regiment had turned out—ten companies, in all. Colonel Bowman was in command. His men had the air of veterans and looked formidable on the march."

The Second Regiment, Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, with nearly six hundred men in line, followed the First; then came the four hundred men of the Third Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Thomas H. Maginnis, the battalion of State Fencibles, Major William A. Witherup, with the Gray Invincibles, Captain Charles W. Hailstock, bringing up the rear.

As the Philadelphia soldiers [said the special correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin*] turned into Fifth Avenue from Fourteenth Street (a good point of observation) the great crowd at that point cheered them lustily, and their perfect marching and soldierly bearing attracted general attention, for there was no glitter or unnecessary display about the Quaker City boys, as they wore the same regulation blue, hard-service uniform they donned when they were so suddenly called out to proceed to the Homestead riots, and where they did such hard and protracted service. "Here comes the Homestead soldiers" could be heard along the line as the "Boys in Blue" passed up Fifth Avenue, and the command looked ready to go into service

then and there, as they were encumbered with no unnecessary tazzery, and they marched along only to the music of a large life and drum corps, and it was practically the same body of men who were on duty at Homestead, transferred to the streets of New York.

The *Philadelphia Call* of October 13, adds:

The Pennsylvania soldiers made a grand appearance in the big parade at New York. They were not decked out as most of the militiamen were, but when it came to marching and to the exhibition of soldierly qualities the boys from Pennsylvania were undoubtedly and unquestionably next to the regulars. All the way from the Post Office building up Broadway and out Fifth Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street were our National Guardsmen cheered as no other division of the great parade was cheered.

And the *New York World* of the same date continues:

The First Regiment, also from Philadelphia, was equipped in the modern style, with no knapsacks, and the blankets wound round the shoulders in a big roll, like a cross between a parade scarf and a life-preserver. This regiment alone, of all that had passed thus far, seemed to have "caught on to the curves," so to speak, of the avenue. Its lines were dressed over to the east side of the avenue before the stand was reached, and the files went by the Governor pointed straight up the street and with an even front.

And to this same uniform question General Snowden in his official report for 1892 contributes this sentence: "A recent parade of the First Brigade in New York in the service dress was received with great approbation and shows that the simple uniform still answers the purpose for which it was designed."

The regiment was again in the hands of its old entertainers, the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, and at the conclusion of the parade the recipient at its armory, as of yore, of that generous hospitality and attentive courtesy with which it had become so well acquainted, and which on this occasion the Board of Officers afterward appreciatively acknowledged by suitable testimonial. The host in no haste to part with his guest, and he quite willing to stay, only permitted him to leave with margin sufficient to reach the foot of Liberty Street in time for a special scheduled for a midnight departure, which after a fairly expeditious run delivered the regiment at its home destination, thus closing a successful and eventful participation in the great military pageant of New York's Columbian celebration of 1892.

The regimental banners were on the outer walls; 1892 was a banner year for the First Regiment. Summoned at 2.30 in the morning for the field, at ten it left the armory fully armed and equipped, with 581 present and but 52 absentees, "the next day every place filled except one," and before three o'clock, twelve hours after its summons, it was at its destination, one hundred and three miles away; it presented for inspection at the annual muster 632 of an aggregate, 36 officers and 597 enlisted men, with but one absentee; it furnished two soldiers, one-sixth of the team that won for Pennsylvania both of the international matches, the one the Interstate match won by "the highest score shot in all the eighteen years since the competition began," the highest individual score having been made by the regimental sergeant-major; it qualified as sharpshooter or marksmen every member out of the 599 on the rolls of the regiment; it scored a triumph, won the plaudits of enthusiastic crowds, secured the encomiums of the critically observing correspondent in the great military pageant, the crowning incident in New York's international celebration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of the continent. A page bright in story; an era in the chronicles brilliant and impressive!

The commission of Lieut.-Col. Thomas E. Huffington expired by limitation July 26, 1892. He declined a re-election and thus severed a connection which, beginning January 10, 1872, had been continuous for upward of twenty years. Colonel Huffington was a private in Company F, Seventh Delaware Volunteers, July 1, 1864; corporal, July 12, 1864; captain and A. Q. M., August 1, 1864; honorably mustered out, June, 1865. On January 10, 1872, he enlisted as private in Company F, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania; was made a sergeant November 1, 1873; elected second lieutenant January 11, 1875; captain, May 31, 1875; re-elected captain June 28, 1880; major, November 14, 1885; and lieutenant-colonel, July 26, 1887. The Board of Officers in their resolutions, in which they desired to place on record their high regard and great respect for him and their regret at his retirement, after briefly summarizing his military career, among other things, said: "That we are ever mindful of his high soldierly attainments, trained tactical abilities, painstaking and thoughtful; his skill as drill-master, whether as

a commandant or subaltern; and his faithful discharge of all committee work entrusted to him have secured for him a record of enviable distinction; and his judgment has materially aided in maintaining for the regiment the high place it has ever so worthily held."

An election to fill the vacancy, with Col. John W. Schall, of the Sixth Regiment, to conduct it, was held August 22, 1892, when Major J. Lewis Good was unanimously elected lieutenant-colonel. As the commission of Major Good had expired on the 11th of August, the order for an election for major was included in that for lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Albert L. Williams, of Company G, was selected to fill the vacant majority caused by not only the expiration of Major Good's commission by limitation, but as well by his advancement to the lieutenant-colonelcy. Captain Gustavus K. Morehead was advanced from his first lieutenancy to be Company G's captain, September 13, 1892.

Captain Kirk W. Magill, of Company A, who had been a faithful, energetic soldier from his enlistment, January 1, 1876, and had risen in his company through all the grades in the end to be its captain, resigned June 6, 1892. He was succeeded by Captain Charles Evans Rodgers, July 8, 1892, advanced from the first lieutenancy to which he had been elected February 24, 1888. The commission of Captain William Ewing, of Company B, expired August 31, 1892, and on the same day First Lieutenant William S. Allen, who had been promoted from his second lieutenancy to succeed First Lieutenant William Cairns, deceased, was elected captain. On November 30, 1891, Captain George Eiler, Jr., captain of Company F since November 30, 1885, and previously in its ranks and a subaltern since November 1, 1875, resigned, and was succeeded, January 4, 1892, by the advancement of William Brod from first lieutenant to captain. Captain Alexander J. Diamond resigned his captaincy of Company K on October 4, 1891. He was succeeded by Frank M. Earle, his first lieutenant, who held his captaincy only until June 6, 1892, when, he in turn resigning, Walter E. Torr was, on November 22, 1892, taken from the ranks of the company, where he had been both private and sergeant, and elected to the captaincy.

During the months of January, February and March of the

year 1893, in accordance with directions contained in General Orders No. I, current series, from the headquarters of the National Guard, the brigade inspectors, under the direction of the inspector-general, made an inspection of the several organizations at their respective armories, and subsequently, as instructed, made a detailed report of each inspection. The brigade inspector of the First Brigade, Major Frank G. Sweeney, set apart the evenings from February 17 to March 1 for the inspections of the First Regiment, a company for each evening, and in his report, besides his tabulated ratings, spoke generally as follows:

The First Regiment made a very superior record at its inspection. Out of a total strength of 572 officers and men it paraded 551, thereby evidencing a state of discipline that reflects the highest credit upon the organization. While all the companies of this command made an excellent showing, I found it especially difficult to determine the relative standing of companies H, E, F, and I, the inspection of any one of which would have been altogether creditable to regular troops. Captain Kensil's command (H), however, deserves special mention for attendance, in that it has presented at three successive inspections the full complement of officers and men.

CHAPTER IX

1893-1898, INAUGURATION PRESIDENT CLEVELAND--BATTALION MAJORS AUTHORIZED--ESCORT LIBERTY BELL FOR CHICAGO--TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT DEDICATION--MIDWAY PLAISANCE EXHIBITION--CHURCH SERVICES, ARMORY--ANNIVERSARIES--ENCAMPMENTS--INSPECTIONS, ANNUAL AND SPRING--RIFLE PRACTICE, COMPETITIONS, RESULTS--GRANT MEMORIAL DEDICATION, NEW YORK--CINCINNATI WASHINGTON MONUMENT DEDICATION, FAIRMOUNT PARK--WAR DECLARED--REGIMENT VOLUNTEERS

In his General Order No. 1, issued from division headquarters, February 13, 1893, General Snowden announced that by direction of the governor and commander-in-chief the division would assemble at Washington, D. C., to participate in the parade of March 4, 1893, incident to the inauguration of the Hon. Grover Cleveland as President of the United States. Pursuant to this general order, transmitted through brigade headquarters, amplified with instructions in more specific detail, Colonel Bowman's order followed, directing that the regiment, in full service uniform, would form at 12.20 p. m. on Friday, March 3, 1893, at the armory, to proceed thence to Washington, D. C., via the Pennsylvania Railroad, from the depot, Broad Street and Washington Avenue.

The directions for the movement were promptly executed, and at 12.30 the regiment left the armory, with Col. Wendell P. Bowman in command, in its usual creditable strength, Adjutant Robert G. Stinson and a complete staff on duty with him. Lieutenant-Colonel Good, with First Lieutenant Charles P. Hunt, of Company E, as acting adjutant, and First Sergeant George C. Shoch, of Company F, as acting sergeant-major, was in command of the first battalion; and Major Williams, with First Lieutenant Charles F. Hess, of Company K, as acting adjutant, and First Sergeant Theodore Lammot, of Company D, as acting sergeant-major, of the Second.

The journey was completed with no more than the delays un-

avoidably attendant upon the movement of great crowds, and the regiment landed within a convenient distance of the post-office building, the one of the public buildings with several others designated for the quarters of the troops of the First Brigade. Assembling in front of the building at 11.15 on the morning of the 4th of March, the command moved thence to A Street, N. E., where with its right resting on Front, the First Brigade had been directed to form. Pending the inaugural ceremonies, the troops were permitted to stack arms and be dismissed. "A violent snow-storm accompanied by an intensely cold wind made the parade, and especially the delay of waiting for it, a severe trial." It was a relief then when the bugles sent echoing through the gloom the welcome notes of the assembly that started the column on its route, despite the fact that there was a long wait still in store for the far-off rear.

The column moved west on Pennsylvania Avenue to Washington Circle, where it was dismissed. It was reviewed by the President from his stand, marked by the national flags on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House; at Twenty-second and Pennsylvania Avenue by the grand marshal; and on the west side of Washington Circle the division was reviewed by the governor and commander-in-chief and the division commander.

Colonel Bowman's order that directed the movement to the Capitol and made provisions for what was to be done while there concluded with the paragraph: "The regiment will leave Washington, D. C., at 7.30 o'clock p. m., March 4, 1893, to return to its home rendezvous." Through a railway management and military manœuvring that had profited by experience the direction as to the hour of departure was carried out as explicitly as it had been given, and the home rendezvous was reached with but a reasonable delay and with inconveniences due almost solely to the weather's inclemency.

Official comment from superior headquarters was as follows, by General Dechert in his annual report:

The brigade took part with the division in the parade in honor of the inauguration of the President of the United States on March 4 last. The troops were satisfactorily transported to Washington and return and presented a creditable appearance in the parade, although the weather was inclement. While on this tour of duty the command was quartered in dif-

ferent public buildings of the U. S. Government, as assigned by the local committee, and under the circumstances it received the best accommodations that could have been furnished.

And General Snowden said in his:

The division assembled in Washington to attend the inauguration of the President on the 4th of March last. It was concentrated and the parts returned to their several stations without incident, other than again proving a capacity to assemble at any feasible place within a few hours without difficulty. . . . While a movement of that kind is attended by more or less fatigue and inconvenience, it is an exercise of great value, in affording useful training to commanding and staff officers, and as an object-lesson of much importance. No other State can with such ease mass a force approaching the division in size so far from home and the Federal Government cannot rival the movement without vast expense and considerable delay.

In addition to the usual and regular company drills during five nights in the week, the companies were instructed in battalion drills on five occasions with three companies to a battalion, and on ten with two, fifteen in all. And again on ten separate occasions, with two companies at a time, special instructions were given in guard mount and sentinel duty. On six different evenings, two, three, and four companies each, special drills and instruction were given non-commissioned officers, and they were also on two others drilled in both company and battalion movements. On every Monday, as announced on the anniversary day, until further orders the commissioned officers were directed to assemble at the armory at 8.30 o'clock "for the purpose of securing a uniform interpretation of the new drill regulations and manual of guard duty."

On March 24 there was published a regimental order that paraded the regiment in full-dress uniform on Wednesday evening, April 5, at the armory at 8.15 o'clock for inspection, the presentation of trophies and medals won at rifle practice during the season of 1892, and other ceremonies.

Leading incidents and prominent happenings make April of 1893 a busy month for the chronicler.

On April 4 the regiment lost the very valuable services of First Lieutenant Thomas D. McGlathery as inspector of rifle practice, his resignation forced upon him by reason of the urgent demands of his private business. The position remained vacant until February 19, 1894, when the energetic and capable Pearson S. Conrad was restored to his old place and named as first

lieutenant and inspector of rifle practice in McGlathery's stead. On March 2, 1893, Assistant Surgeon Edward Martin was promoted to be surgeon of the Third Regiment, and on March 17 Assistant Surgeon Norton Downs resigned. Walter D. Green was on the 11th of April appointed assistant surgeon to succeed Martin promoted, and on the same day Lawrence Slocum Smith was named as assistant surgeon, vice Downs resigned.

The regiment celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of its organization on Wednesday, April 19, by a street parade in full-dress uniform. The first call was sounded at 3.40, the assembly at 3.45, and the command, accompanied by the Veteran Corps, field and staff mounted, with band and field music, left the armory at four o'clock on the afternoon following the route usually prescribed, the parade concluding with a dress parade in front of the Union League.

In Order No. 17, of April 22, "the colonel commanding with profound sorrow" announced the death of Col. William McMichael, which occurred in the city of New York on the 21st of April.

Thus [so read the order] the regiment is called upon to record the death of another of its distinguished and patriotic commanding officers. Colonel McMichael served his country with distinction as an officer in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion and was no less renowned as an eminent citizen and able lawyer. As the commanding officer of this regiment his administration was eminently successful and we revere his name and memory.

Out of respect for the patriotic dead the flag on the armory will be placed at half staff until after the burial of the deceased, and the regimental colors will be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

In response to the request of the Joint Special Committee of the Select and Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on the "World's Fair," the regiment in full-dress uniform paraded with the brigade on the afternoon of April 24, 1893, to participate in the ceremonies incident to the removal of the old Liberty Bell from Independence Hall to the Pennsylvania railway station at Thirty-second and Market Streets on its way for exhibition at the World's Fair at Chicago, Illinois.

There seems neither suggestive incident nor announced commemoration that should have brought the attendance of the First Regiment at divine worship at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church in full-dress uniform, with side-arms only, field music

without instruments, on Sunday, April 30, 1893, at four o'clock in the afternoon, into any special prominence, but the journals of the next day gave the demonstration heavy display headlines and a column or so of matter. There was, to be sure, accompanying the regiment and adding to the impressiveness of the occasion, the Veteran Corps, the division commander, Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden, with his staff, and the brigade commander, Brig.-Gen. Robert P. Dechert, with his, and the governor had been expected.

Then the regimental chaplains had all been of genuine force in their calling, not the least of whom in strength was the present chaplain and rector of St. Stephen's Parish, the Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D.D., who on this occasion occupied the pulpit. Besides there was no other chaplain of the regiment who in the "Register of National Guard" could carry such a record in the column of "Service in other States and of the United States" as did Dr. McConnell: "Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, September, 1862, until June, 1865; chaplain Second Connecticut National Guard, September 30, 1878, to December 31, 1881." His sermon was of unusual power, was pretty fully reported, has been in part preserved through the newspapers, and seems entitled to a more accessible perpetuity.

The following extract is from the *Philadelphia Press* of May 1, 1893:

DR. MCCONNELL'S SERMON

Dr. McConnell's sermon was characteristic of the man. It was brilliant, and the entire regiment followed him closely in his address. His sermon was an answer to two leading questions: What is the function of the National Guard in the political, social, and economic life of the United States? and what manner of men ought they to be who are called upon to discharge such functions?

In dealing with the first question Dr. McConnell said:

"We stand at the end of a long process which reaches back many centuries. That whole process we call the achievement of liberty. It is not generally borne in mind what achievement of liberty means. It means opportunity to settle serious questions of life according to our own judgment. Our War of Independence was not a rebellion against any specific oppression. Our forefathers were not oppressed. What they fought for was simply the opportunity to settle the affairs of life in whatever way they might think best. They won that opportunity. All that they achieved was a clear field, but not to sit down and do nothing.

"The question then arises—which has been in process of solution ever since—how shall free men live together in society? How shall each class of men live together and have his equal share? Much has been developed

in the settlement of this question. Then what has the National Guard to do? What does it stand for? Lord Derby said that when a strike occurs the business of society is simply to form a ring and see that each party gets fair play. This view is too narrow. Society has something more to do. The 'citizens soldiery' is society's last word. It stands for the principle of peace. It is the machine of the State to prevent such quarrels among members of a community as would interfere with the community's work. Now, in the nature of the case the National Guard is called upon to act when passions are intense.

Must Be of High Character

"To what manner of men are such high and delicate duties to be intrusted. I reply not simply to brave men. Bravery is one of the commonest and the cheapest of all virtues. Physical courage is part of the endowment of our race. It must be assumed as a possession so common that it must not be boasted of. Nor again is it simply to well-drilled men. With mercenary soldiers the drill is everything. It is their whole stock in trade. The citizen soldiery is composed of bayonets which think. The qualities that fit men for such high duties must be much nobler and much rarer than any of these.

"The National Guard must not be political partisans. They must act with parties, but must adhere loosely to their party. They are the trusted agents not of a party but of society. They are called upon to act as mediators between classes of society. They belong to one or the other, but must act with either where it may be deemed wise for the interests of the whole. The National Guardsman must be a clean man. Such high and important duties must not be intrusted to men whose personal character is such as not to ensure respect. The power in their hands is too great to be intrusted to others than men of high character."

After the services the regiment marched back to the armory and was dismissed.

Pursuant to an arrangement made by the Joint Committee of Select and Common Council for a commemoration by the city of Philadelphia of the one hundredth and seventeenth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, to include a military display, the regiment paraded with the brigade on the Fourth of July, 1893, in full dress uniform, white trousers, at 7.20 o'clock in the morning, field and staff mounted, Colonel Bowman in command.

In order that the newly elected additional majors, one in each regiment, as authorized by the Act of Assembly approved June 10, 1893 (the three it provided for at the discretion of the commander-in-chief, he had limited to two), might all take rank from the same date, the adjutant-general directed that each regiment in the division should hold an election for its additional major on the first day of July. Pursuant to these instructions Lieut.-

Col. J. Lewis Good was directed by brigade headquarters to hold such an election in the First Regiment at the armory on the evening of Thursday, July 6, at eight o'clock, and the commissioned officers were summoned thereto through the proper order from regimental headquarters. Major Clarence T. Kensil was elected, and to fill the vacancy thereby created in the captaincy of Company II, at an election held in Camp Zook on July 20 the choice fell upon the first lieutenant, Eugene J. Kensil. On July 14 George B. Zane, promoted from a duty sergeant in Company G, was appointed second lieutenant and adjutant of the first battalion; Corporal John B. Maull, of Company E, named as sergeant-major, and Corporal Frank L. Mueller, of the same company, as commissary-sergeant.

As early as June 15 it had been announced from the adjutant-general's office in general orders that under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved April 13, 1887, the several brigades of the National Guard would encamp by regiments designating the time for the First Brigade from July 15 to July 22, inclusive. The plans and purposes designed for the encampments of the previous year, the execution of which were interrupted by the Homestead disturbances, were repeated for this.

Following these directions, supplemented with such details as intermediate headquarters deemed essential to supply, changing last year's location but still retaining the name—Colonel Bowman announced the site of the year's camp as on the range of hills bordering the eastern slope of the Chester Valley at a point near Ship Road Station on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad about 28 miles from Philadelphia. And added that the camp would be known as before as "Camp Zook," in honor of Brig.-Gen. Kosenitzco Zook, whose family for several generations had lived in that immediate vicinity and who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Of the selections for the several sites for the encampments of the troops of the First Brigade, General Dechert in his annual report said: "The various sites of encampments were admirably adapted for the purpose, easy of access, with plenty of water, and in general complete in a sanitary way; and the selections reflect great credit upon the commanding officers."

There was nothing to take this encampment out of the usual.

The routine roll-calls, guard mount, parades, drills, were all announced in the customary exactitude of detail and the details were carried out with the care, precision, and effect that made the tour as resultful as had been its predecessors. Of it in his annual report, which is exhaustive, instructive, and valuable, Colonel Bowman, among the many references, conclusions, and suggestions which he presents, submits:

The conduct and discipline of the men were as satisfactory as any commanding officer could ever desire. The regiment worked like veterans, and every duty was performed with a zeal and spirit which entitle the officers and men alike to the grateful appreciation and commendation of their commanding officer.

Wednesday, the 18th, was set apart for the governor, and his arrival at 9.45 in the morning summoned the regiment to the color line for his formal reception. The annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general and inspector-general followed, and the day closed with the commander-in-chief's review. Generals Snowden and Dechert, with their respective staffs, were also present.

The regiment, so near the highest attainable last year, this year reached the "possible"—a "percentage of attendance" of 100. It carried on its rolls 39 officers and 548 enlisted men, a total of 587, and, figuratively, every officer and man answered to roll-call. The "present column" of the fall inspection report, 1893, is complete with its footings, officers 39, enlisted men 548, total 587, the "absent column" is a blank. The regiment's general average was 89.10, and its figure of efficiency with its 100 per cent. for attendance was also necessarily 89.10. But again it did not lead. This time it was third, the Eighth Regiment outstripped all others with a general average of 92.80 and a figure of efficiency of 92.80, with the Thirteenth a close second with a general average of 92.31 and a figure of efficiency of 92.31. As the same figures in both ratings indicate, both regiments had the 100 percentage of attendance; the Eighth, ten companies, with an aggregate of 586, and the Thirteenth, eight companies, with an aggregate of 471.

The following extracts from the report of the regular officer detailed by the War Department to superintend the inspections of 1893, Captain Alex Rogers, Fourth United States Cavalry, in-

dicating progress, improvement, efficiency, with the still encouraging approval, endorsement, and support of those in authority in the permanent establishment:

As the encampment was held this year by regiments, but one day could be spent with each command, and the governor instructed me to accompany him while he made his visit to each of the camps. This prevented my seeing day after day the working of any command, but it enabled me to see each regiment serving under its own colonel and supplied by its own staff officers.

The police of camp, including kitchens and sinks, was in almost every case excellent. I saw not more than half a dozen kitchens in which the entire general condition was not first-class. There were no regular troops encamped with the National Guard.

The ceremonies of parade, review, and inspection were well performed, although there were some errors, due principally to the lack of experience. The steadiness of the men in ranks was very remarkable, and although they were in heavy marching order very few men were seen to gaze about in ranks, raise their hand, or stand on one leg. There was at all drills and formations an evident desire on the part of all present to do the best possible and to reflect credit on the organization to which they belonged. Formation of companies was in many cases slow.

The regimental drills were generally very good, the colonels, almost without exception, being thoroughly conversant with their duties and steadily instructing those battalion commanders who lacked confidence at battalion drills. Some battalions did better at regimental than at battalion drill.

The discipline, so far as I was able to observe, was generally very good; the men were prompt and obedient and the spirit of discipline was very apparent. As the enlistments are only for three years, a great many men were in camp for the first time, and were necessarily not well posted in matters of etiquette. Sentinels were extremely particular about saluting, but many of the men seemed to have an idea that a soldier out of the ranks was not on duty. Their failure to salute was not due to disrespect, but seemed to come from lack of instruction, which could be easily overcome by some effort on the part of the company officers. This was shown by the fact that in some companies all the men were extremely careful about saluting. The discipline is of the kind that would give the best results under trying circumstances.

In the First, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Regiments every company qualified all its men last year. In these regiments if a man cannot learn to shoot he must go, just as if he could not learn to march. . . . At Sea Girt the Pennsylvania team in 1892 won the Hilton and the International Trophies. The soldierly spirit of the Guard is plainly shown in the interest that it takes in target practice.

The State of Pennsylvania has excellent cause to be proud of its National Guard division. Whenever they have been called upon, they have turned out promptly and in large numbers and have done their duty in a quiet, soldierly way. They are no longer regarded as "play soldiers" by anyone, but as a well-organized, well-instructed, and well-disciplined body of volunteer soldiers, who can be depended upon to carry out the orders given them and to preserve the peace.

The regiment's rifle range was considerably improved this year by the addition of two targets, one for 200 yards and one for 500 yards, making in all ten targets. The erection of bullet stops of heavy planking filled with sand in front of the firing points at 200 and 500 yards, twenty feet high, with openings corresponding to the position of the targets, the openings protected by half-inch iron plates, thus thoroughly insured safe usage of the range by stopping all wild shots.

"The erection of a first-class range," said Major Herbert Cox, brigade ordnance officer and acting inspector of rifle practice of the First Brigade, in his report for 1893, "easily accessible to members of this brigade, will be noted in the large increase of the number of qualified men this year over last year. Since the city organizations have had the use of the present range there has been an increase in the number of qualified men in this brigade of 1129 qualified men. The range was opened in August, 1892."

The First Regiment maintained the standard it established for itself last year and qualified its every officer and man, but it had increased the number on its rolls eight, so that its aggregate this year was 607, as against its 599 in 1892, and although the quality of the score necessary to become a sharpshooter had been raised, instead of 59, as was its number of sharpshooters in 1892, in 1893 it was 95, with marksmen as a consequence decreased from 540 in 1892 to 512 in 1893. The three regiments, the First, Twelfth, and Thirteenth, also again qualify their every officer and man, but this time the First Regiment's company average is 58.9, the Thirteenth 58, and the Twelfth 55.5.

In the division regimental match the Sixteenth Regiment led with a score of 351, the First Regiment was seventh with a score of 318, and the Sixteenth Regiment also won in the division skirmish match with a score of 562, with First Regiment fourth with a score of 322. The Thirteenth Regiment was not in either, the Twelfth was second in both.

Pennsylvania did not participate in the Sea Girt international matches, as they were shot at a time when its teams were otherwise employed at home, but the Thirteenth Regiment shot two invitation matches with two leading New York regiments.

the Seventh and Twenty-third, and won them both by splendid scores.

In a company contest confined to companies of the First Brigade, teams of four men, five shots each at 200 and 500 yards, Company E, of the First Regiment, won the first prize, four gold collar badges, with a score of 165, as against a score of 155, that won the second prize, made by Company A of the Sixth, and a score of 146 for the third, won by Company I, of the Sixth. The highest individual score was made by Corporal Harry Shenton, Company A, of the Sixth, 47; and the next by Private James Stewart, Company E, of the First, 44.

What was styled the "First-class Regimental Match," participated in by teams of four men each from all the regimental battalions, and separate company organizations of the First Brigade, which carried with it the Potter trophy and four gold badges with ruby bull's-eyes, was won by the team of the First Regiment, as follows: Musician, Theo. F. Shonert, Company H, with a total score of 88; First Sergeant H. L. Cooper, Company C, 84; First Lieutenant A. W. Deane, Company D, 83; and Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, 79.

Colonel Bowman in the regimental order which follows the end of the rifle practice season calls attention to the "thoughtful and well-considered report of Captain Thos. H. P. Todd, acting regimental inspector of rifle practice for the season of 1893," the publication of which, he announces, shows an honorable record of faithful service, demonstrating, too, as it does, "that the officers and men do not intend to allow the standard raised in 1892 to be lowered, but, on the contrary, that they are determined to elevate and advance it to a still higher degree of proficiency and quality"; concluding as follows:

The colonel commanding hereby makes special mention of the meritorious records made by Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant L. E. F. Toboldt and Private K. W. Magill (late captain), of Company A, by having won Veteran Gold Badges, the result of ten consecutive years of effective and efficient qualification as marksmen or sharpshooters. The possession of such a record is an honor of which any soldier may justly be proud. Your commanding officer also congratulates every officer and man upon the honorable and distinguished record thus made by the regiment and takes great pleasure in officially recording his heartiest appreciation of the hard and faithful work of the command in this most important branch of a soldier's training. With the increased facilities afforded by the regimental rifle range, he has perfect confidence in the regiment to achieve greater results in the future.

On October 19, 1893, the regiment, in full-dress uniform, left the armory at 9.45 o'clock in the morning and proceeded via the Philadelphia and Reading Railway to Trenton, New Jersey, where, with the First Brigade of the Pennsylvania division and other troops from the State of New Jersey, it participated in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Washington Monument erected "to commemorate the battles of Trenton and Princeton in the war of the Revolution."

And on Monday, the sixth day of November, the regiment, again with the First Brigade, participated at one o'clock in the afternoon in the parade arranged by the Joint Committee of City Councils that escorted the Liberty Bell on its return, after its six months' sojourn at the World's Fair in Chicago, from the West Philadelphia railway station back to its quarters of sacred and blessed memory in old Independence Hall.

Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim at the October meeting of the Board submitted on behalf of the Veteran Corps a communication offering a trophy, to be known as the Veteran Corps Trophy, to be shot for annually under such conditions as the Board of Officers might prescribe. It was subsequently determined, upon the report of a committee who had carefully considered the matter, that the trophy presented by the Veteran Corps should be known as the Veteran Corps Trophy, "and that it shall be contested for annually by the field, staff, and line of the regiment at a revolver contest," and held until the following contest, in the company quarters of the officer making the highest score, that officer to become responsible for its care and keeping, and that he shall also be presented with a gold medal."

On December 7, 1893, Corporal Frederick Taylor Pusey, of Company C, who will be heard from later on in a wider sphere of action, was made battalion sergeant-major and assigned to duty with the second battalion.

Captain Henry J. Crump, of energy, capacity, and acquirements invaluable wherever he served—and this resignation was but his temporary severance from the Guard—on June 28, 1893, resigned his captaincy of Company D. The vacancy continued for quite a time, with First Lieutenant Arzenus W. Deane meanwhile in command, until April 20, 1894, when Theodore R.

Lamont was taken from his sergeantcy and elected captain of the company.

Captain Charles Evans Rogers, a private in Company A, October 12, 1877, having passed through all the grades of commissioned and non-commissioned officer until he reached his captaincy July 8, 1892, on December 24 of the same year resigned it, and Captain Carroll B. Nichols, his second lieutenant, was on February 17, 1893, elected to succeed him. Captain Gustavus K. Morehead, a private in the State Fencibles, June, 1872, from whence on always of high repute, he continued with but brief interruptions to be of that organization, the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays and the First Regiment until April 24, 1894, when he resigned his captaincy of Company G, and was honorably discharged. Captain George C. von der Lindt, advanced from the first lieutenantcy, was on June 19, 1894, elected to succeed him. George B. Wright, a private in Company D, October 18, 1889, a sergeant June 17, 1891, was on February 19, 1894, named as second lieutenant and battalion adjutant and assigned to the second battalion. Walter D. Green, promoted, was appointed surgeon February 19, 1894, vice Alexis Dupont Smith, resigned January 26, 1894, and William Guy Bryan Harland was July 14, 1894, named as an assistant surgeon to fill the vacancy caused by Surgeon Green's advancement.

A comprehensive circular, profuse in extracts from the "New Drill Regulations," covering the advance and retreat extended order, guard mount, and other movements selected for their special pertinency to the new and improved order of all things military, was issued at the conclusion of the year 1893. The opening paragraphs directing that company commanders should give special attention to and instruct their men completely in what thereafter follows and enjoining the battalion majors in their general supervision to see that these instructions are faithfully carried out, fully explain its purpose.

The spring inspections by Major Frank G. Sweeney, the brigade inspector, made by companies at the regimental armory from the 5th to the 16th of February, 1894, inclusive, were taken somewhat out of the ordinary, after their result was announced, by the publication of a general order in appreciative recognition of the satisfaction with which that result was received at regimental headquarters.

"The magnificent record made by this regiment in the spring inspections through which it has just passed under the critical eye of the very efficient brigade inspector, Major Frank G. Sweeney, commands the highest admiration and appreciation of the colonel commanding. He therefore extends to the officers and men his heartiest congratulations and assures them that their faithful efforts, constant attention, and patriotic devotion to every duty, however exact, was greatly appreciated."

In Major Sweeney's tabulation he foot notes for Company D: "The uniforms of this company were new and the finest fitting I have ever seen"; and for Company H: "This company deserves special mention." Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, and I have each a percentage of attendance of 100, with figures of efficiency respectively as follows: A, 95.4; D, 95.4; E, 97.6; F, 97.3; G, 95; H, 97.7; and I, 97.7. Company B's percentage of attendance is 94.6, C's 96.2, and K's 88.6, with their figures of efficiency: B, 84.8; C, 91.2; and K, 80.1.

There had been in contemplation since early December of 1893, initiated by a proposition submitted at a special meeting of the Board of Officers called for its consideration, for a reproduction of the celebrated Chicago World's Fair Midway Plaisance, in the expectation that the substantial results that followed its introduction there might be proportionately repeated here. The armory building needed funds, as well to reduce its permanent indebtedness as to meet current expenses, and after a careful business consideration the Board, convinced that there was sufficient assurance of favorable results to justify its sanction, resolved upon the venture, bent every energy toward its success, and announcing a time in the near future when the undertaking would be ready for public presentation the colonel ordered the armory closed for military duties and opened for the Plaisance from February 19 to March 3, both days inclusive.

The enterprise was advertised as "a reproduction of thirteen villages of the Midway Plaisance of the late World's Fair for the benefit of the armory fund," and was formally opened at 8 o'clock on the evening of February 19, 1894, by His Excellency, Governor Robert E. Pattison, and Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, mayor of the city.

"For the maintenance of good order and affording information," to preserve in a modest way the exhibition's association with its more pretentious original, the same name was given to the force to whom was assigned this duty as had been given the

one of like character at the Chicago Fair, and First Lieutenant William J. Storck, of Company H, was directed to organize a guard of thirty enlisted men volunteer details from the several companies, to be known as "The Columbian Guard of the First Regiment Midway Plaisance Exhibition." Corporal Herbert Heston, of Company E, of many years' experience before and many afterward in charge of the fire force at the Broad Street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was assigned to the superintendency and direction of a like force to be taken from the ranks of the regiment for the protection of the scenery, property, and appointment of the exposition of a character that required a special and intelligent watchfulness.

Colonel Bowman's instructions concluded with this comforting assurance of his faith, hope, and confidence in its success—a confidence in which every business man connected with and every promoter of the enterprise heartily concurred:

The colonel commanding appeals with perfect confidence to the officers and men to continue the energy and spirit manifested in this work and he assures them that with such unanimity of action, combined with the liberal support of their friends and fellow-citizens, great success will undoubtedly crown their efforts.

The Board of Administration consisted of three members: First Lieutenant Carl R. Thompson, of Company B, chairman; Second Lieutenant Henry Nuss, Jr., of Company E; and First Lieutenant William J. Storck, of Company H. Eighteen members made up the Executive Committee: First Lieutenant Carl R. Thompson, B, chairman; Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Heath, F, secretary; Second Lieutenant Henry Nuss, Jr., E, treasurer; Sergeant-Major Harry J. Mehard, assistant treasurer; First Lieutenant Robert G. Stinson, staff; Major J. Douglass Heckman; Captain William D. Bennage; J. W. Warren, Veteran Corps; First Lieutenant Winfield L. Margerum, A; Second Lieutenant Charles S. Wood, B; First Lieutenant Louis F. Stees, C; First Sergeant Theodore R. Lammot, D; First Lieutenant Charles P. Hunt, E; Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Heath, F; First Lieutenant George C. von der Lindt, G; Second Lieutenant David De Costa, H; Second Lieutenant Joseph P. Boyd, I; and First Lieutenant Charles F. Hess, K.

If the "big crowd" is any assurance of popular endorsement, the enterprise certainly had the best evidence of the public's

approval. But the big crowd does not always mean big money. Though those in charge never lost in interest, nor slackened in energy; though the full attendance continued to the end; though there were few complaints and everywhere satisfaction; though the merits of the exhibition were as generously exploited by its patrons as they were liberally upheld by the comments of the public press, nevertheless the enterprise was a disappointment, the venture a failure. The solution of the why of it was never sought, never disclosed. Its results were but akin to many of its kind. All of the regiment were alike enthusiastic during its inception and through its progress; and all, too, were alike content that whatever the result they had at least been permitted a season of social opportunity long to be remembered.

The committee submitted its final report, accompanied by an accurately itemized and thoroughly comprehensive account not only of this but of all the entertainments given through the year 1894, concluding as follows:

In all, six entertainments were given, including the Midway Plaisance, and it is due to the many minute details and complications arising from the latter that has delayed this report, until this time: while the financial result is not what was anticipated, it is the opinion that many desirable recruits were obtained throughout the regiment and that the question of entertainment should be pursued during the coming winter to keep up the interest in the command.

Your committee appointed to audit the report of the Entertainment Committee for the period covering from November, 1893—and as stated in the report—for six entertainments have the honor to submit that they have carefully examined the same, and find the account correct as regards the receipts as they appear upon the books of the Treasurer and the payment as per voucher submitted, and that the balance on hand is \$36.89.

They would further submit, that they find, while the report states that the account is for six entertainments, it would appear to be exclusively for the Midway Plaisance, with the exception of the item of balance \$15.02 brought forward from the previous entertainments. Also that the Committee failed to charge against the Midway account an item of \$28.45 expenses of the Committee to Cincinnati in the Midway interest. Separating the Midway account from all the other entertainments, we find a profit on its account of \$88.42 as per statement. With this is to be considered the fact that the item of \$1152.31 received from the Cycle show for electric lighting and power, there was a profit of \$322.50, which was lost in the Midway.

It will thus be seen that the Midway was a very unfortunate undertaking, for with all the time and labor given to it, and with receipts aggregating nearly \$13,000, there was but a paltry profit of \$88.42, and this only with the aid of the \$322.50 profit from the Cycle show.

The difference between the balance on hand, \$36.89, and the \$88.42 profit shown on the Midway, 51.53, represents the loss on the other entertainment.

Religious services were held at the armory by the chaplain, Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D.D., on the evenings of March 11, 18, and 25, 1894. A volunteer choir from members of the regiment supplied the vocal, and the band, under the leadership of Bandmaster S. K. Keable, the instrumental music. The regiment was in attendance in full-dress uniform, as was also the Veteran Corps. The public gave these services their countenance and support by their helpful presence in encouraging numbers.

A street parade by the regiment in full-dress uniform accompanied by the Veteran Corps, with the other functions and incidents pertinent to the occasion, commemorated the thirty-third anniversary of the organization of the regiment on Thursday, April 19, 1894.

Brig.-Gen. Robert P. Dechert, a soldier of distinction and citizen of merit, died at his residence, May 12, 1894, and the regiment was summoned to participate with the rest of the brigade in the funeral ceremonies of "the honored and distinguished Commander of this Brigade and a former captain of Company F, of this Regiment," on Thursday afternoon, May 15, at three o'clock. All commissioned officers were directed to wear the usual badge of mourning. Sergeant H. B. McKnight of Company E, and Sergeant Carl A. Wetenhall, of Company K, were detailed to report to Division Sergeant Major Martin at brigade headquarters for special duty incident to the occasion.

Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall, promoted from the colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment, was on May 19, 1894, appointed a brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the First Brigade.

The City Council arranged for a celebration of the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1894, and under the auspices and at the invitation of the Joint Committee in whose keeping were the details the regiment with the brigade in the early morning proceeded to Belmont Mansion, Fairmount Park, where the military and civic demonstrations of the day were held. The military exercises over about noon, after a generous luncheon provided by the committee, the troops returned to their quarters.

The yearly encampment was referred to by General Greenland, in his adjutant-general's report for 1894.

On May 10 [1894] General Order No. 6, Headquarters National Guard, was issued for a division encampment to be held at

Gettysburg from August 11 to 18, inclusive (Saturday to Saturday), and Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden, division commander, was ordered to take command. "This was the event of the year," said the adjutant-general subsequently in his annual report, "to the National Guard, and too much cannot be said in its favor."

The general headquarters and different brigades, with the exception of the cavalry and artillery, which were formed in two battalions and encamped with the regular United States artillery and cavalry on the east side of the Taneytown Road, were encamped on both slopes of Seminary Ridge and on the grounds occupied by the Confederate forces during the battle of Gettysburg.

The drill and review grounds consisted of all that portion of the field lying between Seminary Ridge and the Taneytown Road of contour and size well adapted to the purpose.

The encampment was formally opened with the prescribed salute at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, August 11; the flag went to full staff, and, as had been previously announced, the camp was named, in honor of one of Pennsylvania's distinguished commanders of the much esteemed and highly reputed Division of Pennsylvania Reserves, Camp Samuel W. Crawford.

An occurrence, rather unique in military annals, had its happening in the casual touch which one who afterward had a close association with the First Regiment had with General Crawford when he commanded a division of General Warren's Fifth Army Corps. The occurrence, so singular of itself, deserves a record somewhere, and it would probably not be an intrusion if it were given space here.

In early February of 1865, during the Petersburg investment, in most wintry weather, with a couple of inches of snow on the ground and snow still falling, upon the other side of Hatcher's Run a demonstration had been made involving a couple of divisions of the Fifth Corps and one division of the Sixth, with a view to developing the enemy's right. Crawford was leading and, needing a heavier force for a heavier pressure, a brigade of the Sixth was ordered to his support. General Crawford had a couple of brigade commanders, one of whom was always for vigorous fight, and the other, always ready to do what he was told, was rarely inclined to seek opportunity. A staff officer of the Sixth Corps brigade had been sent forward

to apprise General Crawford that it was on its way and would soon be with him. There was a sharp cracking fire on the skirmish line, but no general combat was as yet at hand. The staff officer found General Crawford dismounted, with his staff around him, in a fairly open piece of timber. He had left his horse with his orderly and was approaching the general afoot when one of his own staff, who had doubtless been sent out to press the movement more vigorously, riding at a gallop, dismounted hastily, and hurriedly joining his chief, said: "General, I have found General C——, but I cannot find General B——." General Crawford's reply was a rebuke—keen, cutting, incisive. "No, I suppose not; he is too far to the front for you. Mr. ——, will you ride forward and find him?" The Sixth Corps staff officer said what he had to say, gathered what the general had for him to take back, and hastened to get away as quickly as possible. It was decidedly a family affair, and no business of his.

Pursuant to specific directions from division headquarters, details of six men from each company, with a full complement of line and departmental officers under the command of Captain William S. Allen, of Company B, left the Reading Terminal at 10.45 on Wednesday evening, August 8, charged with the erection and construction of the regimental camp at Gettysburg on lines that had already been there established. The regiment in heavy marching order, service uniform, campaign hats, fatigue caps in reserve, and each man provided with two pairs of white trousers, with Colonel Bowman in command, followed at 8.45 p.m. on Friday, August 10, and was quartered in its previously prepared and well-constructed encampment when the bugles sounded for the formal opening at nine o'clock on the following morning.

Dry weather had prevailed for a month previous to the encampment, and the country for miles was covered with several inches of dust, which caused for the first day considerable annoyance. Fortunately a rain set in on Saturday night, continued over Sunday and well into Monday morning, when it ceased; shortly after the ground became dry and hard, and for the remainder of the tour the grounds were in fine shape and the weather of the best.

The only regiment that seemed to be seriously inconvenienced by the otherwise welcome rain was the First; it was not over until

the annual inspection and muster, personally made by General Greenland, the adjutant-general, assisted by Colonel McKibbin, the inspector-general, and Major Sweeney, the brigade-inspector, ordered for Monday morning, August 13, had been fully completed. This inconvenience did not, however, impair results or disturb ratings.

Company commanders were admonished by a regimental order concurrent with the opening of the encampment "that as official inspection by superior headquarters may be made at any moment during the week," daily inspection of the men's quarters and kitchens must be made and proper attention given to the cleanliness and orderly arrangement of their contents. In its own forum and by its own decree the regiment had issued its perpetual injunction. "Paratus" stimulated to its lively remembrance by the order of the commanding officer, this inspection, the first thing Monday morning, found the regiment as "ready" as if it had been the last thing Saturday afternoon.

It was directed from division headquarters that "brigade manœuvres should assimilate as far as practicable to actual operations of war," and from regimental headquarters that company commanders should give instruction in the extended order, selecting grounds within or without the limits of the camp, as best suited the purpose.

To be instructed as litter-bearers, first aid to the injured, and other later developments incident to modern battle-field surgery details from the several companies reported each afternoon at four o'clock to Surgeon Walter D. Green at the hospital tent.

The regiment was assembled in front of division headquarters for inspection drill at 1.30 o'clock, on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 15, for what was known as the inspection drill in the presence of the State's inspecting officers.

Troop F, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, Major James F. Bell, and Light Battery C, Third United States Artillery, Captain J. M. Lancaster, through the courtesy of the Secretary of War, were also in camp, as has been noted, on the east side of the Taneytown Road. The Assistant Secretary of War was present during a portion of the encampment, as well as a large number of officers of the regular army and of the National Guard of other States. Captain Alexander Rodgers, Fourth United States Cavalry, was again detailed as inspecting officer; with him were Lieu-

tenant W. R. Abercrombie, Fourth United States Infantry, and Lieutenant J. M. Carson, Fifth United States Cavalry.

The Brigades were separately reviewed by the division commander, and on Thursday, August 16, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the entire division was reviewed by the governor and commander-in-chief. Troop F of the Seventh Cavalry and Battery C of the Third Artillery took part in the review, their presence adding to its impressiveness.

Of this review in his annual report General Snowden speaks as follows:

The division was formed in lines of brigades, battalions in close columns of companies, the mounted troops in the left rear. Any other formation would have been impracticable, and with the one selected the parade ground was entirely covered. Without intimation that haste was required or desirable, the division, with the visiting regulars, was formed in twenty minutes from the time the leading regiment reached the ground. . . .

It is a very superficial view to speak of the time being taken up by reviews, etc., as some officers are pleased to express themselves, for, in the first place, a division review is an inspection on a large scale, and in the next is a training in assembling and concentration without which the division could not act together, and tends in the highest degree to its mobility and value. No one who saw the division form, march past, and disperse could fail to be impressed with its power, solidity, and capacity to perform any work which it might be called upon to perform. It was also an excellent object-lesson, much needed in these days, to show the formidable body which the State has at its call to preserve the peace and enforce the law.

And this is Captain Rodgers's comment:

The division review was especially fine; there were over 8000 men in the review, and the column passed in fifty minutes; the steadiness of the men in ranks was as noticeable this year as it was last, and there was no looking about in ranks, raising of hands, or standing carelessly; the spirit of the men was shown by the evident desire of each individual to reflect credit upon his command.

The order for the breaking of the camp, with the dates and hours of departure for each regiment, was published from division headquarters on August 17; for the First Brigade the afternoon of August the 18th was fixed, the departures beginning with the First Regiment at one o'clock and with the others at the intervening hours, closing with the Gray Invincibles at five. It was left to the brigade quartermasters to designate the routes to be travelled by the troops of their brigades.

Of this movement and the camp generally, General Schall, in his annual report of the First Brigade, speaks as follows:

The various commands reported promptly on the morning of August 11. The attendance during the encampment is deserving of especial mention. The aggregate strength of the brigade was 2629; the number present in camp, 2611; the percentage present, 99.31.

The interest manifested by all in the work of the National Guard was not only evidenced by the remarkable attendance, but by the unvarying exemplary conduct. The week was one of great benefit in discipline, and added much to the efficiency of the brigade. There was nothing to mar the success or the enjoyment of the camp, unless it was the provoking and seemingly altogether unnecessary delay in returning the commands to their homes at its close.

Captain Rodgers's exhaustive report, a monument to his efficiency, the best of testimony to the Guard's proficiency, concludes as follows:

The National Guard of Pennsylvania, which was in such a high state of efficiency last year, has made very evident progress within the last year. The fact that a great majority of the law-abiding citizens of the State understand this usefulness and the necessity for keeping up its present efficiency, gives to all the members of the Guard encouragement and an incentive to put forth their best efforts. As it stands to-day, it is a guaranty of peace and order in the State.

There were present at the annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general at the camp on August 13, 40 officers and 602 enlisted men; total, 642. "Every place was filled," no one was absent, of a consequence the "percentage of attendance" was 100, and with a "general average" of 95.19, and the like for the "figure of efficiency," the regiment, after something of an interval, went back to its old place in the lead, with the Thirteenth Regiment next following with a figure of efficiency of 94.99. There were four regiments in the State that attained the 100 for percentage of attendance—the First, Thirteenth, Fourth, and Fifteenth.

The synopsis of the report of the surgeon-general, Col. Louis W. Read, of the result of his official inspection by regiments "of each company of the division, the quarters, company streets, environments of the various camps, the food, the cooking, the kitchens, the dining-tents, garbage pits, and latrines," is this year (1894) published in the report of the adjutant-general, and the following is what he said of the First Regiment:

FIRST REGIMENT: Company E—Quarters very creditable. Very neat dining tent. Kitchen well kept. Rations of this company well kept. Neat and clean commissary tent. Company H—Kitchen all right. Attractive dining tent. Fine commissary tent. Company I—Quarters well kept. Neat

dining tent. Fine commissary tent. Company G—Kitchen and dining room, first-class. Quarters in good condition. Streets well policed. Company I—Quarters in first-class shape. Neat dining tent. Kitchens and rations all right. Company C—Kitchen and rations all right. Quarters well kept. Street well policed. Company A—Quarters very well kept. Kitchen and dining tent very attractive. Company K—Attractive dining room. Quarters very creditable. Good kitchen. Company D—Quarters very creditable. Attractive dining tent. The most neat and cleanly cooks so far seen. Everything first-class. Company B—Kitchen all right. Attractive dining tent. Quarters very well kept. Very commendable in every particular.

Between the breaking of the Gettysburg encampment and the close of the rifle practice season the regiment had made a gain of 20 by enlistment, and its then aggregate was 662, and with this aggregate it once more qualified as sharpshooter or marksmen every officer and man on its rolls—97 sharpshooters and 565 marksmen—a gain of 55 over its qualifications of 1893. The First Regiment, too, had the highest company average, 64, “in the comparative statement of qualification by companies.” The other regiments with an average of 60 and upward were the Fourth, Tenth, and Eighth, 60; and the Fifteenth, 62.

Teams of the First, Second, Third, and Sixth regiments, State Fencibles, and City Troop met in a brigade match, known as the first-class regimental contest, held at the First Regiment range, 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots per man at each distance, with the Potter trophy and four gold collar badges with ruby bull's-eyes as the prizes. The First Regiment's team was the winner. For the third time that regiment had won the Potter trophy. It was therefore out of all future contests; the third was to be the final winning, and carried with it absolute ownership. The total score was 322, with Private James Stewart, Company E, on the lead with 84, followed by Private Theodore F. Shonert, Company H, 83; First Sergeant H. L. Cooper, Company C, 82; and Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, staff, 73.

Companies from most of the organizations of the First Brigade reported for the company contests: teams of four men, five shots each, at 200 and 300 yards. The team of Company D, First Regiment, won the second prize—four silver collar badges—with a score of 131, against one of 160 made by the City Troop, the winner of the first. Corporal A. D. Porter, of Company D, First Regiment, made the highest individual score, 43, among the contestants of the three winning teams. Company A, of the Sixth, won the third prize.

The Brigade match was won by the First Brigade for the first time since 1886. The total score was 1029, with Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, of the First Regiment, leading with an individual score of 90. Of the others of the five members of the regiment on the team, Theo. F. Shonert, private Company H, was No. 2, with a score of 89, Corporal H. S. Lewars, of Company E, No. 3, also with 89; First Sergeant H. L. Cooper, Company C, was No. 5, with 87, and Private James Stewart, of Company E, was No. 11, with 82.

The Thirteenth Regiment won the regimental match with a score of 367, with the First Regiment fourth with a score of 349; as it did the skirmish match, with a score of 394, with the First Regiment third with a score of 385, tied with the Sixteenth, given second place. All the regiments in the State were in competition in each of these matches.

In the international matches shot at Sea Girt, New Jersey, the Pennsylvania team won the Hilton Trophy match ("considered the leading match") with a score of 1088, with Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard in first place, with an individual score of 97, Private Theo. F. Shonert third with 94, and Sergeant H. L. Cooper sixth, with 91; and in the interstate match between the six competing teams—Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, New Jersey, New York, Maine, and Georgia—who were also contestants in the Hilton match, Pennsylvania had second place with a total score of 1036; eight short of New Jersey's winning score of 1044. Sergeant-Major Mountjoy, of the Sixth Pennsylvania, had the highest individual score, 91, with Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, of the First, fourth, with 88, and Private Theo. F. Shonert seventh, with 86.

In Colonel Bowman's congratulatory order issued at the close of the rifle practice season of 1894 he refers to the "superb skill and heroic action of the members of the regimental team in the State matches at Mount Gretna," and makes special mention of the regimental representatives on the Pennsylvania team in the interstate and Hilton Trophy matches "for their reliable and magnificent shooting in these contests;" and of Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard he says: "His increasing energy and great skill in rifle practice have blazed the way for the splendid achievements of the regiment, and special honor is due him for phenomenal scores in almost every contest."

He makes special mention also "for having qualified for ten consecutive years as sharpshooters and marksmen, and thus being entitled through their meritorious records to the Veteran Corps Gold Badge, of the following officers and men: " Captain Milton W. Orme, Captain William S. Allen, Captain Carroll B. Nichols, Captain George C. Von der Lindt, Regimental Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, Battalion Sergeant-Major J. B. Maull, Corporal Robert Baile, Corporal J. C. Harbour, and Private B. H. Markley." Lieutenant Charles F. Hess is also mentioned as entitled to credit for having qualified for ten years, but not consecutively, and Lieutenant Charles P. Hunt for having made a possible score in his qualification for 1894.

The military had its part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the equestrian statue erected to the memory of Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, on the northwest corner of the City Hall plaza, on Wednesday afternoon, October 24, 1894. The orders had gone out on the 10th, and pursuant to their direction the First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall in command, paraded at one o'clock on the afternoon of that day. The First Regiment was in its proper place in the column, with field and staff mounted and Colonel Bowman in command. The Grand Army of the Republic, out in goodly numbers, had its part in the procession, and was in a large measure the feature of the occasion. The demonstration was impressive and the public testified their sympathy with and appreciation of the ceremonies by the crowds surrounding the platform and by the spectators who lined the sidewalks along the route of the parade.

The four years of a new gubernatorial term began on the third Tuesday of January, 1895. Gen. Daniel H. Hastings advanced from a colonelcy in the line, and by appointment of Governor Beaver serving through his term as adjutant-general of the State, had been himself elected governor at the November election. The National Guard in its participation in his inaugural ceremonies at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, January 15, had opportunity therefore, while preserving a time-honored custom, not only to do honor to their new commander-in-chief, but also to remember him as well as aforetime their very efficient adjutant-general. The regiment was on duty, appearing in full-dress winter uniform, with Colonel Bowman in command. It left the regimental armory at 6.30

o'clock on the morning of January 15, entrained an hour later at the Pennsylvania station, made Harrisburg in a four hours' run, participated in all the service it was called upon to render in the inaugural ceremonies, and by midnight had completed its return journey and was back in the armory.

On their respective drill nights for the week beginning February 25 the companies of the regiment were ordered to appear in service uniform for inspection in the school of the soldier, company, extended order, guard duty, and condition of arms and clothing. The field officers, regimental and battalion adjutants, and sergeants-major were directed to be in attendance at each inspection. Later on the regular spring inspections followed.

The thirty-fourth anniversary celebration was given more specific significance by the presentation of a stand of colors by Major Edwin N. Benson and of the portraits of the ex-colonels by the friends and members of the Corps at the Veteran Corps annual dinner at the Union League on the evening of the 19th of April, 1895.

The regimental order for the commemorative street parade, issued on the 3d, was supplemented on the 18th by newspaper notices of a column and upward of events that had given to the regimental career a conspicuous patriotic prominence; followed on the 20th by pages descriptive of the parade of the regiment, the presentation speeches, and annual dinner of the Veteran Corps. The headlines below, with the extracts, are illustrative of the general tenor of the preliminary announcement and what followed.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

THE ORGANIZATION WILL CELEBRATE THE EVENT TO-MORROW WITH A PARADE—
THE VETERAN CORPS' DINNER AT THE UNION LEAGUE IN THE EVENING.

The 19th day of April thirty-four years ago was a memorable one in this city. On that day, among other notable events, the First Regiment was organized, and since then it has been an active command, sending many men and officers to the front and participating in every call of active duty required by the State.

The history of the regiment is honorable and lustrous in patriotism. . . .

The regiment soon became famous for its splendid drill and discipline, which was an earnest effort of the high degree of efficiency and usefulness which has marked the career of the First through the entire war, and in every campaign in the cause of the Commonwealth since the war, including the stemming of the tide of robbery and murder at the hands of Pittsburgh's raging mob. . . .

The anniversary parade of the Regiment and Veteran Corps to-morrow will be a notable one, for which both organizations are making extensive preparations. The regimental band, bugle and drum corps, aggregating 70 performers, will accompany the Regiment, which expects to parade 600 men in full-dress uniform. The Veteran Corps will be headed by Jennings's Sixth Regiment Band, and hope to have 100 uniforms in the battalion. In the evening the Corps will hold its annual dinner at the Union League, at which will be present the prominent military officers of the city and State and a number of distinguished citizens. . . .

The commands will leave the Armory, Broad and Callewhill Streets, at 4 P.M., and pass over the following route: Broad Street to South, countermarch to Chestnut, to Fifth, to Market, to Broad, thence to Armory. The Union League and all the public buildings will be decorated, and the business men and residents are requested to display their flags and bunting. The business men on the north side of Market Street are especially requested to have wagons and drays move to the south side of the street as the line approaches.

Col. Wendell P. Bowman commanding, Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good, Adjutant Robert G. Stinson, Quartermaster Frederick P. Koons, Surgeon Walter D. Green, Chaplain Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D.D., Surgeon Lawrence S. Smith, Assistant Surgeon W. G. Bryan, were of the regimental field and staff in attendance. The first battalion, composed of Companies E, F, G, H, and I, with a turnout of about 280 men, was in command of Major Albert L. Williams, with Second Lieutenant George B. Zane, Jr., as adjutant. And the second battalion, Major Clarence T. Kensil in command, with Second Lieutenant George B. Wright, as adjutant, made up of Companies A, B, C, D, and K, turned out about 200. The Veteran Corps, six captains, staff officers, band and field music, in command of its commandant, Col. Theodore E. Wieder-sheim, paraded, numbering about 100.

The parade attracted unusual attention, indicated as well by spectators along the sidewalk as also by the larger gatherings at prominent points, notably in front of the Union League, and the vicinity of Eleventh and Chestnut Streets, where the cannon from the roof to the Union Republican Club sounded the greetings it was wont to tender all notable displays that passed that way.

The First Brigade accepted the invitation of the City Councils to participate in the military exercises incident to the city's commemoration of the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of American independence at Fairmount Park on the Fourth of July (1895). The assembly sounded at 9:30 A.M. and the regiment boarded its train on the Philadelphia and Reading at Broad and

Callowhill Streets at 9:45, and before eleven o'clock had joined the brigade at Belmont Mansion. General Schall was in command of the brigade and Colonel Bowman of the regiment.

General Schall in his annual report made mention of the occasion as follows:

The grounds not being sufficiently large, the movements executed were necessarily confined to movements in mass, changes of directions in line and column, and the formation of line without regular distances; 30,000 blank cartridges were expended in firing by battalion, company, and at will. The exercises were concluded by advancing in echelon formation of line and passing in review before His Honor, Mayor Warwick. The City Councils entertained the officers at Belmont Mansion and the men with an excellent lunch in individual boxes. The day proved very satisfactory, not only to the troops, but equally so to the public.

Walter D. Green had resigned as surgeon on February 15, 1895, and on July 16, 1895, Lawrence Savery Smith was advanced to be his successor. The vacancy thereby created in the assistant surgeon's position was on the same day filled by the appointment of Joseph Price Tunis to the second place. Captain Milton W. Orme, of Company C, retired by the expiration of his second term as captain, June 5, 1895. He first enlisted as a private, on April 3, 1880, and his service as corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant, and captain had been continuous for upward of fifteen years. Captain Orme as a soldier was prompt, attentive, obedient; as an officer, of repute as a tactician, of special adaptability as an instructor, thoughtful of his every obligation. In his letter to the Board of Officers of June 10, 1895, announcing his retirement, he said:

I desire to express to you my sincere regret for the necessity which compels me to retire; and to assure you that it is not without the greatest reluctance that I sever my connection from the organization, for which I feel so much esteem and respect. I wish to extend my best wishes to the officers and for the future success of the Regiment; and may it always be "First" in every application of the word.

On June 27, 1895, First Lieutenant Louis F. Stees was advanced to the captaincy of Company C. Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant George B. Zane, Jr., had been elected first lieutenant of Company G on October 24, 1864, and on January 9, 1895, Carlos R. Duque was taken from the ranks of Company E to fill the vacancy, which he did until October 7, 1895, when he resigned. The vacancy continued until March 12, 1896, when

Augustus Drum Porter was made a battalion adjutant. George B. Wright resigned as second lieutenant and battalion adjutant December 2, 1895, and Fred. Taylor Pusey, who had been advanced to battalion sergeant-major December 7, 1893, was on February 28, 1896, appointed to succeed him. On July 8, 1895, Captain Theodore R. Launier resigned the captaincy of Company D, and his successor, First Lieutenant Artemas W. Deane, was elected July 19, 1895. Captain Carroll B. Nichols resigned his captaincy of Company A October 15, 1895. He had been ten years in the service continuously in Company A, from March 2, 1885, through all the grades to the captaincy, to which he was elected February 17, 1893. First Lieutenant Winfield L. Margerum was elected in his stead February 28, 1896. First Lieutenant Pearson S. Conrad resigned as regimental inspector of rifle practice August 15, 1895, and on the 24th Captain Thomas H. P. Todd was detailed as acting inspector.

"The regiment will take the field with this Brigade for the annual encampment July 20 to 27 inclusive. Every officer and man will arrange for his vacation and business engagements accordingly and must report for duty during the entire encampment. No one will be excused from this tour of duty except on surgeon's certificate of disability." Such is the text of Order No. 10, Headquarters of First Regiment Infantry, April 26, 1895.

This was the year for the separate brigade encampments. This fact was made known and the dates named for each encampment in one of the early publications of the adjutant-general under the new administration. Appointed adjutant-general of the State by Governor Hastings, January 15, 1895, with already a quarter of a century of soldier experiences to his credit, Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart began his long career of invaluable service to the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The camp of the First Brigade, named in honor of its recently deceased distinguished commander "Camp Robert P. Dechert," was located at Samatoga, three miles south of Pottstown on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and about 37 miles from Philadelphia. It was mostly on high ground, open to sun and air, about a mile from the Schuylkill River, and well supplied with good water. The weather was dry and part of the drill-ground proved unserviceable on account of dust, but all the commands

had good camp grounds, and on the whole the site was well chosen. And General Schall concludes a paragraph in his official report with this comment: "The encampment proved very satisfactory and I desire to express my approbation and thanks to the brigade for the willingness and cheerful manner in which all duties were performed."

Col. Edward Morrell, of the Third Regiment, was the newly appointed inspector-general. "He had won distinction," said General Stewart in his annual report, "and attracted attention by the efficient manner in which he had advanced the morale and the efficiency of the Third Regiment. Called to its command from civil life, he infused into the officers and men of that command the energy and devotion to the interests of the National Guard that have characterized thus far the very successful and marked performance of his duty as inspector-general."

The annual inspection was conducted on new lines and new plans. The rating for "general appearance" was given by the adjutant-general. The companies throughout the entire division, to secure uniformity, received their other ratings each from the same inspector. A notable change was the parading of the command in light marching order and conducting the inspection of arms, equipment, clothing, etc., in the company streets, thus "relieving the men of a great deal of unnecessary fatigue."

Of these changes it was stated officially by the adjutant-general that "From personal observation as well as inquiry made I can safely say that the new method of inspection met with approval of both officers and men." And General Snowden in his report adds, following the critical comment he gives the subject in detail, "The adjutant-general and inspector-general may be congratulated on the result of the change of methods, and no doubt upon improvements hereafter, as use and familiarity will correct details and shorten the time required."

Following its advance construction party of Thursday, July 18, the regiment entrained at Broad and Callowhill Streets on the morning of Saturday the 20th, at half-past seven o'clock. The thirty-seven miles soon covered, three hours found the command in full occupancy of its well-appointed canvas home. Details, drills, and duties but repeat themselves with each succeeding year, and their story retold loses interest and becomes but wearisome

repetition. Neither was there change of note or moment from within. What change there was in method had come altogether from without. It proved, too, as the result demonstrated, but a stronger proof and firmer test of the regiment's well-grounded training. The regiment still maintained its high standard of excellence. While it fell off slightly in its figure of efficiency it lost nothing of its well-established prestige and still kept the lead. Its percentage of attendance was 100. Its aggregate was 628, 42 commissioned officers and 586 enlisted men, with a general average of 93.20 and a like figure for its efficiency. The Thirteenth was next, with 37 commissioned officers, 445 enlisted men, a total of 482, and all present; its percentage of attendance was the possible; its general average was 92.81, and so, too, was its figure of efficiency.

"In future," said the inspector-general in his report, "inspections will be held as far as possible during the last days of the camp rather than the opening ones, as the interest in the drills will thereby be kept up, much better perfection arrived at, and fewer requests made for leave." But the First Regiment had to look to the future for this coveted opportunity, for it fell to its lot to answer to the requirements of the annual muster and inspection on what was practically the first working day of the encampment, Monday, July 22. If there was anything in delay, it was certainly to the advantage of its close competitor, for the Thirteenth, its brigade encampment covering the same dates with the First, was not inspected until three days later—Thursday the 25th.

The battalion drill of the regiment ordered for four o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 23, was suspended, and at that hour the brigade was reviewed by the governor and commander-in-chief. Though General Hastings's former acquaintance with the Guard had made him quite familiar with conducting a review, this was the first time that, conducted by some one else, it was his privilege as commander-in-chief to receive one. There were no other ceremonies out of the ordinary, and after the few days of hard work yet remaining the camp was broken on the day fixed and the regiments expeditiously returned to their rendezvous.

The following extracts are observations made by the inspecting officer for the First and Third Brigades detailed by the War De-

partment, Lieut.-Col. William J. Lyster, Twenty-first United States Infantry:

In camp the work was thorough and very effective; guard mounting and morning drill, afternoon drill and dress parade. Almost all the infantry drills were battalion or extended order, as the company drills can be had at home. . . .

I witnessed some dress parades, all very good. The regiments in the First Brigade had guards mounted in the morning. The ceremony was well conducted, showing a thorough knowledge of their duties by the adjutants, sergeants-major, and first sergeants. . . .

The men are generally young and many appear not to have yet reached their full stature in the city regiments; those from the mining and farming sections are larger and heavier men; all are active and look healthy. The discipline is good. . . . The men almost invariably saluted an officer when meeting one or addressed by one, but seldom arose and stood to attention when approached in the vicinity of their tents. . . .

Much attention was paid to guard duty in camp; all the ceremonies of guard mounting that I saw were well performed. Some were excellent, but the sentinels and non-commissioned officers posting reliefs still require instruction. The sentinels were well instructed in saluting officers passing. . . .

To the story of the First Regiment's part in the rifle practice season of 1895, so well told in Colonel Bowman's Order No. 33, of December 10, 1895, there needs only to be added the fact that the First Regiment was second, with a score of 333, but one short of the 334 of the Thirteenth Regiment, the winner of the regimental match, and the further fact that Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard had the top score in the brigade match, won by the First Brigade with a score of 1000. The order is as follows:

The annexed carefully prepared and able report of Captain Thomas H. P. Todd, acting regimental inspector of rifle practice for the season of 1895, is published for the thoughtful consideration of this regiment.

It demonstrates that the officers and men have performed their duty most faithfully and efficiently. For the fourth consecutive year every member for the active roll at the close of the rifle practice season has qualified as a marksman or sharpshooter. The record shows that 662 officers and men qualified during the season of 1895, of whom 105 are sharpshooters and 557 are marksmen, being an increase of eight sharpshooters.

It also shows that every man practised most faithfully and never relaxed his energies at the firing point.

Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard is entitled to honorable mention for having distinguished himself six consecutive years by qualifying with a clean score.

The colonel commanding also makes special mention of the meritorious and distinguished records achieved by Captain William Brod, Captain Walter E. Torr, Lieutenant Charles F. Hess, Lieutenant Frank H. Pierce, First Sergeant William S. Walker, Sergeant Charles E. Slough and Private Charles Weehr, Jr., they having won Veteran gold badges for having qualified ten consecutive years as marksmen or sharpshooters.

The officers and men thus distinguished have not only honored themselves but the regiment and the service, and are entitled to the highest consideration for long and faithful attention to duty.

The regimental team at Mt. Gretna again honored the regiment by their skilful and efficient work, thus meriting the distinction of having four of their number selected to serve with the Pennsylvania State team in the Inter-State and Hilton Trophy matches at Sea Girt, N. J. The men who thus honored the regiment were Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, First Sergeant H. L. Cooper, Company C, Sergeant H. S. Lewars, Company E, and Private T. F. Shonert, Company H. To Private T. F. Shonert is due the distinction of having made the top score (96) of the team in the Hilton Trophy contest, whilst Sergeant H. L. Cooper is distinguished by making top score (87) of the team in the Inter-State match.

The men composing the team from this regiment—Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, Private T. F. Shonert, H. First Sergeant H. L. Cooper, C. Private James Stewart, E—in the first-class regimental contest between teams from the organizations of this brigade, are likewise entitled to the distinction of having won the "Morrell Cup" for the first time with the creditable score of 346.

The colonel commanding recognizes the patriotic liberality of Messrs. William H. Mears and John Wiseman, as manifested by their presentation to the regiment of two valuable trophies and three sets of medals to be competed for by teams from each company. The competitions for these medals will unquestionably increase the practice of the men and thus be a great benefit to the service.

The record thus made for the year 1895 is replete with faithful attention to duty and work well done. The standard of the regiment has been advanced and all honor is due to every officer and man who participated therein, and special credit is due to Captain Thomas H. P. Todd for his valuable, soldierly, and earnest work as acting regimental inspector of rifle practice.

The introduction in regular sequence, beginning with the present administration, of the reports of regimental commanders in the annual report of the adjutant-general gives to the regimental current even not only pronounced official recognition, but as well appreciably increases its historic value.

The events of the year 1896 group well together. The weekly drills, practice on the range, battalion manoeuvres, were of the routine work, indispensable for the better retention of what had been taught and the readier acquisition of what was to be. While some of the events were recurrences of former years, others, of themselves significant, were of a special prominence.

On the invitation of the Joint Committee of Select and Common Councils on Saturday, February 1, the regiment in service uniform, light marching order, with overcoats in conjunction with the brigade, paraded as escort to the Liberty Bell on its return from the Atlanta exposition.

On Saturday, March 21, again on a like duty, the regiment escorted the Second Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, from its old armory, Broad and Race Streets, to its new armory, Broad and Diamond Streets, on the occasion of its dedication.

On Saturday, April 18, with the Veteran Corps, there was the usual street parade over a route determined by the Board of Officers—Broad to Locust, to 18th, to Chestnut, to 6th, to Walnut, to 12th, to Locust, to Broad, to armory, in commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary. The column was reviewed at the Union League by Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.

On Thursday, May 14, the regiment was assembled in full-dress uniform at the regimental armory on the occasion of the presentation of the trophies and medals won by the several teams in the brigade and regimental matches during the season of 1895. Following which the active command presented to the Board of Officers an oil painting of Captain James Muldoon, the senior captain of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the ceremonies concluded with a reception to the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in annual session in Philadelphia, who were present in a body. In attendance on this occasion besides a goodly gathering of the public generally, there were the governor and commander-in-chief and his staff, Major-General Snowden and his staff, and Brigadier-General Schall and his.

On Saturday, May 30, Memorial Day, the regiment participated in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Garfield monument in Fairmount Park in the early morning, and in the afternoon Company K acted as an escort to Gen. George G. Meade Post No. 1, G. A. R., and Company C to Cavalry Post No. 35, G. A. R., in their observance of the day.

Pursuant to an invitation of City Councils, the regiment in conjunction with the brigade participated in the ceremonies and observances incident to the celebration of the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of American independence on the fourth day of July, at Fairmount Park. General Schall, to combine practical instruction with the spectacular feature of the day, exercised the troops—all arms of the service, artillery, cavalry, and infantry—in some quite extensive and comprehensive field manoeuvres illustrative of an actual engagement.

The several companies were inspected by the regimental commander, commencing on March 6 and concluding on March 12, two companies being inspected on each night. The regiment was also inspected by the brigade inspector, Major Frank G. Sweeney, commencing March 23 and ending on April 10.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Robert G. Stinson had seen sixteen years of faithful and honorable service, all the while in the First Regiment: private Company C, October 6, 1880; corporal, November 22, 1882; first sergeant, April 3, 1884; first lieutenant, June 4, 1885; re-elected June 5, 1890; appointed adjutant July 1, 1892. On June 15, 1896, he resigned, and on July 15, 1896, advanced from his battalion adjutancy, Fred. Taylor Pusey was made first lieutenant and regimental adjutant to succeed him. John B. Maull was named as regimental sergeant-major June 1, 1896, in place of Harry J. Mehard, who at his own request, on April 22, 1896, had been returned to the ranks as a private in Company C.

The time for the annual encampment this year, to be of the division entire, was announced from the adjutant-general's office at Harrisburg as early as February 27, for the week Saturday to Saturday, July 15 to 25 inclusive. The location was subsequently fixed at Lewistown, Mifflin County, and the camp was to be known as "Camp John Gibbon," in honor of a gallant and distinguished general officer of the regular army, eminent in war and famous on the battle-field, a native of Pennsylvania recently deceased. The grounds were admirably chosen. The natural features and general form of the tract crescent-shaped, having a bend of the Juniata River on one side and the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the other, nearly three thousand yards in length, made the site attractive and well fitted for the purposes of a large encampment. In this unbroken level stretch of over 240 acres the grounds were superior to any that the division had heretofore encamped upon, and "the only one that ever afforded a sufficient area to admit of manœuvres by the division as a whole." One rainfall, however,—the weather was otherwise propitious,—of moderate severity, but of eight or nine hours' duration, rendered the grounds so impassable that it forced the abandonment of the ceremonies of the review set apart for the day of its occurrence, Friday the 24th. These grounds were furnished and an ample

supply of pure mountain spring-water obtained for the troops and piped into the camp through the generosity of the citizens of Lewistown and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

There was no variance in details. What had been done before was done over again, with the betterments that came from experience and the improvements that followed opportunity. Following its camping party, detailed as for several years in obedience to instructions from division headquarters, the regiment left its home station on the evening of Saturday, July 17. Arriving at its camp destination at daylight the next morning, Sunday, where it found that as drills and exercises had been suspended in accordance with time-honored usage, it was called upon only for divine service, guard mount, and dress parade.

A proper recognition of Sunday had also been specially enjoined. In General Orders No. 4, from division headquarters, General Snowden, to better secure a consistent observance of the day, forcefully insisted upon a general suspension of all traffic in the town. "In order to observe," so his order reads, "as far as possible the sanctity of Sunday, it is directed that no supplies whatsoever be purchased in Lewistown on Sunday the 19th inst. by the various departments or by any officers of the division." It further provided that whatever was needed must be bought on Saturday; that the plea of necessity for a purchase on Sunday would be considered as improvidently made and treated as of no effect.

The opportunity for a later date for the annual muster and inspection did not seem to fall to the lot of the First Regiment, but it was again fixed for the first working day of the encampment. The paragraph in regimental Order No. 24, of July 20, announcing the time, read as follows: "The companies of the regiment will be inspected by the inspector-general this A.M. First call at 9.45 A.M., assembly at 9.55." The order also provided that books and papers should be sent at once to brigade headquarters, as the officer charged with that duty was now there ready to inspect them.

The better to supply the more accurate response should inquiry follow the disappointment incident to the unexpected puncture of a rating that had been previously well maintained, Colonel Morrell had directed that "inspectors will in future keep accurate

notes of the defects which have caused a rating to be lowered, and information in regard to the same will be furnished by this department upon application being made through regular channels."

In the official report of Colonel Bowman for the year 1896, it is stated that: "During this tour of duty [the encampment] the regiment had 619 officers and men present, with three officers absent with leave and eight enlisted men on furlough, making the aggregate strength of the command 630." But on the day of the annual muster and inspection every officer and man had been summoned to the colors save one enlisted man, so that out of its aggregate of 630 there was but this single absentee. He was from Company D, whose aggregate of 59, thus reduced to a present of 58, brought its percentage of attendance to 98.30, and the regiment's consequently fell to 99.84. This year there was no column for figure of efficiency, and "its general average, 93.14, did not secure for the First Regiment first place." The Thirteenth led with 95.65, the Tenth followed with 95.14, and the First was third. As indicative that the Pennsylvania Guard was "progressively better," it is of interest to note that of its fifteen regimental organizations, eight had "general averages" of 90 or upwards. In addition to those previously named the general average of the Eighth was 92.73, the Fifteenth 92.64, the Eighteenth 91.89, the Fourth 90.36, and the Third 90.28. In the First Brigade the Second Regiment was but a shade off, with 89.80, while the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry passed ahead with 94.75, as did the State Fencibles with 91.41.

For the first time [said Major-General Snowden in his official report] in the history of the division there was room for field exercises. . . . Brigades were in line of regiments, in columns of battalions, at a suitable distance. The drill consisted in formation in line, two changes of front on the centre, right brigade forward march in line, and playing into columns of companies, and occupied less than two hours. Change of front to ninety degrees was made in less than twenty minutes, which, considering that not since the War of the Rebellion, and seldom then, had such a movement been executed, and that a very few of the officers had ever seen or taken part in the manoeuvre before, may be regarded by the division with some degree of satisfaction. . . . A protracted rain on Thursday night and Friday prevented a repetition of like exercises as well as other movements, such as marching in the enemy's country, the convoy of trains, etc., which will be illustrated by the brigades in camp the coming year.

A force of regulars, two troops, E and F, of the Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Meyer, under the command of Major Lebo, and

Battery C of the Third Artillery, from Washington Barracks, under command of Captain Lancaster, were encamped near division headquarters. They took a conspicuous and admirable part in the review, alike were under close observation by the soldiers of the Guard as they were the delight of "crowds of sightseeing spectators." Captain Leyden, one of the inspecting officers from the army, in his report referring to their presence, said: "From the repeated expressions of approval by civilians and marked interest of the Guardsmen I am convinced of the wisdom of the department in ordering these joint encampments."

Thursday afternoon, July 24, was the day set apart for the review by the governor and commander-in-chief. The review was conducted by the division, his brigade and subordinate commanders "in a prompt and skilful manner creditable to them and their forces." A goodly number from the countryside occupied available sites from which could be obtained a satisfactory view. Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army of the United States, had honored the encampment with his presence. The bad weather made summary disposition of Friday's review, previously announced as especially for him, and it was necessarily off. He had opportunity, however, to ride through the camps, and in the First Regiment instructions from regimental headquarters required that the men should stand at attention in front of their tents at once upon his arrival. Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, another visitor of prominence, also favored the encampment with his presence.

Some preparation had been made in the regiment for departure on the evening of the 24th, but an order from superior headquarters determined otherwise. The return journey did not begin until six o'clock on the evening of the 25th. It was intended, too, to break camp by having the tents fall together, but the wet canvas forbade it. Philadelphia was reached at 2:30 o'clock on Sunday morning: the regiment was marched to the armory and formally dismissed for the rest of the summer.

This encampment bore fruit in official comment and criticism highly in its favor. In some instances it was noted as of especial excellence. The following is a brief extract from the official report of Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall, commanding the First Brigade:

The brigade went into camp at Lewistown, Millin County, with the other brigades of the division, July 18 to 25, in compliance with General Orders

No. 9, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, and General Orders No. 2, Headquarters of the Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania. This tour of duty has probably marked in the eyes of all intelligent observers the highest degree of success in military attainment ever accomplished by the National Guard of this State. . . . The discipline of this brigade had probably never been more satisfactorily shown, and great credit is due to the officers and men for the zeal and intelligence with which all their duties were performed. . . .

Critical observation as well as approving comment here follows, extracted from the official report of Maj.-Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A., who as colonel of the Sixth United States Cavalry, was detailed by the War Department as one of the inspecting officers:

The best evidence I saw of the efficiency in drill was on the day the major-general commanding paraded the division, including cavalry and artillery, and made a complete change of front in twenty minutes. All of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were devoted to the inspection by regiment: the time devoted to each regiment was one hour and thirty minutes. The inspection was made by the adjutant-general and inspector-general. Each inspection was preceded by a review. The inspection was on general appearance (not of arms) and was very thorough. After inspection the regiment was drilled by the colonel, then by battalion by the majors, then by company by captains, and by platoon by the lieutenants: movements were made both in close and open order. The drill was carefully supervised by the several inspectors on duty, who are required to mark on efficiency. The inspection of arms takes place at an earlier date at the stations of the companies. . . .

In conclusion, I wish to say that in my opinion the National Guard of Pennsylvania is a body of well-disciplined and efficient soldiers: active service would, of course, rub off some awkwardness and peculiarities that must always exist in men unaccustomed to daily military life, but in all essential matters they are prepared for any call made on them. The general tone and feeling is noticeably high, and the manly respect for rank and position shows a proper appreciation for obligations voluntarily assumed. The gradual promotion and the careful supervision over all appointments is perhaps the greatest factor in making this Guard proficient, and with such a system, it may be safely stated that the Guard is strongest as a unit under its own officers and when commanded by the generals they have learned to respect and obey.

Captain James A. Leyden, Fourth United States Infantry, another of the inspecting officers detailed from the line, thoroughly and exhaustively speaks of the National Guard service in its minutest detail, the following brief extracts from his report give but slight indication of its completeness:

It has been shown that under the most adverse circumstances the Guard can be concentrated, fully equipped and supplied for service, in less than thirty-six hours. . . .

In connection with the question of transporting troops it is not improper to record here a statement made by Mr. Frank Thomson, vice-president of the

Pennsylvania Railroad, in the presence of the major-general commanding the army, Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, and a number of staff officers. Mr. Thomson said: "In 1861 the railroad officials were happy when they succeeded in landing in Washington five or six thousand men per day. Today, the Pennsylvania Railroad, if it receives an order at midnight, can easily, without interfering with its regular traffic, land in Washington one hundred thousand men, from the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The same number could be transported to the lake frontier in the same time. . . .

That service in the Guard is popular is evidenced by the remarkable percentage (98.86) of men and officers present for duty at the Lewistown encampment. There is no difficulty in recruiting. When a company becomes lax in its attention to duty, when its rating falls below a certain figure, it is promptly mustered out. Many applications are on file for every place thus vacated. The discharge of an enlisted man for cause marks him unfavorably in the community from which he comes. . . .

So far as I had opportunity to observe there was unhesitating obedience to orders on the part of the enlisted men. Salutes were generally given in a soldierly manner. Blouses were not always kept buttoned when out of camp; salutes given in this condition were careless and slouchy. Some officers were observed who were as careless as the men in this matter.

Irregularities had crept into the methods of qualifying and returning scores, in many of the companies, so stated Col. Asher Miner, the newly appointed general inspector of rifle practice, in his first official report, and it was therefore deemed advisable, through radically different regulations, to not only increase the score required to obtain a sharpshooter's decoration, but as well to change the requirements for marksmen.

These were the material changes: The sharpshooter was score 67 or over out of a possible 75 at 200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each range. The marksmen were divided into classes. The "first-class marksman" was to score 40 or over at 200 and 500 yards; the "second-class marksman," 25 or over, and less than 40, at 200 and 500 yards; the "third-class mark-man" (only first-year men), 30 or over at 100, 200, and 500 yards; each class five shots at each range. And for an assurance of accuracy the returns were more closely guarded. The official score-sheet, separate for each class, was to be certified to by both marksman and scorer, and to be accepted was required to be filed with the regimental inspector of rifle practice within two weeks after the score had been made.

The First Regiment qualified for the year 1896 622 officers and men out of an aggregate of 626; the four who failed practised faithfully, and did not fail from neglect or inattention. The 622

total was made up of 9 sharpshooters, 93 first-class marksmen, 492 second-class marksmen, and 27 third-class marksmen. Of the sharpshooters, three were officers: Captain William S. Allen, B; Captain Artemas W. Deane, D; and First Lieutenant William J. Storek, H. The highest score, 72, was made by Sergeant William Dalton, H. There were but two in the State who made the possible 75: Sergeant Geo. H. Schillinger, Company D, Fourth Regiment, and Sergeant-Major Geo. J. Britz, of the Eighth. At this time (1896) the First Regiment had veteran sharpshooters and marksmen, five to ten years, 161; ten years and over, 31; a total of 192—the second highest in the State. The Eighth Regiment led with 217.

Captain Thomas H. P. Todd, regimental acting inspector of rifle practice, in his annual report for 1896, exhibiting as it does a keen knowledge of an accurate acquaintance with his subject, referring to his selection of the regimental team to participate in the State rifle competition at Mt. Gretna, said concerning it:

The team selected by me was made up of the following named enlisted men, viz: First Sergeant H. L. Cooper, Company C; Sergeant H. S. Lewars, Company E; Private H. J. Mehard, Company C; Private T. F. Shonert, Company C; and Private James Stewart, Company E; all of whom were selected in consequence of the average made by them (being the five highest) in practice competitions continuing from June 15 to August 21. Captain A. W. Deane and Private George F. Root, both of Company D, entered in the competition for places on the team, and deserved to be commended for the interest taken by them in my efforts to procure a regimental team that has proved itself to be second to none in the State; and one which is an honor to the regiment and of which the regiment should feel proud.

At Mt. Gretna, August 26, this team won the regimental match in a contest with 19 competing teams by a score of 357, that being the third highest score ever winning this match. "Taking into consideration," said Captain Todd in his report, "the very strong winds that were blowing over the range at the time, which operated very much to the disadvantage of the shooters, I think this score is a great achievement." The winning of this match carried with it the State trophy, which went into the possession of the First Regiment to await future contests. The Thirteenth Regiment was second in the competition with a score of 338, and the Ninth Regiment third with a score of 337. Last year the match was won with a score of 334.

The Third Brigade won the brigade match with a score of 1009, against the score of the First Brigade, 964, and of the Second, 945. The scores made by the five men from the First Regiment out of the twelve that made up the team were as follows: Stewart, 90; Shonert, 87; Mehard, 85; Lewars, 84; and Cooper, 84. Captain Todd seems quite determined that whatever censure there may be for the loss of the match, his people shall be fully exonerated. He treats of the matter in his report with no disposition to be lenient:

In the brigade match the representatives from the First Regiment did all it was possible to do, under the existing conditions; but it is a well-known fact that five men in a team of twelve cannot win the match alone. Only one man outside of the First Regiment team made a score of 80 or more. Porterfield, of the Fencibles, made 84. As to the balance of the team, the least said about it the better: it was improperly selected, and until members of teams are selected for their special fitness to shoot a gun, and in accordance with the averages made at Mt. Gretna, irrespective of the organizations they represent, possibly the First Brigade team may finally win a cup.

First Lieutenant E. Claude Goddard, inspector of rifle practice, Sixth Regiment, presented a very handsome gold medal for competition among the members of the teams of the First Brigade participating in the State rifle competitions at Mount Gretna, to become the property of the competitor winning it three times making the highest average during the week in the annual meets at Mount Gretna. It was won for the first time by Private H. J. Mehard, Company C, First Regiment, with the following scores: 90, 88, 91, 88, 85 = $88\frac{2}{3}$ average.

The First Regiment again participated in the Morrell Trophy match on the First Regiment rifle range. The first-class regimental match, which carried with it the Morrell Trophy and four gold medals, was won by the First Regiment.

The command also participated in the several regimental contests between teams of ten enlisted men from each company for three trophies and in six contests for the Mears-Wiseman trophies and medals. Besides the officers practised with the regulation revolver and participated in the revolver contests of the year.

The regiment was again honored by having five of its members selected to shoot on the State team in the Inter-State and Hilton Trophy matches shot at Sea Girt, New Jersey. Both matches were

lost to Pennsylvania, the former won by Georgia, with a score of 1048, against Pennsylvania's No. 4, with a score of 992, and the latter by District of Columbia, with a score of 1010, with Pennsylvania, on a score of 966, again in fourth place. The Pennsylvania team was led in both matches by H. J. Mehard in the Interstate by a total score of 85, and in the Hilton Trophy with a total score of 93.

There was an incidental happening at one of the Mount Gretna matches of 1896 with a touch and flavor of romance that weaves for it a very pretty story. Through its lines run sentiment, sacrifice, surrender, honor, manhood, that strengthen the tradition that a nation and a people make no mistake in their confidence in and dependence on the honor of the soldier; ready as he is with every sacrifice that no stain, however faint, shall blur his virtue or impair his worth. There is no better evidence of this than when he promptly yields and willingly surrenders a fairly adjudged right, when that right would have been another's, of which alone improvident accident had deprived him.

The skirmish match, the winning of which carried with it its prize, known as the McClellan Trophy, was within the grasp of the First Regiment's Mount Gretna team when it was wrested from it by the intervention of an unpreventable accident. Shonert in his 800-yard run over the range had scored 57 points in his sixteenth shot, when through no fault of his in some way unaccountable the cam latch of his rifle broke. That is all there was of it; there was no help otherwise. By an imperative rule that neither adversary could waive nor participant alter he must go back and do it all over again. He was gone in wind and weakened in nerve. It was not to be expected that after an 800-yard run he could immediately make another and shoot with equal success. Consequently, instead of the 57 points to his credit on the first run, he had but 21 on his second. This lost the match, for had the team been allowed to retain its 57 points made on Shonert's sixteenth shot, its total score would have been 369, while the score made by the winning regiment, the Sixteenth, was but 367. That the regiment had not lost confidence in its team nor the team confidence in itself was quite well established the following year, when it won this same skirmish match, with its McClellan prize trophy, with the same team save one, C. Percy Smith in place of

H. S. Lewars, with the far superior score of 123, as against the Thirtieth Regiment's 391, second, and the Sixteenth Regiment's 379, third.

But this was not the only loss that followed in the wake of the Shonert broken cam latch. The other was the one that wove about it the glamour of romance, gave it distinctive significance, and afforded it the opportunity to demonstrate how the soldier will not permit himself to be advantaged by his adversary's misfortune. One of the provisions of the order for the matches at Mount Gretna for this year was that the regimental team making the highest total for the week out of all the matches would be sent to Sea Girt to represent Pennsylvania at the State's expense in the Inter-State regimental match, a match that seems theretofore to have received but occasional and but scant recognition. If Shonert could have held the 57 points he had made when his cam latch broke, the First Regiment's team would have had the highest total for the week and won its place as Pennsylvania's representative in the Inter-State regimental match. But credited as he was, with but 21 points made in the second run, it lost its lead, and by just 8 points the team of the Thirteenth Regiment passed to the front. Its selection followed, and it was designated accordingly by the general inspector of rifle practice to stand for the State in this Sea Girt match.

When Colonel Miner in person made the announcement to Lieutenant Cox, the Thirteenth's inspector of rifle practice, that his team, having made the highest total of the week, had been selected to represent the State at Sea Girt in the Inter-State regimental match, his declination on behalf of his team was prompt, emphatic, and graceful. He felt, he said, that but for an accident happening to a rifle of one of the members of the team of the First Regiment, the success would have been theirs, that no honor could be worthily won that would have been another's, save for a something that was no fault of his, that a common willingness to surrender under such circumstances tended to preserve the dignity and reputation of the service. He felt, too, he said, that the First Regiment had this year the strongest team and one that would do the greatest honor to the State. So, with Private George F. Root, of Company D, and Corporal C. Percy Smith, of Company E, added to the team to complete the six, it was named as the repre-

sentative for the Inter-State regimental match and the incident closed.

But the success that was promised did not materialize, for the First Regiment Georgia won with a total score of 1594, and the First Regiment Pennsylvania was third with a score of 1442. There were teams of two other regiments from Pennsylvania, there at their own expense, also competitors, the Twelfth with a score of 1229 and the Third with a score of 1211. The other teams competing were from two commands from the District of Columbia, a cavalry regiment from Georgia, and the Second, Third, and Sixth Infantry from New Jersey. Massachusetts was also represented in the other two Sea Girt matches.

When things did not go Captain Todd's way, he was always heard from. We now have opportunity to hear him speak with spirit and life in tones out of the monotonous strain of routine and detail. The quotation that follows is from his report for 1896 as acting inspector of rifle practice, First Regiment Infantry. The same quotation was also deemed of sufficient moment to be given place in part by Colonel Miner in his report for the same year, to which he adds his own comment as follows:

Massachusetts teams were allowed to shoot with special rifles instead of the military rifle with which all of their troops are armed; still the fact remains that it was impossible for us to win against the magnificent Georgia team, who, with the exception of one man, used the regulation Springfield rifle.

Here follows what Captain Todd said:

Our work at Sea Girt was very much more than fairly successful, in spite of the low scores recorded; but which were largely due to the continuous gale of wind which swept the range, at times averaging 30 miles an hour, and requiring 3 to 3½ points of wind at 500 and 600 yards; at 200 yards, it was almost impossible to stand still. These disadvantages coupled with the fact that we were compelled to shoot a strictly military rifle, as issued by the Ordnance Department of the United States, and service ammunition, against teams equipped with sporting rifles had much to do with our poor showing. District of Columbia used a special Springfield, 6 grooved, chambered for a 90-grain shell, and using a long-pointed bullet, of harder alloy; Georgia shot quick-twist Remington barrels on Springfield stocks and specially prepared ammunition; while Massachusetts came down with the most unmilitary arm of the lot—a single-shot Winchester, 6 grooved, one turn in 18 inches, chambered for 90-grain shell, and shooting a hard bullet of their own manufacture and loading; that they did not sweep the entire field is only accounted for by their lack of practice and familiarity with a new gun. If a man were to buy a long-range sporting rifle for the accurate work at 1000 yards, he could not buy a better weapon than the

one which the Massachusetts team used, barring the sights, which were the same as those of the Springfield. With all these conditions to contend with, it was not to be expected that we would rank very high up in the list of teams—of which there were 14 in all—but it affords me pleasure to state that the First Regiment did nobly and secured third place with a score of 1420 points out of a possible 1800. Georgia was first with 1594 and the Engineers of D. C. second with 1564. The scores of our team are as follows:

	Known dis.			Total			Skirmish			Total		
Private James Stewart.....	41	41	82	90	78	168	250					
Private H. J. Melard.....	39	37	76	89	83	172	248					
Private T. F. Shonert.....	42	38	80	76	92	168	248					
Sergeant H. S. Lewars.....	37	37	74	85	80	165	239					
Private G. F. Root.....	38	42	80	67	85	152	232					
Sergeant H. L. Cooper.....	42	40	82	47	74	121	203					
	239	235	474			946	1420					

The regiment was again honored by having five of its members selected to shoot on the State team in the Inter-State military and Hilton Trophy matches; the conditions of which were practically the same as those attending the regimental. Pennsylvania was too severely handicapped by guns and ammunition, and last, but not least, team organization, to make any kind of a showing. Under the present conditions of affairs at Sea Girt, where everything goes, the State can only hope to win out on some off year. With District of Columbia and Massachusetts using guns and ammunition that will make as fine targets as the best sporting rifles, it seems a waste of money and time to send a team to compete, when that amount could be used to better advantage in our own State competitions at Mount Gretna, Pennsylvania. The rules and regulations governing the New Jersey State Rifle Association are a veritable Chinese puzzle; intended to be a modified edition of Blunt's "Small Arms Firing Regulations," so constructed as to mean almost anything, and allowing the executive officers the opportunity to discriminate in favor of those teams who have the largest representation and who most liberally patronize the individual matches.

The calendar of events for 1897 omits for the first time since 1881 participation in the presidential inaugural ceremonies. That it was not only in contemplation but determined upon, appears from the minutes of the Board of Officers' meeting of January 2, 1897, an extract from which reads: "The colonel having announced that the regiment could attend the inauguration of President McKinley, it was decided on motion that we leave Philadelphia as early as possible on the afternoon of March 3 and return leaving Washington as early as possible March 4." The project, however, failed of consummation. The First Regiment was not present. Indeed, the whole National Guard of Pennsylvania was conspicuous by its absence. This much-used phrase, intended to

be paradoxical, was in fact not so much of a paradox here as it was really meant to be elsewhere. This absence of the Pennsylvania Guard on this occasion did not relieve it from the calumny and abuse that had followed its presence in Washington on all others. Hostile comment was as ripe, wrathful, and vituperative now when it was absent as it had been vengeful, unjust, and unscrupulous in assault when it was present. It so happened, though, that in this assault in its absence the Pennsylvania Guard was not without a champion and defender, and for this championship and defence the First Regiment for itself and its fellows took early opportunity to acknowledge recognition and signify appreciation.

The Washington correspondent of a Buffalo paper, in his story to his paper of the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President McKinley on March 4, 1897, had, as if casting about for the chance, thrown this fling at the Pennsylvania soldiers: "The absence of the Pennsylvania militiamen and their camp followers accounts in a large measure for the absence of rowdiness. The fear of insult or worse treatment at the hands of the brutal bullies who seem to comprise a large portion of the Guard of the Keystone State has at past inaugurations kept many people off the streets and away from the city."

But the character and worth and reputation that the Pennsylvania Guard had so earnestly aimed to secure had not gone for naught. Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Doyle, a resident of Buffalo, a citizen of high repute and soldier of distinction, a general officer of the National Guard of the State of New York, with but slight personal acquaintance in, but with full knowledge of the worth and character and reputation of the soldiers of his sister-State, would not permit of their being traduced and maligned in his own city without reply. He hastened to make answer through the columns of the public prints. It was no perfunctory story, his answer, but a lengthy statement in which there was no stint in laudation of the Pennsylvania Guardsmen for their virtues as men or honor as soldiers. He characterized the harsh and unmanly criticism against them as unjust and unfair, and said that in his judgment and the judgment of all fair-minded men the Guard of Pennsylvania was "a well-drilled and disciplined division of troops commanded by competent officers and entitled to the respect and admiration of all good citizens."

It was therefore an opportunity, when General Doyle's presence in Philadelphia was assured of for April the 19th, for Colonel Bowman to announce in his order for, and state in his official report of, the parade of the regiment on that day in commemoration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of its organization, that the regiment would be reviewed by "Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Doyle, commanding Fourth Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., in recognition of his soldierly and manly defence of the Pennsylvania soldiers against the newspaper attacks of his own city."

The parade was started at the usual afternoon hour with the Veteran Corps, about 100 strong, in its accustomed place on the right of the column. The regiment's strength neared the maximum, the band had been enlarged to fifty pieces, and the field music numbered forty. The route was as it had been for several years previous, and at the Union League General Doyle, specially designated as the reviewing officer, reviewed the column, witnessing the dress parade that followed. General Doyle was also the guest of honor at the anniversary dinner of the Veteran Corps in the evening, where as the first speaker, acknowledging the courtesies and hospitalities that had been so graciously bestowed, he repeated his high opinion of, admiration for, and confidence in the Pennsylvania Guard. The occasion, with its covers for over three hundred, was marked by the presence of many guests of prominence and graced by the eloquent utterance of leading speakers.

On Tuesday, March 16, a volunteer battalion from the regiment paraded with band and field music as a military escort at the funeral of Col. Alexander E. Drake, late of the United States Army. The occasion was deemed of sufficient import to be made the subject of a congratulatory order as follows:

The colonel commanding desires to express his appreciation of the patriotic soldierly bearing and spirit manifested by the officers and men who so promptly volunteered in response to his call to perform escort duty upon the occasion of the burial of the late Col. Alexander E. Drake, U. S. A., a hero of the old school who had faithfully served his country in three wars.

The services thus rendered by the volunteer battalion have also been gratefully acknowledged by the family and friends of the deceased.

Colonel Drake's career was unique, in that he was in the regular service in the permanent establishment on both land and sea. He was a midshipman in the United States Navy from his appointment on June 26, 1834, until his resignation, June 28, 1837,

and after an interval of twenty years, on February 21, 1857, he entered the army as a second lieutenant in the Second United States Infantry. Made a first lieutenant May 14, 1861, a captain October 9, 1861, he retired August 27, 1862. Brevets for faithful and meritorious services as major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel subsequently followed. He died March 13, 1897.

This March 13 recalls a date made much of in the old army in the closing days of the Civil War.

Brevet rank was usually conferred for some specific act of gallantry or distinction, and the act itself, the place where and the date of its performance, were always made to appear in the body of the commission as the cause of and the reason for its issue. It so happened that as the days of the great struggle were on the wane, the War Department, generously impelled to forget no one, was lavish in its distribution of this brevet rank, whether battle distinction could be found to sustain it or not. One instance is recalled as illustrative of others where the blank space in the commission after the word "for" was filled up with the phrase "faithful services in the recruitment of the armies of the United States," instead of the specific act of gallantry it was intended to be used for. It so happened, too, whether designedly or by accident did not appear, that many of these commissions went out under the same date, March 13, 1865. When knowledge of this wholesale issue, all of the one day, began to come to light, some wag of an officer in the Army of the Potomac bestirred himself to find a battle date that the day would fit. He wanted to find a battle where the slaughter was sufficient to justify such a wholesale recognition of gallant performances. His search was vain—he had overlooked "Thermopyke had her messenger of defeat, the Alamo had none"—so he turned himself to the Holy Scriptures, where the man who flounders either in profane literature or religious lore usually goes. Here his industry was rewarded: he had found what he wanted in the battle of Armageddon. It was immaterial whether he had drawn figuratively on the Armageddon of "The Revelation of St. John the Divine," where "in the battle of that great day," where the good alone survived and evil went down to sore defeat, or actually from the real Armageddons of the plain of Esdraelon, where the sword of the Lord and of Gideon had smote the Canaanites and the Midianites hip and

high and slew a nation. It was of no particular moment for the purpose for which it was appropriated whether Armageddon was tradition or history, fact or fancy, myth or mystery, the name was all that was needed: it sounded big and strong and had the ring about it of the awful carnage of those ancient battles. It was a fitting antithesis to the bloodless field of March 13, 1865, when for the valorous deed done on that day there was such a lavish issue of brevets.

The soldier who had fought hard and marched afar, with nerves hardened, sinews toughened, sentiment gone, had neither sympathy with nor tolerance for honors awarded or distinction won at home station, recruiting office, draft rendezvous, distribution camp or in any other way save in the field and at the front; besides that irrepressible sense of humor was ever ready with responsive answer. Neither was it of moment whether that immortal struggle the Armageddon of those ancient days was figurative or real, it had struck a popular chord and with March 13, 1865, arbitrarily fixed for a date, jocularly paraphrased, such brevet commissions were made thereafter, in the minds, at least, of their soldier critics, to read as conferred "for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Armageddon."

On Monday, April 5, the regiment was paraded at the armory in full-dress uniform for inspection, review, and presentation of medals and trophies won during the rifle practice season of 1896.

An event of national import was the "Grant Monument Inaugural Parade" and the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the monument in the city of New York, April 27, 1897. By direction of the governor and commander-in-chief the Pennsylvania National Guard was represented by a provisional brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, composed of the First Infantry, Colonel Wendell P. Bowman; Ninth Infantry, Colonel C. Bow Dougherty; Thirteenth Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Courson; Fourteenth Infantry, Colonel William J. Glenn; Sixteenth Infantry, Colonel Willis J. Hulings; Eighteenth Infantry, Colonel Norman M. Smith; Battery B, Captain Alfred E. Hunt; and Governor's Troop, Captain Frederick M. Ott. Transportation for the movement was furnished through the courtesy of the railway companies, and the troops were quartered at the Grand Palace, Lexington Avenue, between 43d and 44th Streets.

The day had with it a reminder of a Washington inaugural. A furious gale blew continuously, biting wild and wintry, but the skies were bright and the streets dry. The First Regiment left the armory at six o'clock on the morning of the 27th, marched thence to the Reading Terminal, entrained at 6:45, made its New York destination in ample time to be at Madison Avenue and 34th Street at the hour named, where the Pennsylvania provisional brigade was directed to form. From there the brigade took up its line of march, joining the main column at 23d Street and Madison Avenue at 10:45.

The First Regiment did not take advantage of the quarters provided for the troops on Lexington Avenue, but chartered for itself a large barge, which, meeting its special train on its arrival at Jersey City, conveyed the regiment up the East River, landing at the foot of 32d Street within a few blocks of the point of formation designated for the provisional brigade.

From 23d to 125th Street, the site of the Monument, via Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Seventy-seventh Street, Riverside Drive, and thence to 129th, where the column was reviewed and dismissed, was a lengthy march, shortened materially, though, by the enthusiastic greetings everywhere extended by the vast crowds that thronged the sidewalks and occupied every vantage ground for observation along the entire route.

The barge in service for the day, ready near the foot of 129th Street on the North River when the parade was over, with regiment aboard, again landed it at the foot of 20th Street, where, arms and accoutrements left under proper guards, the men were permitted their own way until eleven o'clock, when, retraining for Jersey City, the regiment was off again on the midnight schedule for home; participant as it had been in an event conspicuous in its time and long remaining bright in the memory of all who were of it.

The water transportation not only expedited the movement, saved a fatiguing march, but afforded opportunity for a view of the combined fleets of our own and the navies of several foreign countries, "one of the principal features of this great national celebration."

Another event commemorative of a civic undertaking of national importance followed on May 15, 1897. The Society of the Cincinnati had nearly a century before set aside a modest

sum of money, which it had wisely permitted to accumulate, that it might in the end in more pretentious significance erect the statue that was in the way of its small beginning to commemorate the services as patriot, soldier, statesman, of him of whom "history affords no other example of so indispensable a man," General George Washington. This equestrian statue, as is well known to every Philadelphian and all familiar with that goodly city, in all its massive grandeur and rich heroic proportions, now graces the Green Street entrance to Fairmount Park, where amid tributes of admiration, appreciation, and profound respect it was on the fifteenth of May, 1897, so worthily and impressively dedicated.

The presence of the First Regiment at these dedicatory ceremonies was first assured by direct invitation on March 17, 1897, from Col. J. Biddle Porter, chairman of the committee of the Society of the Cincinnati, who had the matter in charge. His letter, as follows, was presented to the Board of Officers at a regular stated meeting: "I have the honor," said the letter, "on behalf of the State Society of Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, to invite you and your command to take part with the First Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania in the unveiling of the Washington Monument in Fairmount Park on May 15;" by and upon motion the invitation was unanimously accepted.

But the proposed dedication had a firmer hold upon the public than had evidently been anticipated, and soon assumed more expansive proportions. Not the First Brigade alone, but the entire division, had been ordered to parade, and so much had the community at large felt its importance that by concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, approved by the governor May 5, 1897, the adjutant-general of the State was thereby requested "to direct that such commands of the National Guard as have dress uniforms shall be allowed to wear them on the occasion of the dedication of the Washington Monument in Philadelphia, May 15, 1897."

And General Snowden, never of prodigal speech, recognizing the importance of the occasion, had out of his usual course included in his order announcing the movement of the division the following paragraph:

A reputation for efficiency and discipline gained by years of attention and application to duty may be lost in a single day. The division cannot live on the distinction of the past; it must acquit itself with credit on all

occasions, especially upon this one, when it will be the object of great interest and of close and sharp criticism. Every officer and man of the division must feel the need of doing his duty so well that credit and honor will accrue to and be gained by all. Effective measures will be taken to require every officer and man present in uniform not excused by written permission of commanding officers of regiments and separate commands to join in the parade.

There was wisdom in the request of the legislature and good judgment in the ready compliance of the adjutant-general, as his annual report conclusively shows:

This request was complied with, and as a consequence the Guard itself by its splendid appearance made a most convincing argument in favor of a full-dress uniform. From all sides, from the press and the people, the National Guard received unstinted praise for its splendid appearance and discipline.

And that the caution of General Snowden bore fruit was also demonstrated from the same official source. This is a concluding sentence from a paragraph in the same annual report of the adjutant-general: "The demonstration made by the National Guard of Pennsylvania on this occasion was without doubt the finest and most successful in all its history."

Besides the entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania the following commands of the regular army participated: two foot batteries of artillery from Fort McHenry, Maryland; two foot batteries and one light battery of artillery and band from Washington Barracks, D. C., and also the band and four troops of cavalry Fort Meyer, Virginia.

Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden was the marshal of the procession. Gen. Daniel H. Hastings, governor and commander-in-chief, was in command of the National Guard. Brig.-Gen. John P. S. Gobin, the ranking brigadier, was in command of the Pennsylvania division, National Guard. The First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry was assigned to special duty as the escort of the President of the United States, William McKinley, who paraded with the column, unveiled and dedicated the monument, delivering an oration of telling effect.

The column, in light marching order, formed on South Broad Street, moved promptly at the hour fixed to Spring Garden Street and thence to the site of the monument, where after the ceremonies of the dedication had been completed it was reviewed by the President of the United States and officially it was said that as

a military demonstration, this was "one of the most notable pageants ever witnessed in this city."

The city of Philadelphia provided for the subsistence and entertainment of the troops and horses for the mounted officers, the various railroad companies of the State again extended the courtesy of free transportation, and the entire division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was assembled in Philadelphia for the occasion without expense to the State.

The paragraph in General Snowden's annual report which so succinctly tells the story of the military part of this especially distinctive event so peculiarly of Philadelphia, preserved securely, as it ever will be, among the archives of the State, seems of sufficient present interest for revival and repetition:

In the parade on the 15th of May, in Philadelphia, at the dedication of the monument to General Washington, erected by the Society of the Cincinnati, the division appeared to the greatest advantage and received with the plaudits of great crowds of people unbounded praise for discipline and soldierly appearance. Having myself the honor of commanding the entire parade, composed of troops from the army and sailors and marines of the navy of the United States, a detachment from the cruiser *Fulton*, of the French Navy, a regiment from Delaware, a regiment, a Gatling gun battery, and a naval battalion from New Jersey, the entire division and the naval force from our own State, and corps of military cadets from the Pennsylvania Military Academy and Girard College, in all, nearly 12,000 men, the command of the division devolved upon Brigadier-General Gobin. As the visiting troops and the First Brigade were in full uniform, the formation by brigades alternately in full-dress and service uniform—a fortunate incident of the ceremony—added to the attractiveness and variety of the display, and enabled spectators to contrast at intervals simplicity with ornament in dress. The members of the legislature and the public were offered opportunity under favorable circumstances to pass upon the relative merits of the different styles.

Captain Alexis R. Paxton, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, was the officer of the regular army on duty with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, so assigned by Order of the Secretary of War. Through the efforts of Colonel Bowman and the willing response of Captain Paxton the officers of the First Regiment had been given a very instructive lecture on some of the newer contribution to the military art. This favor was acknowledged by resolution "That a vote of thanks be tendered to Colonel Bowman for securing the services of Captain Paxton and that a resolution be sent by the Board of Officers to Captain Paxton tendering the thanks of the Board for his kindness in giving us the

benefit of his knowledge on "Wagner's Service of Security and Information."

On Monday, July 5, 1897, upon the invitation of a joint committee of the Select and Common Councils, the regiment with the First Brigade participated in the usual celebration of the anniversary of American independence. Colonel Bowman in his order for the parade concludes with this paragraph: "The celebration being held under the auspices of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia—the representatives of the people—it is important that every officer and man able for duty should participate in this patriotic duty." "The exercises," said General Schall in his annual report, "consisted of certain manoeuvres executed in a suitable portion of Fairmount Park, designed more for spectacular effect than military instruction." The demonstration concluded with a review by his Honor, the Mayor of the city.

The encampment order for 1897 located the First Brigade at Neshaminy Falls, Bucks County, 18 miles from Philadelphia on the New York Division of the Reading system, fixed the time from Saturday, July 10, to Saturday, July 17, inclusive, and gave to the camp the name "Camp David B. Birney," in honor and memory of an eminent citizen of Philadelphia, a major-general of United States Volunteers, distinguished as a regimental, a division, and a corps commander. Of this encampment Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall, its commander, officially said: "The discipline of the troops during the encampment was better than I have ever before known, instruction by the officers was well directed and intelligent, and the work of the men faithful and earnest, so that the results of the camp were on the whole satisfactory."

The First Regiment reached the camp at 8:30 o'clock on the morning of Saturday in the run of an hour from the time its special train of thirteen cars had left the Reading Terminal. There was but little variance from the prescribed routine. The governor and commander-in-chief had his review, the major-general his, and the annual muster and inspection with all its rigorous requirements carried out was disposed of by the adjutant-general, inspector-general, and his assistants on Wednesday, July 14. Much insistence by the regimental commander for closer instruction in the school of the soldier, particularly the salute, and better attention to cleanliness about the kitchens, as no adverse comment followed

from the supervision of superiors, it would seem had been effectual. The surrounding country was well adapted to instruction in outpost and advance rear guard formations. They were made the subject of careful study and the drills were as satisfactory as possible, hampered as they were in some instances by ranks depleted from the posting of interior guards. The weather had been encouraging, but was not altogether without its hindrances; the canvas was so wet on the morning of departure that the formality of dropping tents together was dispensed with, and its further disposition was left with the quartermaster. But the week following there was the worst of weather; downpours and heavy rains followed each other daily, the Neshaminy was in flood, and it was well nigh a week before the sorely perplexed quartermasters had the canvas out of the way.

On the early morning of the seventeenth, other impedimenta save the canvas disposed of, the regiment was aboard of its train at ten o'clock, an hour later at the Terminal, and moving thence to the armory, was dismissed for the rest of the summer.

The comments of the regular officers on duty with the Pennsylvania Guard in the several brigade encampments were thorough and exhaustive. The following brief extracts, if not altogether of the First Regiment, have close touch with its every surrounding:

On July 16 the First Brigade was reviewed by Governor Hastings. The formation was prompt, distances good, and in both the turns and the march past the reviewing officer the troops made a fine showing. The men were remarkable for their steadiness. The old formation of locking shoulders was noticeable; the step a trifle slow—about 110 to the minute—and a little short of the regulation step of 30 inches. Upon the brigade band wheeling out, the step was appreciably increased and reached 120 to 122 per minute.—(First Lieutenant J. Harry Duval, Eighteenth United States Infantry.)

Exercises in outpost, advance and rear guard, and patrol duty, as well as in the order of march in an enemy's country for brigades with cavalry and artillery attached, have received very considerable theoretical and practical attention in the past year. Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden, commanding the division, offered special prizes for the best essays on this subject, taking Major Wagner's text-books as a basis. This interest was very clearly proved in the brigade camps of this year. This being the first year of any theoretical or practical work in this line, much proficiency could scarcely be expected, but in some of the brigades and regiments the purposes of these formations were fairly understood, although in their many details there was a great deal to be learned. The regiment which made the best showing in outpost duty was the Third, attached to the First Brigade.—(Captain Alexis R. Paxton, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A.)

The personnel of this brigade (First) is excellent. The enlisted strength

is generally made up of young, intelligent men. The officers are men of intelligence, who take great interest in their work. Both officers and men display a degree of enthusiasm in their work and an attention to duty that cannot fail to bring about good results and maintain this brigade in its present efficient state. The discipline of the command was excellent.—(Captain Edgar B. Robertson, Ninth United States Infantry.)

The National Guard of Pennsylvania is officered by a class of men representing the highest social and intellectual class, men of standing in the State, and to them is due the high state of efficiency attained in organization, drill, and discipline, while the rank and file, composed of the better element from the town and country, make discipline a comparatively easy matter.—(First Lieutenant Robert L. Howze, Adjutant Fifth United States Cavalry.)

As the result of the inspection, out of an aggregate of 618.41 officers and 577 enlisted men, with but four enlisted men absent, the First Regiment, with its total present of 614, secured a percentage present of 99.35 and made a general average of 97.45. The regiment again was on the lead, with the Third Regiment a close second; with its general average of 96.94, it was but 0.51 behind it. The following extract from the report of General Schall clearly shows how the very laudable efforts of Colonel Ralston to excel had had their full reward. "Colonel Ralston," said General Schall, "obtained permission to have his regiment [the Third] inspected in regard to its knowledge of outpost duty and field work on the field instead of on parade, and the ratings received attest the inspector's estimation of the work." But the ratings throughout the State were exceptionally high. There was no regimental general average below 90. Besides the First and Third of 95 and above, the other averages were as follows: the Eighth, 95.85; the Second, 95.56; the Tenth, 95.43; the Fifth, 95.29; the Thirteenth, 95.23. And then followed the Fourteenth, 94.63; the Ninth, 94.61; the Fourth, 94.18; the Twelfth, 94.15; the Fifteenth, 93.52; the Eighteenth, 93.29; the Sixteenth, 92.43; the Sixth, 91.78; and the State Fencibles Battalion, 91.11.

On June 29 Col. Wendell P. Bowman was for the second time re-elected and re-commissioned as of July 1, 1887. He reannounced his commissioned staff, including without change all whose appointments have previously been noted. And also upon the expiration of their respective commissions, both on September 13, 1897, Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good and Major Albert L. Williams were each re-elected. Captain Winfield L. Margerum resigned the captaincy of Company A, May 7, 1897, and on June 11, 1897, his first

Lieutenant, Clarence H. Staley, was elected to succeed him. Captain Margerum had been in the service with but a year's interval since he joined Company A as a private, May 7, 1884. He was promoted corporal and sergeant and elected first lieutenant and captain.

On the 17th of September, 1897, Captain Thomas H. P. Todd was relieved from duty as acting regimental inspector of rifle practice, with the following note of commendation from the colonel commanding: "The faithful, conscientious, and meritorious services rendered by Captain Todd in the discharge of the important duties of inspector of rifle practice entitle him to special mention as deserving of the highest consideration and hearty appreciation of the entire command."

On the same day Private Harry J. Mohard, of Company C, was appointed first lieutenant and regimental inspector of rifle practice and commissioned accordingly.

Major Clarence T. Kensil after a lingering illness in health resort and hospital died in Philadelphia, August 20, 1897. Although of but the youthful age of thirty-nine, beginning as a drummer-boy of sixteen, he had seen twenty-three years of continuous service, all the while in the First Regiment, through every grade and rank from a private to a major. He was never absent from a tour of duty in riot, or otherwise, except when, a hopeless invalid, he missed the last annual encampment.

The well-deserved tribute paid him in the regimental general order announcing his death best recounts his career:

As an enlisted man he never missed a roll-call, and as an officer he was never absent from any military engagement or duty except when excused by proper authority by reason of severe illness, or for unavoidable absence from the city on important business. He frequently travelled hundreds of miles to report promptly for duty according to orders, and within the last year, although stricken with his fatal disease, and suffering therefrom, he travelled six hundred miles on one occasion to command his battalion rather than be absent. In the riots in Luzerne County in 1875 he served with the regiment as a drummer boy; in 1877 he was again with the colors of his regiment as a duty sergeant in the riots at Pittsburg at 28th Street crossing and in the round-house; and in Scranton, Luzerne County, during the same year; and also in command of his company during the Homestead riots of 1892, displaying at all times the highest order of soldierly qualities, reliable and faithful in the discharge of every duty. Thus his record is complete for faithful, efficient, and enthusiastic devotion to duty. The best energies and efforts of his life were devoted to his regiment, and he always had a pride

in its every achievement and entered with an enthusiastic spirit into every work and service in which it was engaged. His untimely death therefore is a great loss not only to this Regiment but to the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The field staff and line attended his funeral on Tuesday, August 24, at three o'clock in the afternoon, with interment at West Laurel Hill Cemetery; the second battalion, Captain William S. Allen commanding, paraded as an escort, the usual badge of mourning was worn for thirty days, and the flag on the armory was displayed at half staff for the allotted period.

The vacancy continued until January 3, 1898, when Captain William S. Allen, of Company B, was elected major, vice Major Clarence T. Kensil, deceased, and the election of First Lieutenant Charles S. Wood to the captaincy of Company B followed on February 23, 1898. Chaplain Samuel D. McConnell, called to a parish in another city, resigned January 20, 1898.

In the rifle practice season of 1897 the First Regiment qualified 5 sharpshooters, 106 first-class, 484 second-class, and 11 third-class marksmen—a total of 606. Five only had failed to qualify. The sharpshooters fell off from the previous year from 9 to 5; owing not to any lack of interest, but to the more strict conformance to the requirements demanding higher capabilities and more industrious practice. For these reasons Colonel Bowman, deeming those who attained that grade in the First Regiment to be entitled to honorable mention previous to their recognition in the yearly reports from Harrisburg, named them in his general order as follows: Private Theo. F. Shenert, Company C, score 70; Private H. J. Mehard, Company C, 70; Private James Stewart, Company E, 68; Sergeant Horace S. Lewars, Company E, 67; First Sergeant Harry L. Cooper, Company C, 67.

The Thirteenth Regiment qualified every man, the Ninth every man but one, the Sixth all but seven, the Sixteenth all but ten; and including the First's all but five in his statement, the general inspector of rifle practice in his official report said: "These are all splendid records."

The First Regiment's team—H. J. Mehard, 78; James Stewart, 88; C. Percy Smith, 86; Harry L. Cooper, 83; Theo. F. Shenert, 88; a total score of 423, 98 hits—won the Skirmish Match; Thirteenth Regiment second, score 391; Sixteenth Regi-

ment third, score 379. The Regimental Match, "an exceedingly close and exciting match," was won by the Twelfth Regiment with a score of 352, with the First Regiment fifth by a score of 342. The Brigade Match was won by the Third Brigade with a score of 1012; First Brigade second, 974; Second Brigade third, 931. The Mount Gretna and Sea Girt competitions ran concurrent, consequently there was no Pennsylvania team entered in the matches of the National Rifle Association for 1897 at Sea Girt.

The First Regiment carried upon its rolls at this time 202 officers and men who had qualified as veteran marksmen five years or over, 32 of them having qualified for ten years or over. Of the commissioned officers on revolver practice, 28 had qualified as marksmen and 3 as experts.

Honorable mention is also made in the regimental general order of those who had distinguished themselves by qualifying each year as marksmen, being therefore the recipients of the ten-year gold medal issued by the Commonwealth in recognition thereof, as follows: Second Lieutenant Albert P. McDowell, Company D; Battalion Sergeant Major H. A. Mohr; First Sergeant G. C. Schoch; Sergeant James Walsh; Corporal Herbert Brambley; and Corporal Frederick Zeyer.

The regiment made its last appearance before war was upon us on the evening of Tuesday, April 12, 1898, when it was paraded at the regimental armory for inspection, review, and the presentation of the medals and trophies won in the rifle practice season of 1897. On the 22d Congress authorized the increasing of the military establishment, on the 23d the President issued his call for volunteers, and on the 25th war was declared to have existed between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain since and including the 21st.

On the 12th also was published the regimental order announcing for the 19th the parade in commemoration of the thirty-seventh anniversary, but the weather being altogether out of condition, the order was countermanded, and the celebration postponed until Saturday the 23d.

It was a forceful demonstration. The snap of war that had been in the air, now materialized to a stern reality, appreciably strengthened the ranks and gave zest to the movement; heads were erect, shoulders square, pace accelerated. There was no need for

caution to quicken the step or close the interval; every man was on his metal, alert with his energies, as quick to perceive as he was prompt to respond. The Veteran Corps led the column with a zeal as earnest, a purpose as intent, a gait, carriage, and bearing as soldierly, as was throughout the entire march so vigorously maintained by those who followed.

With war on the horizon, that the business centre might have opportunity for closer observation of a body of men of good repute who were soon to be with the colors in the field, the route was varied down Chestnut to Sixth, and thence back on Walnut to Broad. The swing was so perceptibly impressive, that the more rapid and still regular step attracted decided attention and elicited strenuous applause. A son of one of the members of the Veteran Corps occupying an office well up in one of the many-storied office buildings, knowing the column was in motion and that his father was with it, hearing the approaching music, hastened with all despatch to the sidewalk for a closer view. When he reached there, the rear was just passing out of sight. "Well," said he, turning away with a disappointed air, "I guess it don't make much difference anyhow. If the old man is with that column he's certainly in the ambulance."

On Thursday the 28th the regiment was off for the war and its six months' active service in the field.



FIRST REGIMENT PENNA. INFANTRY, U. S. VOLUNTEERS
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
1898

CHAPTER X

THE FIRST REGIMENT IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN ¹

On the 15th of February, 1898, the United State battleship *Maine* was blown up while at anchor in the harbor of Havana. For some months before that time the relations between the United States and Spain had been greatly strained by reason of the tyrannical rule of Spain in the West Indies, where American interests were extensive and important. The destruction of the *Maine* caused these hitherto smouldering flames of public disapproval in the United States to flash out into a wildfire of anger and excitement, and the voice of the American people called out in righteous indignation, demanding that the kingdom of Spain relinquish its sovereignty over the island of Cuba.

The talk of war between the two countries continued from that time on until the tension became so great that the Congress of the United States, on April 20, 1898, "unloosed the hounds of war" and directed the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to compel Spain to relinquish its tyrannical domination of the island of Cuba.

From that time on events moved quickly. On April 23 the President issued his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers to serve "for two years, unless sooner discharged," and on the twenty-fifth day of April an act of Congress was passed and approved declaring "that a state of war existed between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and had existed since the 21st day of April, 1898."

On April 25, the very day war was officially declared, the governor of Pennsylvania, Hon. Daniel H. Hastings, through his adjutant-general, Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, issued an order directing the mobilization of the entire National Guard of the State at Mt. Gretna, in Lebanon County, on Thursday, April 28.

¹ By Fred. Taylor Pusey, lieutenant-colonel and A. D. C. staff, Governor and Commander-in-Chief; formerly captain and regimental adjutant, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and first lieutenant and regimental adjutant, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Spanish-American War.

The gallant First, with its motto "Paratus" ever before it, was, true to its name and its traditions, "ready" almost to a man to go forth in defence of its country and its country flag.

The order for mobilization was received on April 26, 1898, and on the afternoon of that day Col. Wendell P. Bowman, commanding the regiment, issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. P.,
PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.

In compliance with General Orders No. 6, C. S., from Headquarters First Brigade, N. G. P., this regiment will report at the Armory at 7 o'clock A.M. Thursday, April 28, 1898, to proceed to Mt. Gretna, Pa. First call will be sounded at 7:10 A.M., Assembly at 7:20, and the Regiment will leave the Armory at 7:30 in service uniform, heavy marching order, with regimental gray shirt, regimental shoes, and campaign hats for enlisted men, and new regulation fatigue cap will be worn by commissioned officers. Company commanders will provide two days' cooked rations for their men. Books, papers, financial accounts, and vouchers will be taken by each company sufficient for delivery of such rolls, reports, and returns as may be called for in camp, and daily morning reports will be forwarded to these headquarters before 7 o'clock A.M. Field music will consist of two musicians to a company, and companies will report with the maximum number of men and no more. Field and staff officers will report prepared to be mounted upon arriving in the field, and their horses must be reported at the Pennsylvania Railroad, Thirty-second and Market Streets, at 7:45 o'clock A.M., for loading. All camp baggage must be ready to be loaded at the Armory not later than noon of the 27th inst. Baggage will be restricted to cooking utensils, mess tents, books, and papers.

By order of

COLONEL BOWMAN.

FRED. TAYLOR PUSEY, Adjutant.

The war was on. From that time until the evening of the next day all was bustle and rush at the armory of the regiment, at Broad and Callowhill Streets, arranging equipment and baggage for field service. On the morning of Thursday, the 28th, the bugle call was sounded in the armory, assembling the regiment for its movement to Mt. Gretna, the place of mobilization.

What soldier of the First Infantry who responded to that bugle call of war will ever forget that day! Although it was almost the month of May, that morning was bleak and raw, and wet and chill—portentous indeed of war, and significant of what war might mean to a soldier. Amid all the snow and sleet and rain the good and stolid "First Foot," firm of step and stern of mien, marched down Broad Street, led by its trusted com-

mander, Colonel Bowman, to the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to entrain for Mt. Gretna. Thousands of Philadelphia's citizens, under cover of their umbrellas and storm coats, in silent meditation, watched that brave regiment of sturdy, loyal, and patriotic boys march by, going where, they know not—but from home, from wives and parents, brothers and sisters, from friends, from business pursuits, to return—perhaps; perhaps not.

The regiment arrived at Mt. Gretna during the day while the storm of sleet and rain continued. Temporary shelter was found in one of the large pavilions in the grove until tents were erected and "Camp Hastings" was established.

Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden, who was in command of the division, subsequently reported:

The troops arrived in the midst of snow and rain and mud. No previous camp had offered so many or so great difficulties and hardships. It was intensely cold, followed by weeks of rain. From the difficulty of procuring enough wagons and the impossibility of keeping them at work, the men were obliged to carry on their backs for long distances tents, rations, and other supplies. The experience and training of camp life and the lessons of taking care of themselves, however, had been well learned and enabled them to meet the emergency with fortitude and success. Privations and hardships, unavoidable under the circumstances, were cheerfully borne and resulted in little sickness.

As soon as the camp was established, drills were commenced, when the weather permitted, and instructions in guard duty and other requirements of the service were given.

But the regiment was not yet in the volunteer service of the United States, although it was subsequently determined by the War Department that the service and pay of all soldiers who volunteered should date from the time of leaving their "home stations," which would be considered the time of "enrolment." The qualification of a soldier in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, under the law as it existed at that time, and his oath as such, did not require or obligate him to enter the United States service in time of international war. Every officer and man in the regiment, therefore, was given the opportunity to say whether or not he would volunteer in the service of the United States for the term of two years, unless sooner discharged.

Governor Hastings was anxious to have the National Guard

of Pennsylvania make a good showing in response to the President's call for volunteers, and he was particularly anxious that the First Regiment, in offering its men for the volunteer service, should set the example for the rest of the division. The morning of the 2d of May was designated as the time when the regiment should assemble on the parade ground for inspection by the governor, and inspector-general, Col. Edward DeV. Morrell, and every officer and man was then asked whether or not he would enter the service of the United States. Colonel Bowman, whose inspiration had set the whole regiment aglow with patriotic impulse, had canvassed the regiment and knew by that morning that practically 95 per cent. of his command would volunteer.

Before the hour designated for assembly, Governor Hastings sent for the colonel to ascertain what the First would do, and Colonel Bowman, accompanied by his orderly, Sergeant Kenney, in response to this summons, rode over to the governor's quarters, and reported that the First Infantry almost to a man would respond to the President's call for volunteers. The governor was delighted with this report of patriotic loyalty on the part of the gallant First, and, the conference concluded, Colonel Bowman galloped off on his horse to rejoin his regiment, when a serious and painful injury occurred to him by the vicious bucking of his horse, necessitating his immediate removal home on a special car for surgical treatment necessary to save his life. This sad injury disabled Colonel Bowman for many months, and long after the war was over and the regiment had returned home from the service he was just commencing to get about on crutches. This accident not only deprived the First Regiment of Colonel Bowman's services as its commanding officer during the war, but also, no doubt, changed entirely the part the regiment would have otherwise taken in the field, as the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Good, then a junior officer, the regiments which subsequently had foreign service in the war being those commanded by senior colonels, *viz.*: the Tenth Regiment, under Colonel Hawkins, which was sent to the Philippines, and the Fourth, Colonel Case, and the Sixteenth, Colonel Hulings, which were sent to Porto Rico.

Notwithstanding this sad loss of its colonel, the good old regiment promptly steadied from the shock, and, with its brave and loyal lieutenant-colonel, J. Lewis Good, in command, marched

out on the field for inspection that morning, and, almost to a man, volunteered for service under the United States Government for two years, unless sooner discharged. This display of courageous patriotism was indeed an inspiring example, not only to the rest of the National Guard Division of Pennsylvania, but to the entire militia of the United States.

The other regiments in succession followed the First in offering to volunteer, and then came the medical examinations by the surgeons before the muster rolls were completed and the several companies were ready to be sworn into the service of "Uncle Sam." This surgical examination was a severe process and weeded out many a loyal and patriotic fellow who had expressed his willingness to volunteer, but who, on account of physical defects, was rejected by the surgeons and required to return home.

Among these patriots was dear old Captain James Muldoon, of Company E, who had fought for his country during the war with Mexico in 1847-48; through the great Civil War in 1861-65; during the Pittsburgh riots of 1877, and who at one time was in command of the regiment (though a captain). Although Captain Muldoon could not be accepted into the service on account of his advanced age, he bravely and loyally volunteered, and with tears in his eyes he bade the boys of his company a fond farewell, to return sadly to his home.

The first officers of the regiment to be mustered into the United States volunteer service were: First lieutenant and regimental adjutant, Fred. Taylor Pusey; first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, Frederick P. Koons; major and surgeon, Lawrence Savery Smith; first lieutenants and assistant surgeons, Joseph P. Tunis and William G. B. Harland—who took their official oaths on May 5, 1898.

On May 10 and 11 all of the several companies of the regiment had completed their quota of enrolment of three officers and seventy-five enlisted men each, and, together with the field officers of the regiment, were mustered into the United States service, forming the "First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers."

The companies were sworn into the service by Major Thompson, United States Army mustering officer. It was indeed an impressive occasion. As each company was ready to enter the service the mustering officer administered in impressive tones this solemn oath:

Do you solemnly swear that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that you will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that you will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over you, according to the rules and articles of war?

To which every officer and man, with his right hand uplifted, responded earnestly, "I do."

The regiment as thus sworn into the service consisted of the field and staff officers, ten companies of 3 officers and 75 enlisted men each, aggregating 40 officers and 754 enlisted men, or a total of 794.

The roster of officers at the time of muster-in is as follows:

Colonel, Wendell P. Bowman (injured and awaiting muster).
Lieutenant-Colonel, J. Lewis Good.
Major, First Battalion, Albert L. Williams.
Major, Second Battalion, William S. Allen.
Major and Surgeon, Lawrence S. Smith.
First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, Fred. Taylor Pusey.
First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Frederick P. Koons.
First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, William G. B. Harland.
First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Joseph P. Tunis.
Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, Augustus D. Porter.
Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, John L. Conaway.

Company A.

Captain, Clarence H. Staley.
First Lieutenant, William C. Knox.
Second Lieutenant, T. Watson Walker.

Company B.

Captain, Charles S. Wood.
First Lieutenant, Edwin W. Lynch.
Second Lieutenant, Thomas B. Ellis.

Company C.

Captain, Louis F. Stees.
First Lieutenant, Charles C. Allen.
Second Lieutenant, Augustus D. Whitney.

Company D.

Captain, Artemas W. Deane.
First Lieutenant, Thomas B. Thomas.
Second Lieutenant, Frank A. Sinnickson.

Company E.

Captain, Charles P. Smith.
First Lieutenant, Horace S. Lewars.
Second Lieutenant, George H. Halstead.

Company F.

Captain, William Brod.
First Lieutenant, Henry E. Pearson.
Second Lieutenant, George C. Shoch.

Company G.

Captain, George C. Von der Linde.
First Lieutenant, George B. Zane.
Second Lieutenant, Henry F. Campbell.

Company H.

Captain, Eugene J. Kensil.
First Lieutenant, David H. DaCosta.
Second Lieutenant, Walter M. Hotz.

Company I.

Captain, Thomas H. P. Todd.
First Lieutenant, Joseph P. Boyd.
Second Lieutenant, Carl A. Wettenhall.

Company K.

Captain, Walter E. Torr.
First Lieutenant, Charles F. Hess.
Second Lieutenant, Samuel A. Martin.

Under general orders issued by the governor of Pennsylvania officers of the National Guard entering the United States service were given leave of absence from the State service during their tour of duty, and enlisted men were given honorable discharges by the State, with the privilege of reenlisting after the war and being credited with continuous service.

For some four or five days after its muster into the United States service the regiment remained at Mt. Gretna, completing its equipment for field service, drilling and receiving instructions in the art of war, while awaiting further orders, until on May 16, 1898, it was ordered to proceed to the great mobilization camp, known as Camp George H. Thomas, at Chickamauga Park, Georgia.

Arriving at Chickamauga on May 18, the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. The regiment was brigaded with the Fourteenth Minnesota Regiment, Colonel Van Duzee, and the Second Ohio Regiment, Colonel Kuert. The brigade was first commanded by Colonel Van Duzee, the senior colonel present, and later by Colonel Kuert, when Colonel Van Duzee assumed temporary command of the division.

Later on, Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Rosser was assigned to the permanent command of the brigade. Gen. John S. Poland was assigned to the permanent command of the division, relieving Colonel Van Duzee, who had been in command temporarily. During the summer General Poland was taken ill while on duty at Chickamauga, and, after lingering a few days, died, and was succeeded by Brig.-Gen. W. J. McKee. The corps commander was Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., a Pennsylvanian. General Brooke subsequently assumed command in Porto Rico and Maj.-Gen. J. V. Wade became the commanding officer at Camp Thomas, being later relieved by Maj.-Gen. J. C. Breckenridge.

The days spent at Camp Thomas were busy and exciting days for the men of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers. Every day was one of expectancy to be ordered to the "front." The quartermaster and ordnance departments were indeed kept busy in endeavoring to complete the equipment of the regiment as required for field service, and the officers of the field and line were daily schooling the men in long drills and difficult manoeuvres and exercises in preparing for real fighting—in Cuba, or Porto Rico, or the Philippines.

Dewey had fought and won the great naval battle of Manila Bay on May 1, and soon thereafter the rest of the Spanish fleet were on the Atlantic Ocean, whither bound no one then knew. The fleet was later discovered at anchor in the harbor of Santiago on the southerly side of Cuba, where the United States fleet, under command of Admiral Sampson, promptly steamed, and proceeded to "bottle up" the Spanish battleships in this small harbor. This was the situation in the month of June, when elaborate preparations were being made by our War Department to land a large army under Major-General Shafter near Santiago to coöperate with our fleet in making a combined attack on the Spanish land and naval forces concentrated there.

Early in June we had received orders to recruit the several companies of the regiment from 75 to a war footing of 106 officers and men, and First Lieutenant Henry E. Pearson, of Company F, and First Lieutenant Thomas B. Thomas, of Company D, were sent to Philadelphia to procure the 314 additional recruits required. Throughout the entire service of the regiment in the field the Veteran Corps was always ready and willing to lend its aid to the regiment at every opportunity. As soon as this

order for additional recruits was received, Colonel Good advised Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim, commander of the Veteran Corps, thereof, so that when the recruiting officers arrived in Philadelphia, the Veteran Corps had assembled, and arranged for the medical examination of the recruits needed by the regiment. With this addition the regiment had a strength of 1100 officers and men ready and fit for service, prior to June 30, 1898. The regiment had gone away without a chaplain, and on June 17, 1898, Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady joined the regiment as its chaplain.

During the latter part of June the movement to Cuba was well under way. United States troops and supplies were being landed near Santiago ready for real fighting. The excitement at Camp Thomas was intense, as regiment after regiment, either from there or from the mobilization camps at Tampa, Florida, or at Camp Alger, near Washington, was ordered on its transport for Cuba or Porto Rico. The officers and men of the regiment, inspired by Lieutenant-Colonel Good, were enthused with a patriotic desire to be on the "fighting line," and strong efforts were made by Colonel Good to have the regiment among the first of those to receive orders for the "front."

By July 1 our land and naval forces were in position at Santiago ready for a combined attack, and on the early morning of July 3 the great naval battle of Santiago had been fought and won by the American navy. The stirring news of this great event reached our camp about "taps" that same day. The men had been pent up with intense patriotic enthusiasm for more than a month, and they had quietly wrapped up in their blankets for the night, wondering what the morrow might have in store for them. When the news of the great victory was received by our division commander, General Poland, he transmitted it throughout his command, accompanied by permission for the men to relax and join in the general jubilation which so spontaneously asserted itself.

That was indeed a notable night in the camp of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers. That pent-up patriotic enthusiasm was let out in one glorious jubilee. The boys of the First, a thousand strong, in fantastic night garments, each man with a lighted candle carried in the shank of his bayonet, headed by the regimental band, and with no other leader than the inspiration of the occasion,

marched across the parade grounds, dancing, singing, shouting, cheering, to the headquarters of General Poland, our division commander. After serenading General Poland we espied our dear friends, the First Georgia Regiment (who were in our division), coming out of their camp in similar attire, when our regiment marched over to meet the Georgia boys, our band playing, with a spirit of enthusiastic brotherly welcome, that dear old southern tune of "Dixie." As the Georgia boys came toward us their band struck up "Yankee Doodle," and as the two regiments met and commingled, their bands spontaneously united in playing the "Star Spangled Banner." It was a veritable love-feast. The boys of Georgia carried the Pennsylvania officers around on their shoulders, and the boys of Pennsylvania did likewise with the officers of the Georgia regiment. It was a night never to be forgotten; never, I dare say, in the life of any man there had patriotic enthusiasm run so rampant; it was an exhibition of the mettle of those men. They could have gone anywhere under any difficulties that night and fought any enemy without a fear of death or a waver in their lines.

But the regiment was not yet destined to have an opportunity of showing its mettle on the "firing line." Our infantry was being as rapidly as possible equipped and sent out of the country for service. The Tenth Pennsylvania was on its way to the Philippines; the Fourth and Sixteenth were destined for Porto Rico, where they were landed the latter part of July; and the Third Infantry had been twice ordered on transports from Tampa, Florida, but these orders were withdrawn, and no other Pennsylvania troops saw active service except some of the cavalry and artillery, which were sent to Porto Rico.

The First Regiment, however, received notice early in August to be ready for an expedition, presumably Porto Rico, and had made return to higher headquarters, according to orders, of the men who were absent or sick and who would not be able to accompany the regiment on this expedition. Overtures for a truce between Spain and the United States were made about this time, the "Protocol" was signed, and the expedition was abandoned.

During all of this time, since muster-in, the regiment had been under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Good, while Colonel Bowman still lay on his sick-bed at home, lame and disabled from his injury received at Mt. Gretna early in May. It

appearing that Colonel Bowman's injury would prevent him indefinitely from taking command of his regiment in the field, under date of August 5, 1898, he was commissioned and given the rank of colonel of the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date from May 11, 1898, and at about the same time, under date of August 11, 1898, his enforced resignation as colonel was accepted, to date from May 12, 1898, "on account of disability while awaiting muster-in."

This appointment and retirement of Colonel Bowman as commander of the regiment enabled the position of colonel to be filled, and on August 17, 1898, Col. J. Lewis Good was given the command, with full rank as Colonel from May 13, 1898.

On August 29 the regiment, with the rest of the second division, under Gen. W. J. McKee, left Chickamauga Park, Georgia, for Knoxville, Tennessee, where it remained until the 14th of September, before moving to its home station for muster-out. Colonel Good continued in command of the regiment, bringing it home after the termination of hostilities, on September 16, 1898. On its return the regiment was met by the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., a detachment of the Nineteenth Regiment, N. G. P. (a provisional regiment affiliated with the old First and organized during its absence), and Meade Post No. 1, G. A. R., who escorted it to the armory of the regiment. The regiment was then placed on furlough for thirty days from September 17, and on October 26, 1898, after all Government property had been turned in or accounted for, and the final muster and pay-rolls and other service records made up, the regiment was mustered out of the United States service by Captain Fuger, of the Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., as mustering officer.

On that very day (October 26, 1898) the regiment paraded in Philadelphia on the occasion of the Peace Jubilee given in celebration of the return of peace, and in the evening many of the officers attended a magnificent reception tendered by the Union League of Philadelphia to President McKinley and distinguished officers of the army and navy who served during the war.

During its six months' tour of duty the regiment was not without its share of the difficulties and privations of war. Although the fortunes of war did not put the regiment within sound of the cannon's battle-rear, nevertheless it suffered from sickness and death from exposure and disease.

Colonel Good, at home chief of the Bureau of Health of the city of Philadelphia, a veteran experienced in administering the rules of hygiene for the protection of the health of his men, was practically helpless against the "red tape" and strict regulations of the United States army, administered by superior officers in the field. As a National Guard regiment we had always encamped in the open field, where the purifying rays of the summer sun removed all dampness from the tents, and helped to disinfect and purify the sinks and kitchens. At Chickamauga Park it was different; the camp, as well as the sinks and kitchens, were in the woods, with no opportunity to receive the purifying effect of the sunlight. The regimental camp was crowded to its limits, and the tents were overcrowded with men. The ground where we were required to dig our sinks was an impervious soil, with a hard rock bottom two or three feet under the surface. These ominous conditions were at once noted by Colonel Good, and he applied for permission to encamp in the open, but this request, though urgently repeated, was refused; he then asked permission to have our sinks located in the sunlight, but this was refused; and as a last resort he applied for disinfectants, and this was refused, with the curt endorsement, "See paragraphs 119-120, Manual Governing Medical Department, U. S. A., and A. R., paragraph 1462," which we had already learned to know—"the routine use of disinfectants is prohibited." A camp is supposed to be moved before it becomes putrid, but we could get permission neither to move nor to disinfect.

As early as June 24, while the regiment showed no signs of disease, Colonel Good had taken the wise and thoughtful precaution to have samples of all drinking-water used by the men sent on to Philadelphia for examination by the skilled chemists of the Bureau of Health, and every other precaution had been taken, which the service offered, to insure the men against disease.

Up to August 1, 1898, our sick-roll did not exceed one per cent., and finally, on August 12, Colonel Good's request for disinfectants and permission to encamp in the open were granted and made a general order for the whole camp. But the damage had been done; the seeds of disease of the deadly typhoid had been sown among us, and death soon became our frequent visitor.

On August 19 a special hospital train with physicians and nurses arrived from Philadelphia in charge of a committee of

Councils and under the supervision of Dr. Batt. Eighty-four sick men of the regiment returned on this train to Philadelphia and were distributed among the various hospitals of the city. On August 27 a second hospital train, with Governor Hastings in charge, took home another detachment of the sick; and on September 12 a third hospital train, sent by the Veteran Corps of the regiment, and in charge of Dr. Charles S. Turnbull, a former surgeon of the regiment, and now again its chief surgeon, conveyed the remainder of our sick to Philadelphia.

The first loss by death sustained by the regiment was that of Corporal Jacob S. Zane, of Company G (a younger brother of the present Major George B. Zane), who died on July 1 at Chickamauga.

The next to go was private Charles Dolan, of Company E, on August 4, 1898, at Chickamauga.

And the following completes the list of those brave men of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers who gave up their lives from disease contracted while "in the line of duty" for their country's cause:

Private Wm. J. Kohring, Company E, of typhoid, August 8, 1898, at Chickamauga.

Private Bernard Schappencotter, Company D, of typhoid, August 10, 1898, at Chickamauga.

Private Frank Marren, Company D, of typhoid, August 28, 1898, at Philadelphia.

Private Geo. Elliott, Jr., Company D, of typhoid, August 28, 1898, at Philadelphia. Was discharged from service before death.

Private John P. Chatham, Company B, of typhoid, September 8, 1898, at Sternberg Hospital, near Chickamauga.

Corporal John A. Foley, Company F, of typhoid, September 30, 1898, at Philadelphia.

Private John B. McIntyre, Company H, of typhoid, September 13, 1898, at Philadelphia.

Private James F. Maguire, Company C, typhoid, September 18, 1898, at Philadelphia.

Private Howard A. Williams, Company A, of typhoid, October 4, 1898, at Philadelphia.

Private Chas. Kohl, Company A, typhoid, October 9, 1898, at Philadelphia, after muster-out.

Corporal Mark Morton, Company F, of typhoid, October 30, 1898, at Philadelphia, after muster-out.

Of those who went out with the regiment who were transferred or assigned to other service and acquired their diseases away from it, there died the following:

Major and Surgeon Lawrence S. Smith, of typhoid, August 17, 1898, on hospital ship *Relief*, returning from Porto Rico.

Private Peters, Company G, of typhoid, at Steinberg Hospital; on service at Third Division Hospital, Chickamauga.

Private Jos. S. VanZandt, Company E, who had been transferred to Second Division Hospital, killed by falling from train on his return home.

In addition to the foregoing list, First Lieutenant Henry E. Pearson, of Company F, who was taken ill while on recruiting service in Philadelphia in June, never recovered from his illness, and finally died in Philadelphia on December 22, 1898, after the regiment had been mustered out of the service. Private Joseph Bailey, of Company I, who also contracted illness during his service, from which he failed to recover, died some months later.

There were several changes among the officers of the regiment during the period of the war. The promotion of Colonel Good to the Colonelcy resulted in Major Albert L. Williams being made lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Thomas H. P. Todd, of Company I, major. On the staff, Captain and Chaplain Cyrus Townsend Brady was appointed on June 17, 1898.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Frederick P. Koons resigned on June 23, and on July 5, Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant Frank L. Mueller was appointed first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster to succeed him. On September 1, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon William G. B. Harland was made regimental surgeon, with the rank of major, to succeed the late Major Lawrence Savery Smith, who died at sea en route from Porto Rico on August 17, 1898, while on detached service with the Reserve Hospital Corps, First Army Corps, at Porto Rico.

In the line, Captain Clarence H. Staley, Company A, resigned on June 7, and was succeeded by First Lieutenant Charles F. Hess, Company K, who was appointed captain on July 4. Captain Eugene J. Kensil, Company H, resigned on June 11, and was succeeded by his first lieutenant, David H. DaCosta, on July 4. On the same day (July 4) Second Lieutenant Walter M. Hotz of Company H, was promoted to first lieutenant; and on July 5 Sergeant Nicholas J. Kenney (who was Colonel Bowman's orderly at the time of his injury at Mt. Gretna) was made second lieutenant of this company.

Second Lieutenant Samuel A. Martin, of Company K, was promoted to first lieutenant of that company on July 4, in place

of Lieutenant Hess, appointed to be captain of Company A; and on July 5, First Sergeant Harry L. Cooper, of Company C, was appointed second lieutenant of Company K. On July 14 Second Lieutenant Harry F. Campbell, of Company G, resigned, and his place was filled on July 24 by First Sergeant William B. Johnston, of that company. On July 27, Second Lieutenant Carl A. Wettenhall, Company I, resigned, his place being taken on August 8 by Regimental Sergeant-Major John B. Mauld.

The promotion of Captain Todd, Company I, as major, on August 17, resulted in the appointment on August 26 of First Lieutenant George B. Zane, of Company G, as captain of Company I. On August 26 Second Lieutenant William B. Johnston, of Company G, was moved up to first lieutenant of that company, and at the same time Regimental Sergeant-Major Townsend Whelen was made second lieutenant of Company G.

Major and Surgeon Lawrence Savery Smith and First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Joseph P. Tunis were detached from the regiment in June for service with the Reserve Hospital Corps, First Army Corps, in Porto Rico, and were not with the regiment the remainder of its tour of duty. First Lieutenant Samuel A. Martin, of Company K, was also detached from his company, and was detailed to the Quartermaster's Department, Reserve Hospital Corps, First Army Corps, in Porto Rico.

Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant John L. Conaway was detailed as acting ordnance officer for the regiment, and Second Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant Augustus Drum Porter as acting commissary. Second Lieutenant Frank A. Sinnickson, of Company D, afterward succeeded to these duties.

It may be of some interest in this narrative to refer to the equipment of the regiment in this service. This equipment may be briefly described by an extract taken from a general order at Camp Thomas on July 1, 1898:

On his person, the soldier is to carry, besides his arms and canteen, haversack (with meat ration can, knife, fork and spoon inside), tin cup, web belt filled with 50 rounds of ammunition, the following: A roll containing 1 poncho, 1 piece shelter tent, poles and pins, 1 pair of stockings, 1 towel.

In the wagon, in a roll or bundle done up in the blanket bag, 1 blouse, where the soldier wears his dark blue shirt and does not wear his blouse,— 1 woollen blanket, 1 extra suit of underclothing, which includes 1 pair of stockings, 1 extra pair of shoes.

In addition to the personal equipment of the men thus described, the regimental equipment consisted of a dozen officers' horses with horse equipment, 21 large army wagons (intended eventually for six mules, but then drawn by four only), 109 army mules (one for orderly duty) with harness equipment complete, besides tentage, kitchen and cooking utensils for every company, ammunition, commissary supplies, forage for horses and mules, and other paraphernalia required by the exigencies of field service.

The pay of the enlisted men during the war with Spain was 20 per cent. more than had been received by the men of the army before the commencement of hostilities. Private soldiers received \$15.60 per month and allowances, instead of the customary "army pay" of \$13 per month, which had previously prevailed; non-commissioned officers also received their increase in the same proportion.

There were other features of the service at Chickamauga which may be mentioned. Our practice marches, for instance, were not only practical and instructive, but were an interesting diversion for the men. An entire battalion, or perhaps the entire regiment, would break camp at reveille, taking down all tentage and loading everything on the army wagons, and go on an eight- or ten-mile march, halting for noon mess and pitching a "shelter-tent camp" at some attractive spot in the cooling woods, or along some picturesque stream where the men could bathe.

Although the service regulations prescribed only a "drum and bugle corps" when the regiment entered the volunteer service, by subsequent authority of the War Department we were permitted to organize a "band," although no instruments were at that time issued by the Government. Much to the delight of the men, however, the City Councils of Philadelphia appropriated money to purchase a complete equipment of band instruments for the regiment, so that our "band" was promptly organized and equipped; and soon thereafter the merry tunes unknown to the martial bugle were enlivening the men at reveille, and making pleasant their lonesome evenings on the "tented field."

The "Dandy First" seldom failed to have its "evening parade" each day. Usually the men changed their dusty service uniforms of "khaki," worn in the long drills, marches, and battle exercises of the day, to the "blue," similar to the present "dress."

uniform. Until the new band was organized the drum and bugle corps always "trooped the line" in this ceremony of evening parade, generally playing "Scamp Fidelis," or some other tune within the limitations of the bugle, which had long since had a hackneyed sound to the men. On one occasion, the boys will well remember, the evening parade was held just as the regiment returned from a long afternoon of "battle exercises," and in the temporary absence of the drum and bugle corps this impressive part of the ceremony was rendered by the two "buglers" mounted on sleek Government mules, who "trooped the line" with solemn dignity as the regiment stood at "parade rest."

During the tour of duty at Chickamauga a rifle practice camp was erected at Boynton, Georgia, five or six miles away from Camp Thomas. This camp was occupied for several days at a time by the battalions of the regiment, when the men received their instructions in rifle practice.

For a time the regimental "canteen" was established under the provisions of the army regulations on this subject. A sort of a club was maintained where a light beer was dispensed for the use of the men, but this arrangement was soon determined to be unsatisfactory and not for the best interests of the men, and was abolished.

Many were the incidents of that five months' service in the field. Although it was serious business, seriously entered into by earnest, loyal, and patriotic men, yet withal it had its incidents of fun and joy. Songs and poems were composed by the boys apropos of some of the events. Years hence, when the gallant boys of the good old First are hoary-headed veterans, they will tell their grandchildren of the vicissitudes of that service, and perhaps recite to them some of the verses of that popular camp song, "Because I Took the Oath and said 'I do.'"

Or perhaps they will tell them of the "night attack," when shot after shot awakened the camp at midnight, and it was discovered that a box of pistol cartridges had caught fire and exploded from a candle left burning in Major (afterward Lieutenant-Colonel) Williams's tent, while he was encamped with his battalion at the rifle practice camp at Boynton, "many miles away." For a time bullets were flying in all directions from the major's vacant tent, and the men, alarmed from their peaceful sleep,

were having a real object-lesson in "seeking cover" behind the tall trees of the forest where the regiment was encamped.

The officers and men soon had their rough edges worn off and accustomed themselves to each other and to the little difficulties of the service under the unflinching regular army regulations and cumbersome "red tape" employed by the United States Government in managing its army in time of peace. This "red tape," to the officers and men accustomed to business methods at home, seemed at times more suitable for the deliberate and studied conduct of a reformatory institution than for application to an army of young, active, hustling, intelligent soldiers, who were accustomed to the "short-cut," "get-there" methods of the average American in his civil life.

For instance, Company D,—we all knew Company D in those days—had enlisted a swarthy colored man as "cook" who could not cook. He was not happy there and wanted to get back home; there were thousands of others to fill his place. The facts were frankly recited in a communication to higher headquarters and his discharge was requested. After days—perhaps weeks—of delay the communication was returned, with innumerable endorsements by intermediate headquarters, refusing his discharge, with instructions to place him in the "ranks" if he could not cook. This was indeed a severe shock to the keen sensibilities of dear old Company D; but, nothing daunted, they again applied for his discharge, fashioned after army regulation requirements, on the ground that his enlistment as a "cook" was made under false and fraudulent representations, etc., *i. e.*, that he could cook, when in fact he could not safely boil an egg. Higher headquarters, however, whoever or wherever they were, again refused the discharge, and Company D was surely "up against it." They were, however, good and obedient soldiers, and as directed by the "powers above," put their colored comrade in the ranks to make a soldier of him. Something, however, happened about this time which exhibited a beautiful silver lining to Company D's cloud of trouble. An order came from corps headquarters, where the cook's discharge had been refused, directing the First Pennsylvania Volunteers to detail "one cook to these headquarters for duty, sending with him his duplicate enlistment paper, clothing and descriptive list." The opportunity for escape had come. The

order was "respectfully transmitted to the commanding officer of Company D for compliance." The swarthy cook, with his cook's enlistment paper, clothing and descriptive list, was quickly despatched to corps headquarters in compliance with the order received. Enough said! No further communications were received, but simply an extract from a general order issuing from corps headquarters, that "cook —— of Company D, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby discharged by favor and without travel pay." But notwithstanding this cruel order, the generous men of Company D took up a "camp town" and paid his way home.

Even the medical department became permeated with the patriotic desire to conform strictly to the literal interpretation of the "A. R." One afternoon, after a hard and fatiguing drill in the hot sun, a soldier feeling ill applied to one of the officers of the medical department for relief. "Don't you know that 'sick call' is at 7 A.M.?" the surgeon said; and the poor fellow dragged himself away to his camp to wait for 7 o'clock the next morning to arrive. Promptly at the hour he stands in line for his turn at the hospital tent. At last the surgeon asks him a few questions as to how he feels, and turning to the steward directs, "Give him some C. and S." (calomel and soda, I presume). "We're all out of C. and S." came the reply of the steward. "Then give him whatever you've got the most of." The hospital steward, according to army regulation obedience, took from his chest two pills, giving them to our sick friend with the direction, "Here's two pills. Take one three times a day."

The mules were a source of interest and amusement at all times. They were strong, active, southwestern mules, not tamed down to the quiet industries of a peaceful camp. Each regiment was required to take care of its own mules in a corral, enclosed by army wagons and ropes. It was not an infrequent scene, by day, to see a four-mule team galloping at breakneck speed toward the woods, after dumping its driver out in negotiating a sharp turn or over rough ground. The army wagon would be left at the edge of the woods with fragments of harness here and there and the mules hasten on to the inner fastnesses of the forests.

At night one of the most frequent calls by the sentinels on post was, "Corporal of the Guard No. ——, two mules loose!"

or as the case might be. The mules had not found it too difficult to escape from the corral, either by slipping through the ropes, or, if necessary, even climbing over the bodies of the army wagons in their insistent desire to "take to the woods." The regimental quartermaster was charged personally by "Uncle Sam" with each of these mules at about \$122 per capita, and their frequent escape, with the additional loss of two or three by disease, required the tedious and cumbersome inquiry by a "Board of Survey" to "fix responsibility" before the quartermaster could be relieved of his burden in this respect. But the First Pennsylvania had a resourceful quartermaster. At Chickamauga all mules looked alike, with nothing to indicate who or whose they were, except the well-known "U. S." branded on the flank. Besides employing a competent detail of "mule hunters" to bring in sufficient estrays to avoid Government "red tape" and tedious "Boards of Survey," the vigilant quartermaster obtained permission to brand our mules on the hoofs, "1 Pa." It was a great saving of time, anxiety, and trouble. How many mules in that camp were branded on the hoof "1 Pa." history will never record. Suffice it to say, no more boards of survey were required. The regiment always had enough mules, and higher headquarters and other commands were daily reporting to us the capture of some of "our" escaped mules, branded "1 Pa." on their hoofs.

The foregoing narrative is, in brief, the part the First Regiment took in the Spanish-American War, and it was in no way a small or mean part. General Brooke, our corps commander, in addressing some of the officers before his departure for Porto Rico, remarked that the victories in the field and the final conquering of the foe depended just as much upon the strength and discipline of the regiments ready to take the field as upon those who were actually before the enemy.

We need not here refer to those who may have perhaps faltered in their duties in little ways, and who were subject to the rigorous discipline of the service therefor. May the records of those petty derelictions ever be forgotten and never referred to. The First Regiment Infantry of Pennsylvania Volunteers was indeed a body of brave, loyal, patriotic, steadfast men, ever true to the regimental motto "Paratus."¹

¹ See Appendix for Muster Roll.

CHAPTER XI

1898-1905—PLACE JUBILEE PARADE—REORGANIZATION—DEDICATIONS—GRANT MONUMENT, FAIRMOUNT PARK—MARITIME STATUE, HARRISBURG—PITTSBURGH ESCORT TENTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS ON RETURN FROM PHILIPPINES—ADMIRAL DEWEY'S RETURN AND RECEPTION, NEW YORK—COMPANIES L AND M TRANSFERRED FROM NINETEENTH—THREE BATTALIONS ESTABLISHED—ANNIVERSARIES, ENCAMPMENTS, INSPECTIONS, RIFLE PRACTICE—MEHARD WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP CUP; FOULKE, WIMBLEDON CUP, WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP—INAUGURATION PRESIDENT McKinley—HIS DEATH—LIBERTY BELL ESCORT, CHARLESTON, S. C., EXPOSITION—INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES, HAZELTON, 1902—U. S. INSPECTION UNDER MILITARY EFFICIENCY ACT—ARMORY FUND—NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE

There is something highly paradoxical in the modern man's relation to war. Ask all our millions, north and south, whether they would vote now (were such a thing possible) to have our war for the Union expunged from history, and the record of a peaceful transition to the present time substituted for that of its marches and battles, and probably hardly a handful of eccentrics would say yes. Those ancestors, those efforts, those memories and legends, are the most ideal part of what we now own together—a sacred spiritual possession worth more than all the blood poured out. Yet ask those same people whether they would be willing in cold blood to start another civil war now to gain another similar possession, and not one man or woman would vote for the proposition. In modern eyes, precious though wars may be, they must not be waged solely for the sake of the ideal harvest. Only when forced upon one, only when an enemy's injustice leaves us no alternative, is a war now thought permissible.—("The Moral Equivalent of War," by William James).

It has never been seriously alleged that the United States ever waged an unjust or aggressive war. Whatever contemporaneous doubt may have prevailed against the righteousness of our Mexican invasion, for the annexation of the State of Texas, that doubt has certainly been removed by the developments of after-years. If the acquisition of the State of Texas had for its primary intent a strengthening of the slave power, its consummation had scarce a realization before that same slave power disappeared with the universal freedom won by the sword and proclaimed by the Constitution and the law. If this same independent State of

Texas joined a union of other alleged independent sovereign States, reserving to herself the right to withdraw from that union without the consent of all the others, then, too, that pernicious error was with slavery blotted out at Appomattox.

What is now the philosopher's deduction, "only when forced upon one, only when an enemy's injustice leaves us no alternative, is a war now thought permissible," not only is now, but always has been, not a deduction simply, but a rule of action by the United States of America. This fact, conceded and admitted by annals, archives, and history, is garnished and illuminated by the nation's generosity in strengthening and assuring her title by conquest by a handsome money payment for every holding and possession she has won by the sword. Whatever islands of the sea are hers, whatever lands she holds on continent or main that she took as her hosts advanced to conquest and domain, she bought for value and paid for in gold, and for which she now by good and sufficient deeds, treaties, and assurances in the law has title in fee simple, absolutely and forever.

With all wars, whatever their extent, follows the aftermath of a militia inertia, nor was the Spanish-American War an exception. There is need, too, that this militia and the spirit and manhood which it inculcates should be ever heroically and persistently maintained. One of the strongest of the anti-militarist party, but one who does not believe "that peace either ought to be or will be permanent on this globe unless the States pacifically organized preserve some of the elements of army discipline," a man no less eminent in scholarship than was William James, said in his brochure, "The Moral Equivalent of War," previously quoted from:

We must make new energies and hardihoods continue the manliness to which the military mind so faithfully clings. Martial virtues must be the enduring cement: intrepidity, contempt of softness, surrender of private interest, obedience to command, must still remain the rock upon which states are built, unless, indeed, we wish for dangerous reactions against commonwealths fit only for contempt, and liable to invite attack whenever a centre of crystallization for military-minded enterprise gets formed anywhere in their neighborhood.

The enlisted men furloughed for thirty days from September 17, 1898, the First Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, United State Volunteers, finally mustered out and paid in full October 26,

1898, it nevertheless so far retained its identity, that with Col. J. Lewis Good in command, on the next day, Thursday, October 27, it participated in the ceremonies attending the Peace Jubilee celebration in Philadelphia, that being the day set apart for the procession of the land and naval forces of the United States, the Pennsylvania volunteers, the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the Grand Army of the Republic, and their review by the President of the United States. Brig.-Gen. Willis J. Halings, United States Volunteers, was specially assigned to command the division of Pennsylvania volunteers composed of the Pennsylvania regiments that had recently or were about to be mustered out of the United States service as volunteers in the Spanish-American War. The First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was assigned to Col. D. Brainard Case's brigade of this division. The procession was commanded by the then Major-General, afterward Lieutenant-General, Nelson A. Miles, commander of the United States army. Two of the former colonels of the First Regiment were on duty with General Miles on this occasion, Gen. James W. Latta as his chief of staff and Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim as assistant adjutant-general.

Of this procession the *Philadelphia Record* spoke editorially the next day as follows:

THE GREAT MILITARY PARADE

Under favoring skies, through miles of gayly decorated streets and between densely crowded lines of enthusiastic and applauding spectators, nearly twenty-five thousand of the flower of the regular and volunteer troops of the Federal Army enforced upon the vast Peace Jubilee throng yesterday the true meaning and significance of this great celebration. These were fighting men, not holiday squadrons gathered for mere empty show. Together with ten times their number they stood ready to repel assault by the foe or to carry destruction to the gates of a foreign enemy. Their warlike mission has been swiftly accomplished, and it is in token of the return of peace that the tramp of marching thousands of armed men echoed all day yesterday through Philadelphia's broad highways.

With the habit of military discipline thoroughly established among the parading thousands, and the solicitous care of the marshals to avoid undue delays, there was scarcely a possibility of any hitch in the programme. As a matter of recorded fact the vast body of troops was handled as easily and as promptly as though it had been but a regiment on review.

So perfect had been the arrangements in effect that the elaborate machinery of organization was nowhere in evidence, and the rhythmic swing

of the vast columns seemed as though inspired by some mysterious automatic force. Never was a great parade in this country more skilfully organized nor more successfully brought to a conclusion.

And so with its part in this Jubilee pageant most creditably performed; the patriotic contribution of itself as a whole to the military war needs of the country appreciably recognized by people, press, and the authorities; the niche reserved for it in historic annals filled with a story of a soldier's duty faithfully, honorably, and capably discharged, the First Regiment Infantry passed off the stage as a regiment of United States Volunteers to become again, with the profit and advantage that had come to it from its training in the field for war, the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The State was not tardy in announcing its scheme for reorganization and recuperation, and while directing that organizations should retain their designations and resume their places, gave thought also to the preservation of the continuity of the individual term of enlistment, necessarily interrupted by a United States enlistment, transfer, or otherwise, unless the soldier should too long tarry with his acquiescence. General Orders, No. 35, of November 18, 1898, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, prescribed that commissioned officers whose commissions had not expired or been vacated by resignation or otherwise during their absence in the service of the United States, should at the expiration of thirty days from their muster out of that service, return to duty in the National Guard with the same rank they had held at the time of their entry into the United States service. Enlisted men who on their enlistment in the United States service, were honorably discharged from the National Guard service, were given opportunity to re-enlist in the State service, their National Guard service to be considered continuous, if such re-enlistment occurred within sixty days from their muster out of the United States service. Enlisted men who had not entered the United States service, but who had practically been off duty because of the absence of their companies, were to report for duty to their commanding officers. Men retransferred from newly organized companies of the National Guard to which they had transferred, were alike with others who had been off duty to be credited with continuous service.

This order, republished from First Regiment Headquarters, November 29, 1898, was at once put into practical operation, and the re-muster and reorganization of the several companies of the regiment reported as complete on the following dates: Company K, January 3, 1899; Company H, January 11, 1899; Company I, January 19, 1899; Company D, January 13, 1899; Company C, January 19, 1899; Company B, January 21, 1899; Company F, January 23, 1899; Company E, January 24, 1899; Company G, January 24, 1899; Company A, January 27, 1899; Field and Staff, January 24, 1899.

One of the earlier provisions for betterment announced under the reorganization, but repeating what had always been a distinguishing feature of the regimental curriculum, was a reconstruction of the Regimental Examining Board for the examination of candidates for non-commissioned officers, with Captain Thos. H. P. Todd, First Lieutenants Charles P. Hunt, Charles F. Hess, Thomas B. Thomas, Second Lieutenant Augustus D. Whitney as members. An injunction that had been before imposed was again announced: "No recommendations for promotion will be favorably reported upon by the Board of Examination unless the applicant shows a thorough knowledge of his duties and passes a satisfactory examination."

There were numerous changes among the commissioned officers, following the muster out of the regiment as an organization of United States Volunteers and its re-muster as a regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard: Major and Surgeon Lawrence S. Smith, first appointed Assistant Surgeon April 11, 1893; Surgeon July 16, 1895; died while in the field as Surgeon First Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 17, 1898. Surgeon William Guy Bryan Harland, who had been Assistant Surgeon since July 14, 1894, and was with the regiment in its war service, succeeded him, "serving out commission" until he resigned November 15, 1900. Captain Artemas W. Deane, of Company D, resigned December 17, 1898. Captain Deane, beginning with his company as a private on September 5, 1881, passing through both grades of non-commissioned officer and the two lieutenantcies, made captain June 5, 1891, had at the time of his resignation seen seventeen years of continuous service. He commanded this company through the Spanish American War and had had repeated honor-

able mention for the record he made with the rifle. Captain John A. Osborn, who had been a soldier in Company D since June 15, 1890, its first sergeant through the war, and its first lieutenant since January 27, 1899, was on November 10, 1899, elected to fill the vacant captaincy. Captain Eugene J. Kensil, in command of Company H previously, and in the field from May 11, 1898, to June 11, 1898, on that date resigned and was made major of the newly organized Nineteenth Regiment of the National Guard, and when that regiment was discontinued he returned to the First Regiment and on February 8, 1899, was again made captain of Company H. Captain Walter E. Torr of Company K, private September 3, 1881, elected captain from the ranks November 22, 1892, re-elected November 20, 1897, through the Spanish-American War, seventeen years in continuous service, resigned December 17, 1898. His first lieutenant, Charles F. Hess, in service—the war a part of it—with the First Regiment since September 7, 1877, succeeded to the captaincy January 14, 1899.

First Lieutenant Henry Earnest Pearson, of Company F, died December 22, 1898. "after a lingering illness contracted in the line of duty in the late war with Spain." His manly virtues and military accomplishments were appropriately noticed in a regimental General Order, the commissioned officers attended his funeral in a body and the usual badge of mourning was directed to be worn for the prescribed period.

Captain Louis F. Stees, of Company C, private Company C. May 8, 1890; corporal March 21, 1892; first lieutenant June 22, 1893; captain June 27, 1895, in command of the company through the war with Spain, resigned January 6, 1899. Then the captaincy seemed to meet by both election and succession, with a peculiar fitness, in the person of First Lieutenant Charles C. Allen. A private from August 4, 1892; second lieutenant June 27, 1895; first lieutenant July 18, 1897; in Company C. First Regiment; first lieutenant, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 11, 1898, to October 26, 1898; First Lieutenant Allen was on February 23, 1899, elected to the captaincy of Company C. His soldierly instinct, stimulated and encouraged by what he had learned from and experienced in his service in the First Regiment, had induced him to seek a wider field of military

usefulness, as indicated by General Order No. 4, Current Series, July 28, 1899, Headquarters First Regiment, as follows:

On account of the absence of Captain Charles C. Allen, of Company C, in the United States Volunteer Army, First Lieutenant Augustus D. Whitney will hereby assume command of said company until further orders.

Captain Allen's resignation, previously tendered, was shortly afterward accepted. He had been appointed July 5, 1899, first lieutenant Twenty-eighth Regiment, United States Volunteers, serving with it through its full two-years' term in the warfare in the Philippine Islands. Honorably mustered out June 30, 1901, he was transferred to the permanent establishment, where on February 2, 1901, he had been appointed to a second lieutenantancy in the Thirtieth United States Infantry. His promotion followed to a first lieutenantancy May 28, 1902. Lieutenant Allen's special adaptability has caused his frequent selection for the performance of many delicate and responsible duties, notably on the staff of a number of general officers of prominence. Son of a worthy sire, Captain Allen strongly reflects the soldierly capacity and sterling manhood of his noted father, Col. Wm. W. Allen, whose efficiency through all the fifty years of the First Regiment's military life has ever been helpful in maintaining its high repute.

Captain Augustus D. Whitney was made the captain of Company C by election, September 21, 1899. He afterward resigned to accept his adjutancy, his commission as such issued after the increase of rank, preserving his rank to date from his first commission as a first lieutenant, February 23, 1899. Captain Henry Nuss, Jr., who began his military service as a private in Company E, First Regiment, as far back as August 13, 1878, was elected captain of Company C, February 8, 1900.

Captain Clarence H. Staley, Company A, private July 14, 1888; corporal January 16, 1893; sergeant March 20, 1893; first lieutenant February 28, 1896; captain June 11, 1897; through Spanish-American War; resigned January 17, 1899. Captain Isaac Price Ewing succeeded him on August 18, 1899, and resigned February 9, 1900. First Lieutenant William C. Knox, Company A, from April 12, 1889; private, corporal, sergeant, first lieutenant, was on July 20, 1900, elected captain.

vice Price, resigned, where he remained until June 6, 1901, when he was "honorably discharged."

Captain William Brod, Company F, resigned July 24, 1899, after a faithful service, with scarce an appreciable break, from September 26, 1878. He was succeeded by Second Lieutenant Wright I. F. Haggard, September 25, 1889. The commission of Captain George von der Lindt, of Company G, after an honorable service of twenty years from July 1, 1879, as private, corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, expired by limitation June 19, 1899. He was succeeded July 11, 1899, by First Lieutenant George B. Zane, Jr. Second Lieutenant Townsend Whelen, of Company D, resigned May 5, 1900, to accept a commission in the United States Army, where, becoming so distinguished as a marksman as to win a nation-wide repute, it is well that he should have a note of remembrance in the history of the regiment that afforded him his first opportunity to make of himself the soldier he has.

The commission of Captain James Muldoon, of Company E, expired by limitation January 23, 1899, and, declining a further re-election, he was placed on the retired list. A military career, with a span of two score years and ten, covering wars domestic and foreign, riots, tumults, camps, pageants, parades, was not permitted to close without the official recognition it so justly deserved. First Lieutenant Charles P. Hunt, who had been with the company and regiment from October 4, 1878, was on June 13, 1899, elected to succeed him.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. P.,

Philadelphia, January 24, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3.

The announcement is hereby officially made that the commission of Captain James Muldoon, Company E, expired on January 23, 1899, and having declined a re-election, his active career as an officer is thus terminated.

The remarkable and unprecedented career and record of Captain James Muldoon as a soldier justifies this notice on his retirement from active service.

Entering the service of his country, January 5, 1846, as a private soldier in Company G, United States Volunteers, in the war with Mexico, he served with distinction, receiving honorable mention in orders for bravery at Cherubusco, Buena Vista, Molino del Rey, and Contreras, and fell seriously wounded in the assault upon the fortress at Chapultepec, September 13, 1846. This wound, thus received in his country's service more than half a century ago, disabled him from further active service in the campaigns in Mexico.

and from which he has always suffered and will ever suffer to the end of his earthly career, with the heroism and fortitude of a true soldier.

In the war for the Union, notwithstanding his crippled condition, he was among the first to enlist in this regiment on April 19, 1861, and from that memorable day down to the expiration of his last commission, on the 23rd instant, he has been in continuous service, participating in all of the campaigns of this regiment, land or sea, in riot service, never missing a tour of duty whenever the command was ordered out for service. He served one year as duty sergeant; one year as first sergeant; six years as first lieutenant and thirty years as captain of his company.

In the war with Spain, when the President of the United States called for volunteers, this veteran soldier was found in his place at the head of his company and marched with the regiment in response to the first call, although beyond the age of three score and ten, suffering with the scars of battle received more than a half-century before, ready to follow his flag where duty called. His patriotic heart was willing, but at Camp Hastings, the Mustering Officer, recognizing his physical disability, refused to muster him, and he was ordered to his home station to assume command of those who were unable to enter the service.

Thus we find him with the colors in three wars, and with equal fidelity to duty he served the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Susquehanna, Hazelton and Pittsburg riots. He fought his way from private to captain, having repeatedly refused higher promotion, and as senior captain commanded the regiment when it was temporarily without field officers in 1873, and for ten months in 1877 and 1878, after the Pittsburg riots.

Throughout his long and eventful career, whether in peace or war, in the field or the armory, Captain James Muldoon has always been distinguished for his loyal, faithful and efficient attention to every duty. His conscientious discharge of every trust and regard for the rights of others won for him the confidence and respect of officers and men alike.

His record will ever be regarded with just pride by his comrades, and will stand as an example to be emulated and for the inspiration of those who may follow him in the military service of their country.

By order of Colonel Bowman.

FRED. TAYLOR PUSEY, Adjutant.

The Act of Assembly, "To provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the National Guard of Pennsylvania," Approved April 25, 1899, made the regimental adjutant and quartermaster each an extra captain, and accordingly their rank so increased, on April 28, 1899. Regimental Adjutant Fred. Taylor Pusey was commissioned as captain, and upon the same day a commission with the like rank issued to the quartermaster, Frederick P. Koons. Three battalion adjutants were also provided for with the rank of first lieutenant, and the first appointments thereunder were Augustus D. Whitney to rank from February 23, 1899; William Horz, vice John L. Conway, resigned, from July 14, 1899; and George Rushton Howell from

the same date, vice Augustus Drum Porter, promoted to aide-de-camp, First Brigade. A regimental commissary with the rank of first lieutenant was added to the staff and Frank L. Mueller, practically selected for his growing reputation for proficiency in that line of duty, was named for the place July 14, 1899. The act worked a radical change in the medical corps. Each regiment of infantry was allowed "one surgeon with the rank of major and two assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant, each to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty from the medical department." So on December 28, 1900, Charles S. Turnbull was appointed a major and surgeon and assigned to duty with the First Infantry. On December 18, 1899, Randolph Faries, and on January 29, 1900, William Muir Angney, were each appointed a first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, and each, respectively, on the date of their appointment, assigned to duty with the First Infantry.

The regular spring inspections were conducted by the brigade inspector, Maj. Chas. H. Worman, and of those of the First Regiment in his official report he speaks as follows:

I shall arrange my report in the order as the several commands were inspected, commencing with the First Regiment, First Battalion. Companies I, F, G, E and H made a most excellent appearance, the personnel being of a superior order, and the physical development of the men very good. The Second Battalion, Companies B, C, D, K and A, was paraded on the night of April 11, the personnel being of the same order as that of the First Battalion, and the physical development of the men very good. A good regiment and well calculated to maintain its high record in the past. Colonel Bowman and field and staff officers were present on both nights; General Snowden was also present.

The thirty-eighth anniversary of the organization of the regiment was commemorated on the 19th of April (1899) by the usual street parade, in the yet incomplete re-equipment with arms furnished through the courtesy of Col. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, commanding Nineteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, for which in a subsequent General Order it was stated that "The colonel commanding recognizes with much pleasure the courtesy thus extended by the commandant of the Nineteenth Infantry and assures the latter of his hearty appreciation of the generous service thus rendered." In front of the Union League the column was reviewed by Brig-Gen. Willis J. Hulings, United States Volunteers, who had commanded the

Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the recent Porto Rico campaign. The entire route was lined with spectators who greeted the regiment cordially, appearing as it did in its full dress uniform, and for the first time since its muster out of the United States Service. The new State cartridge belt, a woven blue belt, with brass plate lettered N. G. P., on this occasion also made its first appearance. As the column passed the Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry Streets, the headquarters of Geo. G. Meade Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, the colors of the Post, unfurled on the sidewalk, were recognized with an appropriate marching salute. The regiment was under command of Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good, but Colonel Bowman, in spite of his disability, rode in the rear in an ambulance, Major Williams, commanding the First Battalion, Major Allen the second, and Colonel Wiedersheim, the Veteran Corps, in its usual place on the right.

On Thursday, April 27, with but a week's interval, at two o'clock in the afternoon the regiment, with Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good in command, was again summoned to participate with the First Brigade in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the equestrian statue of General Ulysses S. Grant in Fairmount Park. After the dedication the Brigade was reviewed by the President of the United States, William McKinley.

The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good, organized as follows, with three officers and forty-seven men to a company: First Battalion, Companies F, G, H, and I, Major A. L. Williams; Second Battalion, Companies B, C, D, and K, Major Wm. S. Allen, participated on Friday, May 12, as part of a provisional brigade, in the dedicatory ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the imposing equestrian statue erected on the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg as the State's tribute to the memory of Major-General and Governor John F. Hartranft. The command left Philadelphia at 7.30 in the morning, and returning, left Harrisburg at ten o'clock in the evening.

It does not appear that troops, other than the six new regiments of the National Guard organized for the Spanish-American War, but their services not required, were in attendance at Harrisburg at the Governor's inauguration on January 17, 1899, and as shown in the following paragraph from the adjutant-general's report the encampment for that year was omitted.

In the summer of 1899, the reorganization of the National Guard and the reinstatement of the several companies that had been mustered out of the United States service was in progress. The entire Guard was to be re-uniformed and re-equipped and it was not possible to do this in time for the annual encampment. The General Assembly under the circumstances evidenced a willingness to make the usual appropriation and the amount of money necessary to conduct the annual encampment to be expended in re-uniforming and re-equipping the Guard. This was deemed wise, and the Act of Assembly approved April 28, 1899, provided that encampments should be held annually beginning with the year 1900.

On August 7, 1899, at a meeting of the Board of Officers called to specially consider the question it was resolved that the regiment visit Pittsburgh to participate in the home-coming welcome it was proposed to tender the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Col. Alexander L. Hawkins, upon its return from the Philippine Islands, where in its protracted campaign it had won conspicuous distinction in many battles. Accordingly, pursuant to a regimental general order covering the movement, the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Good in command, left the Broad Street station at 8.30 on the morning of Sunday, August 27, 1899, reaching its Pittsburgh destination in the early evening, where suitable quarters were provided for its accommodations. Headquarters were established at Newell's Hotel on Fifth Avenue. The next day, Monday, the 28th, the regiment joined the column of parade, participating as well in that remarkable pageant as in the other ceremonies and ovations incident to the demonstrative welcome with which all western Pennsylvania greeted the return of its heroic sons. The badges of mourning worn by the regiment in respect to the memory of Col. Alexander L. Hawkins, who died on the homeward voyage, suggested the single shadow of gloom.

Hospitalities, attentions, entertainments bade the regiment tarry over the night of Monday and until 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday the 29th, when, entraining for the return, it reached Philadelphia after a ten-hour run. These attentions and courtesies were subsequently appropriately acknowledged by resolution of the Board of Officers to the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the courtesy of free travel; to the Mayor and City Councils of Pittsburgh, Col. Albert J. Logan, Captain L. A. Anshutz, Major Sutton, and Mr. John S. Flannery for their kindness, generosity, and hospitality, and thanks were also tendered to the citizens of

Philadelphia who had donated funds to aid the regiment in its undertaking.

An effective preamble expressive of the worth and value, the courage and faithfulness of Col. Alexander L. Hawkins as soldier and citizen, of the many instances of conspicuous gallantry that had marked his career, in battle, followed by resolutions of condolence and sympathy, was the subject of special action by the Board of Officers. Lieut.-Col. James E. Barnett, the lieutenant-colonel commanding the Tenth Regiment, acknowledging their receipt said that he had just received "a copy of the resolutions of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, upon the death of our beloved colonel and thank you most heartily on behalf of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers Infantry, for the kindly esteem and appreciation expressed therein."

Another event, this time of national import, followed closely. On September 25, 1899, there issued from the headquarters of the National Guard, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, General Order No. 45, which announced that:

The First, Second and Third Regiments Infantry, First Brigade, and Ninth Regiment Infantry, Third Brigade, having accepted the invitation, arranged to provide their own transportation, and expressed their intention to participate in the reception to be given Admiral George Dewey, United States Navy, in New York City, on September 30, 1899, on the occasion of his return to the United States, will constitute a provisional brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania for the occasion named.

Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall, commanding First Brigade, assigned to its command, was directed to report to Maj.-Gen. Chas. F. Roe, 280 Broadway, New York, for instructions as to hour and place of formation.

Admiral Dewey was to arrive in New York harbor on that date or thereabouts, flying his home pennant on the completion of his lengthy voyage from our Philippine possessions, his first appearance in the country since Cavite and Manila fell before his guns on that eventful May day of '98. This New York welcome was the nation's greeting to this now famous hero of the seas.

The 30th of September, 1899, happened to fall upon a Saturday and at seven o'clock in the morning, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the regiment in most creditable numbers, with Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good in command, had entrained for and by ten-

thirty had reached the point designated for its juncture with the main column of the great New York Dewey military parade. The procession was all that had been promised for it and the occasion went into the regimental annals as an event distinctively to be remembered. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard of New York, had graciously tendered its armory, 7th Street and 3d Avenue, for the use of the First Regiment during its stay in New York, and there the regiment was quartered until Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, when it again assembled, marched to the ferry at the foot of West 13th Street, and by boat to Jersey City and train to Philadelphia was, before the night was over, once more at home.

For a year, officially spoken of in the reports as one of re-equipment and re-organization, the functions were frequent and important. To his brief summary of these events in his annual report, Colonel Bowman adds a paragraph as follows:

On all the above occasions, the regiment was in command of Lieut. Col. J. Lewis Good, owing to the absence of the regimental commander on leave, on account of physical disability.

The rifle practice was, throughout the season allotted to it, lacking in its usual activities. The regiment qualified 7 sharpshooters, 54 first-class marksmen, 396 second-class marksmen, 13 third-class marksmen, a total of 470 out of an aggregate of 578, 108 having practised but failed to qualify. Forty-two officers qualified with the revolver, seven of whom were experts. The officers match for the Bailey Medal was won by Company E, and the revolver competition for commissioned officers by First Lieutenant H. J. Mehard, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Captain Charles P. Hunt, of Company E.

In the First Class Regimental Match, a brigade competition, the First Regiment team with a total score of 336, First Lieutenant H. J. Mehard, 80; Corporal James Stewart, 83; Private William S. Sloan, 84; Private T. F. Shonert, 89; won first place. Its prize, the Morrell Trophy, which had been now won for the third time, under the rules of the contest became the property of the First Regiment. Colonel Bowman in his General Order makes mention of this as "the distinguishing feature of the rifle practice season of 1899," giving the names of those who "won this honor and distinction for the regiment's escutcheon."

Also in the Second Class Regimental Match the First Regiment won first place with a score of 216; Lieutenant Walter M. Holz, 53; Major W. S. Allen, 47; Private W. de V. Foulke, 57; and Private E. C. Goldard, 59. In the Company Team Match, six companies participating, Company E, First Regiment, stood second with a score of 109, and Company D fifth with a score of 94. The regiment also participated in the regimental competition for company teams of ten enlisted men each; also a regimental monthly competition for the Board of Officers Trophy, both of which were won by Company E.

As announced in General Orders No. 63, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., November 23, 1899, the assignments of companies of the Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry included Company E, Captain William L. Bosbyshell, to be Company L, First Regiment Infantry, and Company M, Captain Henry L. Brooks, to be Company M, First Regiment Infantry. Captain Brooks, who had been private and non-commissioned officer in Company H, First Regiment, since November 17, 1880, was transferred to the retired list, and February 27, 1900, his first lieutenant, W. Bauer Gray, was elected to succeed him. On August 1, 1900, Captain George A. Scattergood was elected to succeed Captain William L. Bosbyshell, resigned. Captain Scattergood had been in the ranks in Company C, First Regiment, from December 14, 1893, to May 27, 1897. When honorably discharged he enlisted May 24, 1897, as a private in Company C, Third United States Cavalry, from which, after his promotion to corporal and sergeant, he was honorably discharged on the expiration of his term, May 23, 1900.

Colonel Bowman opens his annual report for the year 1900 with the statement that, "During the year the regiment has attended faithfully to the regular routine of military duty, consisting of instruction in the school of the soldier and company, school of the battalion, and regimental evolutions and extended order work."

The first General Order that appears, No. 2 of March 21, 1900, recognizing the three-battalion formation, permitted by the addition of Companies L and M, assigns to the First Battalion Companies I, F, M, and K, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel

J. Lewis Good; to the Second, Companies H, D, A, and E. under command of Major A. L. Williams; and to the Third, Companies B, C, L, and G, under command of Major William S. Allen.

The thirty-ninth anniversary commemorated on April 19 by the usual street parade with Col. Wendell P. Bowman in command, was the first public appearance of the regiment in the three-battalion formation. The command, the new companies not having had time to equip themselves with the dress uniform of the regiment, appeared in service uniform without leggings, with white gloves and regulation cap. The Veteran Corps under Colonel Wiedersheim had its place on the right. The column was reviewed at the Union League by Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army. This ceremony had a special significance. General Brooke, of our own neighboring county of Montgomery, a soldier all his life from the veriest beginnings of the War of the Rebellion, colonel of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, brigadier-general of volunteers, colonel, brigadier-general, major-general, in the Regular Army, his distinctive courage, skill and efficiency repeatedly recognized by brevet commissions, general orders, and otherwise; his consent to review the regiment carried with it an appreciation due not alone to his eminence as a soldier, but to the further fact that he was a distinguished contribution of our own great Commonwealth to the honor roll of the nation. What he said of the regiment in his acknowledgment of the courtesy is helpful to standardize its annals as well worthy of preservation and remembrance.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28, 1900.

COL. WENDELL P. BOWMAN,
FIRST REG. INF. N. G. P.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COLONEL:—I regret that a press of matters since my return to Washington has deferred my writing this to you. In the review of your regiment I was exceedingly gratified at the soldierly bearing of the men. The evidence of a thorough appreciation and knowledge of their duties on the part of officers and guides was marked. Of course, as you said to me, your regiment was largely composed of recruits, still as recruits they manifested that they had been receiving considerable valuable instruction. I am sure that with a little time your regiment will reach, if it does not surpass, the standard which was so high prior to the Spanish War. Should it be probable that we should be called to the field in war again I should be very much gratified indeed to have your command assigned to me. I have always felt and always will feel a deep interest in the National Guard of our country, and particularly in that of

my native State. You will, of course, understand this and not think that I am trying to say pleasant things. All I say is based upon the plain Quaker fact, as I see it.

Trusting that you have recovered entirely from your exertions of that day, which I regret to hear disabled you somewhat, I am, with kindest remembrances to your command,

Very truly yours,

JOHN R. BROOKE, Major-General.

In recognition of courtesies extended to them by the regiment, the command was assembled at the armory on Wednesday evening, May 2, 1900, to receive from the sisters of the House of Good Shepherd of Philadelphia a national color of regulation standard for a regiment of infantry made and donated by themselves.

At the expiration of his second five-years' term on July 25, 1900, Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden was succeeded by Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller. Twenty-five years a soldier, two in the civil war and twenty-three in the National General Guard. General Snowden, close as a student and patient in research, was of high scholarly attainments as well in literature and learning as in the art of war. His scholarship, courage, skill, and tactful adjustment of delicate questions of border-line authority make his terms as major-general memorable for the wisdom with which he met his responsibilities, particularly as manifested when the Homestead crisis of '92 demanded the judicious treatment that he so aptly gave it.

A proposition was submitted by the Veteran Corps at the meeting of the Board of Officers May 7, 1900, requesting the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the Veteran Corps for the purpose of compiling "A History of the Regiment." Captains Kensil and Pusey and Lieutenant Mehard were named on the part of the regiment. These propositions from time to time appear among the records, but none seem to have materialized save the small volume of April 19, 1880, "compiled from the official records by Edwin N. Benson, R. Dale Benson, and Theo. E. Wiedersheim, Committee of the Veteran Corps."

Serious attention had been given from time to time to athletics and the organization of the First Regiment Athletic Association had given impetus and zest to the better accomplishment of their purpose.

The encampments provided for by the 32d Section of the Act of Assembly approved April 28, 1899, were to be held annually, beginning with the year nineteen hundred, at such times and places and for such periods as the Commander-in-Chief might direct, not to exceed in any one year a period of fourteen days. Accordingly it was announced from the Adjutant-General's office at Harrisburg, on March 30, 1900, in General Orders No. 23, that the National Guard would encamp by Division from August 4, 1900, to August 11, 1900, inclusive, detailed instructions, name, and location to be thereafter published. The name, Camp Alexander L. Hawkins; the location, Mount Gretna, Lebanon County, were afterwards made known and specific instructions given in General Orders No. 2, from Division Headquarters, of July 10, 1900. The camp was formally opened Saturday, August 4, at nine o'clock in the morning with Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller in command, General Snowden's commission having meanwhile expired.

The advance detail from the First Regiment for camp construction under command of First Lieutenant Charles P. Smith, of Company E, reporting to Maj. William S. Allen of the First Regiment, in charge of the several details of the First Brigade, left the Broad Street station for Mount Gretna at six-thirty on the morning of Thursday, August 2, and was followed by the regiment, under command of Colonel Bowman, entraining from the same station at 10.20 on the evening of Friday, August 3. The regiment had answered to reveille roll-call and its guard mounting was over before the nine o'clock hour announced from general headquarters for the formal opening of the camp. From thence on until the end of the tour it continued in the watchful performance of the never-ceasing duties of the camp to the satisfaction and approval of all concerned, notably, as will be shown from their reports, to those of the general and inspecting officers.

The annual muster and inspection, preceded by a review by the adjutant-general and followed by the usual inspection drills, was held on the morning of Tuesday, August 7. A cautionary circular from the inspector-general, to which the colonel commanding had directed especial attention, had, among other things, previously announced that inspection drills would be confined to

Battalion Drill, Extended Order and Outpost Duty. That the inspection of Guard Mounting under the direction of the division inspector would cover the entire period of the encampment, and would as far as possible be made at the hour set for the ceremony in the camp schedule. And also that the inspector-general would himself make the ratings for discipline and base his conclusions upon his observations during the entire tour of camp duty, and as a further suggestion it was stated that the condition of camps as to cleanliness and neatness of quarters, and the conduct of men off duty and after taps would be important factors in the making up of this rating. How the warning found lodgement and the admonition abiding place has official demonstration later on.

On the afternoon of Monday, August 6, at 3.30, the Division was reviewed by Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army. Of this review General Miller in his annual report said the division presented "a splendid appearance and was highly complimented by General Miles." Throughout the entire encampment and for a time before and after there prevailed an intense heat and protracted drought. On account of this severe heat and not wishing to unnecessarily exhaust the troops the review tendered the Governor and Commander-in-Chief was declined.

The movement from the encampment began on the 10th of August, the time for the departure of each regiment being specifically designated from Division Headquarters. Accordingly, as directed, the camp of the First Regiment was broken at 7.30 on the evening of the 10th. A speedy march brought it to the station and within schedule time it was back again to its Philadelphia rendezvous.

The depletion in the ranks of the National Guard brought about by a war of duration as short as the Spanish-American, was remarkable. It was conceded that of the enlisted men in the camp of 1900 at Mount Gretna sixty per cent. were in camp for the first time. The forty per cent. that had survived after the sweeping withdrawals, seemed to supply a sufficient haven to well nigh restore the whole to its former prestige. With these facts in view, General Miller, in his report of the encampment, said that "the showing made by the division was in my opinion

most satisfactory and proved that the Guard was fully as able to take the field on short notice and to perform all duties required as ever it was."

And General Schall, speaking for his own Brigade, the First, said:

At no time since my connection with the National Guard did the several commands of this brigade enter the yearly camp in a better condition, in every respect, than in this encampment of 1900. This is owing to the fact that the officers were more familiar with their duties and displayed greater energy to excel, which is a matter of congratulation.

And Col. Frank G. Sweeney, the inspector-general, said in his annual report:

It was anticipated that, owing to the recent reorganization, and the fact that nearly 60 per cent. of the enlisted men were recruits, the summer inspection would fall far below the former high standard, but I am pleased to report the Guard in excellent condition.

The general appearance of the Division was superior, a result due in no small measure to the new uniform.

Decided improvement in military courtesy was noticeable; in fact, the discipline of the troops, at all times, would have reflected credit upon the Army of the United States. It was a pleasure to witness the military bearing and deportment of the men off duty, and while it is true that men were permitted to leave camp without the blouse, the regulation shirt habitually worn on such occasions, with canvas trousers, leggins and campaign hat, proved a uniform at once neat and soldierly.

There were errors in battalion movements and an apparent lack of comprehension of drill in Extended Order, but from the comments of the inspector and from personal observation the Inspector-General is disposed to credit the defects to lack of opportunity for practice rather than lack of theoretical knowledge. . . .

The ceremonies were exceptionally good; in fact, I am satisfied they outranked any previous record made at an encampment: there was less raising of hands and turning of heads, while the military bearing, in general, was markedly good. Col. Albert J. Logan, who was detailed to determine the rating of ceremonies, in his very exhaustive and complete report pays fine tribute to this part of the work.

In conclusion, I would say, that in my judgment Pennsylvania has every reason to feel proud of its National Guard. In every department it is officered by men of intelligence and experience, who are ambitious of high results, while the rank and file severely tested by the unusual heat and excessive dust experienced at Mount Gretna, gave generous evidences of that magnificent fibre that has placed the American soldier in the front rank of the soldiery of the world. The State has a body of troops ready for any service, and loyal in highest degree to the welfare of the Commonwealth and nation.

There was, however, a depleted attendance at the annual inspection, a consequent falling off in the percentages of attendance, and the general averages were appreciably lower. In the First Regiment the percentage of attendance for the Field and Staff was 95.23; for the First Battalion composed of Companies I, F, M, and K, Lieutenant-Colonel Good commanding, 98.31; for the Second Battalion, composed of Companies H, D, A, and E, Major Williams commanding, 97.53; for the Third Battalion, composed of Companies B, C, L, and G, Major Allen commanding, 99.15. A downward tendency in the other ratings also had its effect. With a regimental general average of but 89.66, the First Regiment dropped to fourth place with the Sixteenth, 91.30, the Thirteenth, 91.07, and the Eighteenth, 89.82, ahead of it.

The First Regiment's practice at the firing points through the season of 1900 included an aggregate of 718 officers and men, 93 of whom had practised but failed to qualify, leaving 655 who were rated as follows: Sharpshooters, 12; first-class marksmen, 101; second-class marksmen, 534; and third-class marksmen, 8. As compared with the previous year this was a gain of 5 sharpshooters, 47 first-class, 138 second-class, and a loss of five third-class marksmen, making a total gain of 185. Veteran marksmen who had qualified for five years and over now numbered 138, and of these 49 had qualified for ten years and over. The regiment at this time was entitled to twelve ten-year gold medals, two for sharpshooters, six first-class, and four second-class marksmen. Every commissioned officer and five non-commissioned staff officers, a total of 56 marksmen, 16 of whom were experts, had qualified for the year with the regulation revolver.

There were competition matches in which the First Regiment participated, which it either won, helped to win, or creditably preserved its standing. In the First-class Regimental Match for "First Brigade Trophy," contested for by six teams, the First Regiment had second place with a score of 337, against the Sixth Regiment in the first place with a score of 343. In the Regimental Skirmish Match for the State Cup, the First Regiment obtained second place with a score of 378. In the company match for the "Dolan Trophy" and individual badges contested for by fifteen teams, Company D, First Infantry, had second place with a score of 119, Company G, Third Infantry, being in the lead with a score of 125.

"The Brigade Match for the State Cup was won for the third time and finally by the First Brigade with a score of 1030 points, the highest ever made (the highest previous score was 1023), defeating the Second Brigade by the narrow margin of two points. It was undoubtedly one of the most exciting and interesting matches ever held in this State, each brigade having won the trophy twice."

The successes in individual matches credited to members of the First Regiment were, besides those of lesser note, one of State, and the other of world-wide repute, indeed, remarkable achievements.

The events incident to the winning of these distinctions are thus recorded in the very valuable, interesting, and comprehensive annual report for 1900 of Maj. David S. B. Chew, who on March 7, 1900, had been named as major and ordnance officer of the First Brigade, vice Maj. Herbert Cox, deceased:

The championship medal offered by the State was won by Lieutenant H. J. Mehard, I. R. P., First Infantry, with an average of 90.2. This is the first time this coveted medal has ever been won by a member of this brigade.

THE WIMBLEDON CUP, presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the National Rifle Association of America, to be shot for annually, 30 shots at 1000 yards, open to all comers, was won by Private William de Foulke, Company E, First Infantry (at Sea Girt, September 1, 1900), by a score of 140, possible 150, the second highest score ever made in this match during the thirty years that it has been contested.

The winning of this cup, practically carrying the championship of the world, reflects great credit not only on the winner and this brigade, but on the whole National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Bowman in his general order announcing results, achievements, and advancement in rifle practice makes special mention as follows:

The regimental inspector of rifle practice has, by great skill and steady nerve, not only distinguished himself, but has added new honors to the regiment by his successful competition in the contests for the "Brigade Championship Medal," "Hatfield Revolver Trophy," "Inspectors of Rifle Practice Match," "Commissioned Officers' Revolver Match, and the "State Championship Medal," presented by the State of Pennsylvania, for the best general average during the entire series of competitions.

Such achievements are worthy of the highest commendation in a Guard famous for its expert shots, and Inspector Mehard is therefore entitled to special mention, for his distinguished record as a marksman.

The colonel commanding invites a careful study of the report of the inspector for the year 1900, for the lasting benefit of the service and all concerned. There must be no lack of interest in this important part of our work as soldiers; every officer and man must do his full duty at the rifle range. The improvement over the previous year must be emphasized in 1901, and the spirit of interest and improvement carried forward without interruption.

The regiment participated, pursuant to an invitation from the city authorities, in services conducted under their auspices, on the night of Monday, December 31, 1900, commemorative of the ending of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century. The design comprehended an impressive conclusion at Independence Hall. The command in its service uniform, with band and field music, each man supplied with ten rounds of blank ammunition, left the armory about ten o'clock, and after a street parade, including a review by Mayor Ashbridge at the City Hall, marched down Chestnut Street to the State House, there forming by battalions, the first on Chestnut Street, the second on Fifth, and the third in Independence Square. At fifteen minutes before midnight the band and drum corps sounded tattoo and taps, and as the last echoes died away, all lights were extinguished; darkness followed until the State House bell began to peal forth its ringing notes of salutation to the incoming year, when a re-illumination, instantaneous and brilliant, reveille by the band and drum corps, repeated volleys of musketry by company and by battalion, added their greetings, sending forth their more demonstrative and joyous welcome to the opening of this, the new twentieth century. The ceremonies over, the command returned to the armory, where a nourishing lunch had been thoughtfully provided by the committee in charge on behalf of the city.

On June 29, 1901, Rev. Floyd Williams Tompkins, D.D., Rector of the Holy Trinity Parish, was appointed chaplain vice Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, resigned. Captain Charles F. S. Ellwanger, private, Company A, October 1, 1895, corporal, sergeant, through the Spanish-American War, First Lieutenant, July 20, 1900, was on September 6, 1901, elected captain of Company A, to succeed Captain Knox, honorably discharged. First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon William Muir Angney resigned June 24, 1901, and First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Wilfrid Bernard Fetterman, Jr., appointed to the Medical

Department July 15, 1901, was on the same day assigned to the First Regiment.

At the November session of the Board of Officers (1900) a resolution prevailed that the "colors carried by the regiment in the United States service during the war with Spain as the First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry" be taken to Harrisburg, to be deposited in the flag-room, escorted by the commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiments in service uniform, and such of the ex-officers of that service as might accept the invitation which was directed to be extended to them. Colonel Bowman, Lieutenant-Colonel Good, and Major Williams were appointed a committee on details and transportation. The mission was fulfilled as directed. A subsequent General Order No. 1, Current Series of 1901, fixed the day for its performance as January 15, 1901. The escort, the whole body of commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers, visited Harrisburg, where in the executive chamber the colors were formally presented to His Excellency Governor William A. Stone, commander-in-chief, who received them and directed the adjutant-general to assign a place for and have them deposited in the flag-room.

The regiment was constant in the pursuit of its regular routine of military duty, consisting of instruction in the school of the soldier and company. In addition, in a series of battalion drills, beginning May 28, 1901, and continuing until July 10, 1901, the regiment was also instructed in the school of the battalion, including extended order, guard duty, outpost duty, and advance and rear guard.

Through the month of April and part of May, 1901, the spring inspections were made by Maj. Charles H. Worman, the brigade inspector. In his general report he makes no specific reference to the First Regiment except to say that "the strength present at the inspection of the several organizations was comparatively satisfactory, that of the First Regiment being 671 present, 48 absent"; and then the other organizations follow in their numerical order, none, however, reaching the aggregate of the First.

The regiment under command of Colonel Bowman in State uniform (including cap and leggings), with complete equipment, participated with the division in the military parade at Washington, D. C., on March 4, 1901, incident to the ceremonies attendant

upon the inauguration of President William McKinley, leaving Philadelphia in the morning of March 2, returning Monday evening, March 4, quartered while in Washington at Convention Hall, Fifth and L Streets and New York Avenue, N. W. The President reviewed the column from a stand on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue at Executive Avenue between the Executive Mansion and the War Department.

The comments of Major-General Miller in his annual report are of interest: they serve not only to enlighten as to the advantage that has followed these inaugural expeditions, but present historic and official answer to the adverse criticism that on several occasions had followed the Pennsylvania division of the National Guard when in attendance at a presidential inauguration.

The conduct and appearance of the officers and men, with but few exceptions, was of the best, notwithstanding the comments to the contrary of some of the Washington correspondents, who are always so willing to charge every act of misconduct at an inauguration to Pennsylvania; due, no doubt, to the fact that Pennsylvania always sends enough of her troops to Washington to cover Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House, in honor of a new President, which is greatly to the credit of its military organization and splendid railroad facilities. I believe these trips to be of great benefit to the Guard, as they stimulate recruiting, train new officers in transporting and caring for their men, improve discipline, and afford the only opportunity thousands of our young men may ever have of seeing the capital of their nation, and taking part in the inauguration of their Chief Magistrate, while displaying the effectiveness of the organization to the people that support it, and depend upon it, to support their laws and their Constitution.

Colonel Wm. H. Patterson, curator of the Veteran Corps, author, as has been previously stated, of a "History of the Artillery Corps of the Washington Grays," on February 4, 1901, at the regular session of the Board of Officers, delivered an address on the Washington Grays up to the time of their connection with the First Regiment. At its conclusion he was thanked by resolution for his able and interesting story.

A newspaper report of the anniversary parade of April 19, 1901, opens as follows:

There were no bright sunbeams to greet the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., as it marched forth yesterday in honor of the fortieth anniversary

of its inception. The gray clouds and the mist of rain did not, however, detract from this gallant and brilliant body of citizen soldiers. The twelve companies paraded in good strength; this being the first occasion (as was officially noted in the colonel's annual report) of the Regiment appearing with twelve companies in full dress uniform.

Colonel Wiedersheim commanded the Veteran Corps, Colonel Bowman the regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Good, Majors Williams and Allen the First, Second, and Third Battalions. The route was the one usually followed, and the regiment was reviewed from the porch of the Union League by Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller, the division commander, his staff in attendance with him. Adj.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart and Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall were also of the reviewing party. The annual dinner of the Veteran Corps was of pretentious and impressive proportions, with the Hon. James M. Beck, eminent for his eloquence and distinguished as a lawyer, as the leading speaker. The fortieth anniversary, another decade complete, had its distinctive recognition of remembrance throughout the entire regiment.

A tardiness and inattention, notably in a non-attendance at company drills, had in the end made itself so manifest as to invite attention and receive rebuke from regimental headquarters. In his General Order No. 19, of June 1, 1901, the colonel commanding in its first paragraph said: "It is very apparent that too many of the company commanders have failed in the recent past to enforce prompt obedience to their orders requiring attendance of their officers and men on their respective drill nights or to set the example and lead the way by prompt attendance themselves. Thus careless and unsoldierly habits have been formed prejudicial to discipline and military efficiency." Numerous paragraphs followed, noting other delinquencies, prescribing methods and measures for their eradication, and the order concluded as follows: "The discipline of the regiment must be maintained and every officer and man will zealously coöperate in earnestly upholding and advancing the efficiency of the regiment and the honor and distinction of the Guard."

Action followed this deliverance and the methods and measures thus suggested were invigorated by the introduction of a series of supplemental battalion drills, four for each battalion, and the creation, pursuant to the section of the code permitting it, of a

summary court, presided over by Maj. William S. Allen for the trial of such petty offences as were within its jurisdiction. Company commanders were also directed to prefer and prepare charges and specifications against all offenders. With the rigorous enforcement of everything that had been undertaken it was soon apparent that the colonel's prompt seizure of the situation had had its corrective effect.

On April 24, 1901, General Orders No. 10, from Adjutant-General's office at Harrisburg, directed that the annual encampment for the year 1901 should be by brigade, fixed July 20 to July 27 as the time for the First Brigade, leaving the designation of place and names to the brigade commanders. Perkasio, Bucks County, and Camp Egbert were subsequently announced as the place and name. This location has been frequently occupied as a camping ground. Captain George T. Langhorne, Eleventh United States Cavalry, detailed as the Regular Army inspecting officer, aptly describes it in his official report. He said:

Perkasie is a town of about 2000 inhabitants on the Bethlehem Division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 35 miles northwest of Philadelphia, and is in a beautiful valley.

The First Brigade was encamped on "Tunnell Hill Farm," about one and a half miles northwest of Perkasio and some 200 feet higher overlooking the valley on either side of the ridge. The railroad tunnels the ridge, hence the name of the farm. The site was an excellent one, the ground covered with rocks the only objectionable feature. There had been cleared off a sufficient space so as not to interfere seriously with the exercises.

The First Regiment, preceded two days before by the usual construction detail, left the armory on the evening of July 19, under command of Colonel Bowman, with present for duty and on special duty as shown by the morning report of July 20: 13 commissioned officers, field and staff, with 8 non-commissioned officers and musicians, 31 company officers, 585 enlisted men; on special duty, 1 commissioned officer, 33 enlisted men. Total, 671 out of an aggregate present and absent of 742; 49 commissioned officers and 693 enlisted men.

There was a brigade review for the division commander on Monday afternoon, July 22.

The brigade presented an elegant appearance in their new and still clean summer uniform of fibre dyed lead gray, 8-ounce cotton duck. Before

the review there was a presentation of medals and trophies to the successful competitors at rifle practice. The trophies were handsome and fitting and the presentations before the four regiments were a splendid stimulus to the interest taken in the very important small arms training of the soldier.

His Excellency, Governor William A. Stone, arrived in camp on July 23. He was received with military honors and reviewed the troops the same afternoon. This made four to six hours under arms for all the troops, yet all seemed to enjoy the work, especially as there was a large crowd of spectators, about ten thousand in number. As most of these were brought in excursion trains, it was at once seen why the railroad was glad to offer camping and manœuvre grounds free.¹

On Tuesday, the same day with the Governor's review, the First and each of the other three regiments of the brigade were in turn reviewed and inspected as to personal appearance by the Adjutant-General, Thomas J. Stewart, specially referred to by Captain Langhorne "as a capable officer and an excellent inspector."

Then there followed regimental drills in both close and extended order, and the solution of some problems in minor tactics submitted by the Inspector-General, Colonel Sweeney.

Of these regimental reviews, inspections and drills, Captain Langhorne makes extended comment and draws conclusions that suggest a place and opportunity for more ready reference:

The regiments did well at the Reviews, and presented a good appearance at the inspection.

There was a great difference in the set up and dress of the men of the different regiments, and especially of different companies. When good it showed careful attention on the part of the respective officers.

The drills were good as a rule, and a great deal has been done and learned by the enthusiastic members of the regiments, both officers and enlisted men.

When it is considered that many of the members are new, and had but few drills, the showing was excellent. In many cases the mistakes and irregularities could be corrected by giving more care to the accuracy, which was conspicuously absent in a number of instances. There was quite a difference between companies and company commanders. Too much praise

¹Official Report Captain Langhorne, United States Army, Adjutant-General's Report, 1902.

cannot be given to those most efficient, and in the other cases, but careful instruction is needed to make excellent companies, with the material of bright, enthusiastic, intelligent men.

And again to quote from Captain Langhorne on another line:

One is at once struck with the ease with which everything is done and the perfection of the arrangements, by the competent staff officers in charge. They have well profited by the experience they have had, in transporting and supplying their State troops, for the many encampments and other duties, for which the troops have been called into the service, and the smoothness with which the encampments I saw were run is admirable.

There is but meagre reference to this encampment in the reports of either the division, brigade, or regimental commanders. Captain Langhorne's report, attractive not only for its felicity of expression but for its concise and comprehensive detail, would rather indicate that the encampment was of more typical import than it was at first considered to be. Besides introducing an occasional new line of thought, he does not hesitate to recommend for trial in the regular army, the large company mess tent of the Guard, 60 feet long and 18 feet wide, as an excellent place for recreation when not used for meals, and to take the place at half the cost of the temporary structures then frequently built for use in the tropics. Then when it is remembered that at this Perkasio inspection the First Regiment regained its lost place as first in the order of merit, it is but a conclusive inference that in Captain Langhorne's comment that "There was quite a difference between companies and company commanders," he did not mean to include the First Regiment companies among the indifferent that "needed careful instruction," but rather of the class comprehended in his phrase "Too much praise cannot be given to those most efficient."

The report of Colonel Sweeney as inspector-general of December 26, 1901, covering the inspections at the brigade encampment is sometimes commendatory, at others caustic, frequently severe. The following quotation exemplifies the tenor of the text and is illustrative of its other criticisms:

The military bearing of the men in the ranks evidenced some improvement, particularly in way of less raising of hands and turning of heads. During the drills, however, there was talk and confusion in the ranks, to a

degree that counteracted in a measure the improvement noted, and worked injury to the soldierly conduct of the commands.

In certain particulars the discipline of the entire Guard shows change for the better, the deportment of the men after taps and the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the camps being particularly noticeable. Some organizations are excellently in hand, the conduct of the men, both in camp and in transit, evidencing an admirable state of discipline, while others show a great lack of that serious conception of military duty that attends thorough training in the School of the Soldier.

Again in the presence of this general comment and the absence of specific discrimination, may not the First Regiment be permitted, from the vantage ground of the highest average, constructively to associate itself with the class of the "some organizations" that "are excellently in hand, the conduct of the men both in camp and transit evidencing an admirable state of discipline," and eliminate itself from that other class that showed "a great lack of that serious conception of military duty that attends thorough training in the School of the Soldier."

The general average of the First Regiment at the annual "Field Inspection for 1901" was 93.94, that average the leading average in the infantry organizations. All of the separate ratings that went to make it up were creditable, some exceptional, notably discipline, 98; evolutions of the regiment, 98; ceremonies, 97. The discipline rating of 98 was the highest in all the fourteen infantry regiments. The percentage of attendance was 96.67. The Sixteenth Regiment was second with a general average of 91.64, the Eighth third with 90.61 and the Thirteenth fourth with 90.57.

In the proceedings of the Summary Court a number of privates were found guilty of offences comprehended within the phrase "neglect of duty to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentenced "to be reprimanded in General Orders." In publishing the proceedings and promulgating the sentences the colonel commanding said:

They will understand by this proceeding and reprimand that in the future, as soldiers, they must respect the oath of enlistment and obey all orders promptly. No soldier shall be permitted to absent himself from duty without authority and permission from his company commander, and every man must attend on his company drill night, unless thus excused, or, if prevented, by force of circumstances, from obtaining authority to be absent

in advance, the reason of his absence must be promptly reported to his company commander thereafter, and thus insure himself from punishment and protect his good record as a soldier.

This reprimand is published in General Orders as a full warning to all men who are disposed to be tardy in the performance of their duty, and any repetition of this offence, or any violation of this requirement hereafter, will merit and receive severe punishment.

Every soldier must do his duty or suffer the consequences of disobedience or neglect thereof.

"The sad and untimely death at 2.15 A.M. of this date" (September 14, 1901) "of His Excellency William McKinley, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy," was speedily announced to the regiment in a General Order and the rifle contests ordered at the regimental rifle range for that day postponed to a date to be thereafter fixed.

This event of world import, bringing as it did a powerful nation to a grief and sorrow, deep, reverential, sincere, abiding, has a comprehensive exposition in Colonel Bowman's stately and expressive General Order No. 43, of September 17, 1901. This order, uncovered for the first time in years, is typical of its day, the sorrowing echo from a still quite recent past of a stricken people's woe. It is a conception grand and impressive; the First Regiment's imposing tribute to the honored heroic dead, their chief as a soldier, their servant as a ruler. Of a readily recognized historic value, so long with the archives it must now be of the chronicles.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1901.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 42.

1. Pursuant to G. O. No. 27 c.s., Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, announcing the death of the President of the United States, WILLIAM McKINLEY, at Buffalo, New York, at fifteen minutes past two o'clock A.M., the 14th inst., the commissioned officers of this regiment will wear the badge of military mourning and the regimental colors will be placed in mourning or draped for the period of thirty days.

2. Thursday next, September 19, having been set apart by proclamation of the President of the United States of America and by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a day of mourning and prayer in commemoration and expression of our deep sorrow for the untimely death of our beloved Chief Magistrate, on which day his earthly remains will be laid in their last resting place, this regiment will assemble at the armory at 10 o'clock A.M., in full dress uniform, white gloves and belt, without arms,

officers wearing side arms, to participate in the services of the day at Holy Trinity Church, under the auspices and direction of the regimental chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Floyd Williams Tomkins.

First call will be sounded at 10.20 o'clock, and the regiment will move at 10.30 o'clock A.M. The Field and Band Music will report to the regimental adjutant at 10.20 o'clock A.M.

3. The following minute of the Board of Officers upon the death of President McKinley is hereby published for the official information of the regiment, and will be duly inscribed upon the records thereof:

"We, the Board of Officers of the First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, being called together, in solemn meeting assembled, to mourn the untimely, cruel, and sad death of our beloved Chief Magistrate, President Wm. McKinley, do hereby order that the following minute be made and duly inscribed upon the records of this Regiment:

In common with all God-fearing, law-abiding, and liberty-loving people of our own dear land, as well with those of the civilized world, we meet on this Sabbath Day of September the Fifteenth, A. D. 1901, to express our sorrow for and mourn the loss of our great and good President.

The nation stands with bowed head and heart, in deepest mourning, overwhelmed with grief and sorrow.

The civilized world, too, joins with us in mourning for Honorable William McKinley, our immortal dead. He has been struck down in cold blood, with premeditation and deliberation, by a cowardly assassin, the product of the infamous teachings of anarchy and assassination.

Thus a great crime has been committed against the noblest of men; nay, more, against law and liberty, against civilization and mankind.

President McKinley's whole life was devoted to the uplifting of his fellow-men, the prosperity of our country, and its advancement in the pathway of nations.

His sympathies and best efforts were ever active for the alleviation of the poor and the oppressed, for the promotion of their welfare, the protection and prosperity of all, for the honor and glory of his country and its flag.

He was a patriot by endowment of nature and the grace of God; a good, kindly, pure man; a brave soldier; a great and learned statesman, wise and safe in counsel and action.

His devotion to his loving wife and family marked him as one of the most lovable of men; always so gracious and thoughtful in his anxiety for her, not only through his busy public life, but especially during the last sad hours of his suffering, to the very end of his courageous, brave fight for life.

He crowned all his earthly achievements by a glorious death of Christian fortitude and resignation. The life he led and the way in which he died will stand forever a precious example to mankind.

We shall have an abiding reverence for his noble life and memory, and shall ever mourn his cruel and untimely death.

We bow, however, in humble submission to this awful decree. In his immortal language to his precious wife, "It is God's way. His will be done, not ours." These words, like his life, will be indelibly inscribed upon the records of time, as an example of Christian faith, to be emulated by his countrymen and by mankind.

The world is better for his having lived in it. His name will be recorded with the greatest of the human race. God bless him and his memory!

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrow-stricken and bereaved wife and family.

It is further ordered that this minute of our action be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the devoted and bereaved widow, duly attested by the President and Secretary of this Board.

By order of

COLONEL BOWMAN.

FRED. TAYLOR PUSEY, *Adjutant*.

The general order from regimental headquarters announcing the current season for rifle practice for 1901 from May 1 to October 31 provided, among other things, that "any man who fails to present himself at the range for practice shall be discharged for inefficiency or charges preferred against him by his company commander for neglect of duty." The paragraph, though it had appeared before and was seen afterward, did not appear to have ever required enforcement. Out of the aggregate of 737 in 1901, the 41 who failed to qualify had not failed to practise. The total qualifications reached 696 (94 per cent.): 14 sharpshooters, 125 first-class marksmen, 556 second-class marksmen, and one third-class marksman. Fifty-three officers and non-commissioned staff officers qualified with the regulation revolver, of whom 21 were experts.

The first-class regimental match for the First Brigade trophy, hotly contested, was won by the First Regiment team with a score of 363 out of a possible 420: Private James Stewart, Company E, 91; Private Theo. F. Shonert, Company C, 94; Lieutenant H. J. Mehard, 90; Lieutenant Wm. S. Sloan, Company D, 85. The team of the Third Infantry, second in this match, made a score of 358. These, the First's winning score of 363 and the Third's of 358, "being the highest scores ever made in the State, excepting that of 368 made by the Thirteenth Infantry in 1894 at Mt. Gretna, the State record."

The following officers and men [so reads Colonel Bowman's annual rifle practice order] are entitled to honorable mention for the distinction of ten consecutive years of faithful and efficient service in rifle practice, thereby entitling them to the ten-year gold medal issued by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in recognition of said service: Sergeant F. A. Forbes, Company B; Captain Fred. Taylor Pusey, F. and S.; Lieut. F. L. Mueller, F. and S.; Sergeant C. A. Large, Company E; Lieutenant H. E. Bonnin, Company G; Sergeant G. L. Penroth, Company G; and Sergeant-Major J. H. Wiley, F. and S.

Musicians, J. A. Coneen, Company A; G. R. See, Company C, and H. A. Nathans, Company D, have qualified ten years, but, unfortunately, not consecutively.

There are 144 officers and men who have qualified as Veteran Marks men, five years and over, 56 of whom have qualified ten years and over.

Captain C. P. Hunt, Company E, has qualified twenty-two consecutive years, being the oldest qualified marksman in the Brigade; Lieut-Col. J. Lewis Good and Maj. A. L. Williams each twenty consecutive years.

In the brigade match for the State cup the Second Brigade won with a score of 968, with the First Brigade second with a score of 964. The First Regiment's representatives on this team were Lieutenant Mehard, Chief Musician Chapin, Sergeant Forbes, and Private Shonert. At Sea Girt Major Chew said in his report: "The performance of the men of both the infantry and cavalry teams was undoubtedly the best ever made with the Springfield rifle and carbine and represents the highest attainment that can be reached with that arm." And adds: "The Pennsylvania teams defeated all other competitors armed with the Springfield rifle; only those using the Krag or other high-powered modern arm defeating them." Lieutenant H. J. Mehard and Private Theo. F. Shonert, two out of twelve, were the First Regiment's men on the Pennsylvania team.

Of Pennsylvania's presence on this occasion Colonel Patterson, general inspector of rifle practice, speaks as follows: "Several years have elapsed since the National Guard of Pennsylvania had taken part in the competitions at Sea Girt, and it was with some hesitancy that we undertook the work, but our treatment was all that could be desired and our meeting with other rifle teams from other States has added very much to the interest in rifle practice in our State."

Of the individual matches, Lieutenant Horace S. Lewars, of Company E, was third of twenty-six contestants in the Hatfield trophy match. Lieutenant Wm. S. Sloan, Company D, won second

prize in the 600 yards match open to first-class marksmen of the First Brigade. At Mount Gretna the brigade championship medal was won by Private Theo. F. Shonert, Company C. The inspector's of rifle practice, and the match for commissioned officers, with its handsome sword, known as the Elverson prize, was won by First Lieutenant H. J. Mehard with a score of 159 points. Lieutenant Mehard also won the revolver match, where there were quite a number of competitors, with a score of 84 out of a possible 90.

The Liberty Bell was again in motion. At the request of the joint committee of Select and Common Council the regiment assembled at the armory in winter uniform at 1.15 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, January 4, 1902, to act as escort in the removal of the "Old Liberty Bell" from Independence Hall to Thirty-second and Market Streets on its way to the Inter-State and West Indian Exhibition, at Charleston, South Carolina.

The bell returned on the morning of Tuesday, June 10, 1902, the regiment, at the invitation and request of the Councils Committee, participating in the military escort. Colonel Bowman's order for the parade concluded as follows: "The sacred Bell will be received at Broad and Washington Avenue, and as this may be the last opportunity we will have the honor of escorting it, it is hoped that every officer and man will participate in this patriotic duty which will require our services until about 11 o'clock A.M."

General Orders No. 3, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, of January 6, 1902, issued "in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved April 28, 1899, recognizing for the first time the "three majors" for the eight regiments therein named, the First included, authorizes the commanding officers of the respective brigades to which the regiments indicated were attached, to order elections for an "additional major," to be held on or before January 25, 1902. That the major elected at an earlier date should not be advantaged in rank over another whose election followed later on, the order further provided, following a precedent, that majors elected in compliance with its terms should all rank as of January 25, 1902. Major William S. Allen, by the order from the headquarters of the First Brigade, was detailed to conduct the election for the

First Regiment, ordered to be held at the regimental armory on Saturday evening, January 25, 1902, at eight o'clock; when, promoted from his captaincy of Company H, Maj. Eugene L. Kensil, with his twenty years of service, was duly elected major to fill an original vacancy. Captain Sylvester G. Watson, private April 5, 1899, corporal July 1, 1901, succeeded to the captaincy of Company H, June 11, 1902.

This election was followed by the assignment of Companies I, D, L, and E to the first battalion, and Maj. Albert L. Williams to its command; Companies B, C, A, and G to the second battalion, with Maj. William S. Allen in command; Companies K, M, H, and F, with Maj. Eugene J. Kensil in command. A series of battalion drills followed, covering the season to summertime.

A general order from headquarters of the National Guard announced the death on February 24, 1902, of ex-Adjutant-General and Brigadier-General Presley N. Guthrie, and concluded a lengthy résumé of his military career with this handsome tribute to his worth: "General Guthrie rendered distinguished and valued service to his country during the war for the suppression of the rebellion. He served his State faithfully as an officer of the National Guard and as adjutant-general. He was an ideal soldier, brave in battle, forceful and able as a commanding officer, competent and trustworthy as an executive officer."

• The forty-first anniversary of the regiment was celebrated by the usual street parade on Saturday, April 19, 1902, with Brig-Gen. John W. Schall as the reviewing officer. The review took place from the porch of the Union League, "going south the band and field music after passing in review wheeling out and taking position in front of the reviewing officer on the east side of Broad Street." After the necessary halt for the music to resume its place, the march was continued to Locust, to Eighteenth, to Walnut to Twentieth, to Chestnut, to Seventh, to Walnut, to Broad, to the armory, where the parade was dismissed. The Veteran Corps on the right, under Colonel Wiederheim, numbered some 125, and the strength of the regiment, under Colonel Bowman, was estimated at 600. The significant feature of the occasion was the presence with the reviewing officer of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who in the evening was the special

guest of honor at the anniversary dinner of the Veteran Corps at the Union League.

On Sunday afternoon, May 25, 1902, the regiment in full-dress uniform, accompanied by the Veteran Corps and Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall and staff, attended services in commemoration of the Nation's Memorial Day at Holy Trinity Church, conducted by the rector and regimental chaplain, Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D.

The third term of Col. Wendell P. Bowman about expiring, it was determined to make the occasion of his re-election to his fourth functional as well as official. Through a resolution of request by the Board of Officers the Governor and Commander-in-Chief waived the provision requiring a ten-days' previous notice, and the brigade commander permitted the electors to appear in citizen dress. The order for the election directed the line officers to report at "Elm Hall," Merion, Pennsylvania Railroad (Colonel Bowman's residence), at 6.30 o'clock p.m., June 30, 1902, leaving Broad Street station at 6.15, for the purpose of holding an election for colonel to fill the vacancy incident to the expiration of the commission of the present incumbent. Company and battalion drills ordered for that evening were annulled, and a paragraph in the order read: "The commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers of the field and staff will likewise report at the same place and hour to participate in such duty and service as may be required of them." The following excerpt from the annual report of Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall, who conducted the election, clearly indicates what the duty was and shows its faithful performance: "Col. Wendell P. Bowman, the efficient commanding officer of the First Regiment, was unanimously re-elected colonel on June 30, 1902. I had the honor to preside at the election." The "service" was "functional," and though the story of its performance did not find official place among the archives, as did the "duty," it was long remembered as distinctively characteristic of good fellowship and hospitality.

Colonel Bowman's General Order No. 13, Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, July 1, 1902, read as follows:

I. Having been re-elected and sworn into the service as required by the Military Code of this Commonwealth, the undersigned by virtue thereof and

fully appreciating the honor and responsibility thereby conferred, hereby assumes command of the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.

II. The following reappointments and appointments on the Regimental staff are hereby announced:

Adjutant, Fred. Taylor Pusey; Quartermaster, Fred'k P. Koons; Commissary, Frank L. Mueller; Chaplain, Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D.; Battalion Adjutant, A. D. Whitney; Battalion Adjutant, Walter M. Hotz; Battalion Adjutant, G. Rushton Howell; Sergeant-Major, Raymond C. Winter; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Wm. G. Goodwin; Commissary-Sergeant, L. P. Pratt, Jr.; Color-Sergeant, Eugene H. Waage; Hospital Steward, Charles Ourau; Principal Musician, Wm. E. Chapin; Battalion Sergeant-Major, Isaac Price Ewing; Battalion Sergeant-Major, Wm. H. Farraday; Battalion Sergeant-Major, H. Bartram Cornog.

There were no changes in the medical staff by assignment until June 10, 1903, when Sorden McClure, appointed first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, was assigned to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Randolph Faries on December 22, 1902.

As early as March 17, 1902, a general order from the adjutant-general's office at Harrisburg made it known that the National Guard would encamp by Division from July 12 to July 19, inclusive, and on July 1 the division commander announced that the camp would be known as "Camp George G. Meade," prescribing at the same time the customary rules for its conduct and government, and naming the hours for the calls for duty and service.

This encampment assuming a place of national import from the beginning, the regimental unit, except as each was a factor in its zest to assure the reputation of the whole, was apparently lost for special mention. The adjutant-general of the State, when he said of it in his annual report: "The encampment was without doubt the most successful ever held by the National Guard. The troops were fully equipped and the personnel remarkably high. The conduct of the officers and enlisted men was exemplary in every respect," gave it character for specific prominence. The presence of and review by the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, and the distinguished officers of the United States army, Maj.-Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Brigadier-Generals Leonard Wood, Alfred E. Bates, and W. H. Carter and Colonel Wallace E. Randolph, Artillery Corps, who accompanied him, gave the encampment its national import. And then when the



1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ (Probability of getting two heads)

100

Secretary supplemented his presence and his review with his close and expressive analysis, with the commendatory conclusions he drew from his observations, he prepared for it a distinctive place in history.

I am not authority, of course (said the Secretary of War at the conclusion of the review), but I have visited the camps and posts of the Regular Army, and I have been very much gratified to see to-day the tendency toward uniformity and practical business-like basis which the National Guard of Pennsylvania has attained. When I say uniformity I mean discipline, method, equipment, and everything that goes to characterize a homogeneous army. * * *

This is not merely a perfunctory body of soldiers which I have seen, it is a practical body, and my words are based upon genuine observation, for I am very deeply interested in bringing about an *cotente cordiale*—a sympathetic relation, a camaraderie, between the Regular Army and the Guard. * * *

The national government ought to make due provisions to enable the National Guard of poorer States, which cannot afford to furnish funds like Pennsylvania, to do what has been done in this great Commonwealth.

I want to repeat that I was mostly impressed with the tendency toward uniformity in organization, equipment, and spirit of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and the Regular Army. Pennsylvania is a great, rich State, but has been able to do all this itself, doing it on proper lines; but, as I look at it on national lines, I believe that this Guard is worth many millions of dollars to the national government.

The following organizations of the United States army participated with the National Guard in this encampment: Troops G and H, Second United States Cavalry, Captain Thomas J. Lewis commanding; Fourth Battery Field Artillery, United States army, Captain Stephen M. Foote commanding; Company of Instruction Hospital Corps, United States army, Frederick P. Reynolds, captain and assistant surgeon United States army, commanding.

This encampment had other significant features, out of the routine, some of the details of which are supplied in the instructive report of Lieut.-Col. W. F. Richardson, the division quartermaster:

"Never in the history of the National Guard were the railroads so liberal and their arrangements more complete for rapid movement of the division." The division mobilized within twenty-four hours, and the encampment closing on Saturday, July 19, "all troops were at their home station by Saturday night."

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad ran sidings for the different brigades at great expense. The Western Maryland also ran a siding from its main line "for the accommodation of troops and batteries." A schedule is submitted with Colonel Richardson's report giving hour of departure from the camp, and the hour of arrival at the camp of each separate organization with the make-up, composition, and character of the train which transported it.

The cost of the use of the grounds occupied by the encampment was met largely by the Gettysburg Citizen Committee. Water, donated from the same source, was supplied through six or seven miles of pipes, tapping the main pipe entering Gettysburg on the Spangler Farm. Bath houses, erected, one for each regiment, and one for the troops and batteries, were used to great advantage.

The regimental advance detail for construction left to prepare the way for the regiment's participation in the 1902 Camp George G. Meade, Gettysburg Encampment, on Wednesday evening, July 9, at half-past nine o'clock. The regiment with Colonel Bowman in command followed on Friday evening, July 11, assembling at the armory at eight-thirty o'clock and entraining by the Reading at Broad and Callowhill Streets at nine o'clock. The movement was in two sections, the first reached Gettysburg at six-fifty-two on Saturday morning the twelfth, and the second, close behind it, arrived at seven-thirty-two. Gondola, baggage and stock cars furnished the transportation for the regimental ambulance impedimenta and horses. The encampment was formally opened with a national salute and the raising of the flag at division headquarters at nine o'clock on the morning of the twelfth, and the regiment had reached its camp destination in time to be present from the beginning.

Breakfast, under the regular schedule fixed for 6.30, was on the morning of Thursday, July 17, announced for five, and the companies were directed to be assembled in their several company streets at six o'clock for the annual muster and inspection. Inspection drills directed to include ceremonies, battalion movements, extended order, outpost duty, advance and rear guard, followed, and a full twelve-hour day closed with a review of the division by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The men had also been cautioned that inspectors would make ratings upon discipline: that the condition of the camp, interior of tents, the conduct of men off duty and the order in camp after taps would be important factors in computing this discipline rating. Infantry ratings were to be by regiment and would be so announced.

The concluding ceremony of moment was the review of the division by the Secretary of War on the afternoon of Friday, the 18th, a review which afforded the National Guard of Pennsylvania the unconscious opportunity through his "genuine observation" of permitting him to say to the country "that this Guard is worth many millions of dollars to the National Government."

The regiment broke its camp on Saturday morning, the 19th, scheduled to leave at 10.45 A.M., the first section composed of 14 coaches and 1 combination car, left at 12.01 noon, and the second, made up of 2 coaches, 5 box, 1 stock, and 1 gondola car, 15 cars in all, scheduled also to leave at 10.45 A.M., left at 12.16. Neither delay nor accident hindering the movement, its arrival in Philadelphia with the close of the day, included the regiment in the official statement that "all troops were at their home stations by Saturday night."

The report of Maj. William P. Duvall of the Artillery Corps, one of the officers of the army, detailed to attend the encampment, is comprehensive in its scope, thorough in its discussion, and remarkable in the exactitude with which its details lead up to its conclusions. It has been recognized as so well worthy of preservation in the State's archives that it appears in full in the Appendix and is liberally quoted from in the text of the Adjutant-General's report for 1903. The following, a concluding paragraph, illustrative of its general trend, is a definitive embodiment of its conclusions:

I inspected every officer and man of the division in ranks, following the inspector throughout his big task, hour by hour and step by step, and rode beside him whenever he was mounted. I witnessed thus the review of every regiment, troop, and battery, and observed a drill of each (in some cases several); saw every regiment at dress parade, some of them several times, and observed four regimental guard mountings in different regiments, and noted in all cases how distinctly creditable, and in a good many how extremely well, the thing in hand was done, whether at a halt, a march past, an evolution or drill, or some field exercise. As already stated, I also inspected the setting of the canvas (including sinks) of every regimental

camp. I saw, too, as previously stated, the detraining of one entire brigade, and the entraining of a large part of the other two. Finally, I took part in two reviews of this splendid division in its entirety. Having had rather extensive experience in command of troops, regulars and volunteers, from a company in garrison to some two thousand men in the field on active service, I think I can justly claim, at any rate I do claim, to know about soldiers and soldiering, and I also know that I am a comparatively severe and exacting critic of troops under all conditions. With all this in mind, I give it as my fixed opinion and cool judgment that the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania is to-day the most homogeneous and solid, the most uniformly accoutred and equipped, the most spirited, and the most valuable division of troops that can be got together in the same time in this country, and in this estimate I am including all troops, regulars, volunteers, militia, or what not, and I would like to emphasize this further by saying that were I a general officer I would rather command this division, rather take my chances of success with it, than any other division that it is practicable to organize quickly in the United States.

Comment and criticism from observation, tabulation and ratings from inspections, each from the highest sources and the best authority, have rarely met in confirmation and support of each other with such significance as is disclosed in the reports of the result of the labors of this encampment. Text and figures come together, the reviewing officers with their comments, the inspectors with their ratings—all are in full accord, not with a few organizations of superior qualifications supplying a leaven for the whole, but with a general proficiency throughout the entire body.

The figure tabulations of what the inspectors had to say thus supplement what the reviewers said. Of the fourteen regimental units eleven had a regimental general average of 90 and upwards, and of the remaining three, their averages all in the 80's, the lowest was 88.80. In the all-important rating of discipline no one of the entire fourteen was below 90. On the right of this column of regimental units, leading the forces of the State, was the First Regiment of Infantry conspicuous for its proficiency in this column of "all proficient" with the highest average of all, 95.58, and the best rating for discipline, 97. The other ten in the 90's with their general averages and ratings for discipline were as follows: Eighth, general average, 92.67; discipline, 94; Third, 92.52, 94; Ninth, 91.34, 96; Tenth, 90.96, 91; Twelfth, 90.80, 95; Sixth, 90.80, 93; Fourth, 90.52, 95; Sixteenth, 90.29, 93; Fifth, 90.21, 93; Fourteenth, 90.21, 90. And the

three regiments in the 80's stood respectively as follows: Second, 89.57, 95; Thirteenth, 89.12, 96; Eighteenth, 88.80, 92.

The results of the Rifle Practice showed a betterment in the regiment in the few who did not and the many who did qualify in the season of 1902. Out of an aggregate of 762 but 7 failed to qualify. The total qualifications, 765 in all, were: Sharpshooters, 18; first-class marksmen, 118; second-class marksmen, 615; third-class marksmen, 4. The revolver qualifications were: Experts, 30; marksmen, 28; total qualified, 58; failed to qualify, 3; aggregate, 61.

There was but little from the competitions of 1902 that came this way. At Sea Girt Pennsylvania was fifth on the Hilton Trophy Match with a score of 1076, First Lieutenant William S. Sloan's—the only First Regiment representative on the team—score was 87, and fifth also in the Inter-State Match with a score of 1051, with Lieutenant Sloan again scoring his 87. At Mount Gretna the First's score, 333, gave the First Regiment third place for the regimental match, the Thirteenth winning with 339. The Ninth Regiment won the Regimental Skirmish Match. The Brigade Match came to the First Brigade with a score of 1039, against the Third's 1007, and the Second's 971. On the First Brigade team from the First Regiment were Lieutenant Mehard with 85, Lieutenant Sloan with 82, and Private Stewart with 80. Of the individual matches Second Lieutenant Horace S. Lewars, Company E, won the Hatfield Cup and medals first prize revolver match with a score of 79. The Trexler Trophy, ten shots at 1000 yards, brigade teams of four, came to the First Brigade with a score of 112, the two reserves from First Regiment, Lieutenant H. J. Mehard and Sergeant J. B. Maule, not participating.

Industrial disturbances 1902—differences between mine workers and operators in the anthracite coal region in the end proving unadjustable, the mine workers ceased work, and early in 1902 “both parties to the controversy settled down to a long contest.” Unlawful assemblages, riots, outbreaks, deputy sheriffs killed, police officers wounded, conspicuously occurring in parts of Schuylkill and Carbon counties, followed each other with shortening intervals, until eventually the Governor determining, as had been definitely reported, that the civil authorities were unable to cope with the situation, on July 30 ordered the major-general

commanding the division of the National Guard to place on duty such portions of the division as in his judgment might be necessary to enforce the laws, restore order, and maintain peace in the disaffected region. The disturbances widening in territory and increasing in violence, one command after another was placed on duty through the late summer and early fall until in the end the Governor so directing, the entire division was in service, the First Brigade taking the field on October 6. The commanding officer, Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall, established his headquarters at Tamaqua. A Division General Order charging the respective brigade commanders "with the duty of suppressing disturbances, maintaining peace and order," assigned the First Brigade to "Carbon County, the southern half of Luzerne, and that section of Schuylkill County lying south and east of a line drawn through Brookside, New Boston, and Delano."

"As it seemed likely," said General Schall in his special report, "the troops would be called upon to stay some time in the field, it was considered advisable to allow officers and men to arrange their business affairs, no effort being made to establish a record for prompt mobilization." Familiar scenes awaited it, the campaign of '75 was still a memory, when avoiding the haste and bustle of a hurried departure and following the directions of the Regimental Order No. 3, Current Series, equipped for the field with Colonel Bowman in command the regiment left the armory at eleven o'clock on the evening of Tuesday, October 7, 1902, reaching Hazleton, its destination, over the Lehigh Valley Railroad in its train of two sections shortly after daylight on the morning of the 8th.

"The threatening crowd of strikers," said the *Inquirer* correspondent, "which the Quaker City guardsmen confidently believed would greet them upon their arrival in the city were not in sight. No unpleasant features marked the reception of the regiment here, but stones were thrown at the soldier train as it passed Bethlehem. This town is sixty miles from the strike-affected region and the bombardment cannot be ascribed to the hostility of the strikers."

That the territory assigned to the First Brigade might be properly covered and the First Regiment be allotted its appropriate share of the responsibility the following dispositions were made.

The headquarters of the First Regiment were established at the Armory of the Ninth Regiment, corner Church and Gum Streets, Hazleton, with Company D, Captain John A. Osborn; Company C, Captain Henry Nuss, Jr.; and a section of Light Battery A, 2 guns, detached from the battery under command of First Lieutenant Norman MacLeod; Company I, Captain Thomas H. P. Todd; Company L, Captain George L. Scattergood, under command of Maj. Albert L. Williams, First Battalion, Lehigh Valley Shops, Hazleton. Company A, Captain Charles F. S. Ellwanger, Harwood, Luzerne County; Company E, Captain Charles P. Hunt, Cranberry, Luzerne County; Company B, Captain Charles S. Wood; Company G, Captain George B. Zane, Jr., constituted a post at Lattimer, Luzerne County, with Major William S. Allen, Second Battalion, in command. Company M, Captain W. Baner Gray, Upper Lehigh, Luzerne Co.; Company K, Captain Charles F. Hess, Jeddo, Luzerne Co.; Company H, Captain Sylvester G. Watson, Jeddo, Luzerne Co.; Company F, Captain Wright J. F. Haggard, Highland, Luzerne Co., under command of Maj. Eugene J. Kensil, Third Battalion. Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good was assigned to the command of the post with his headquarters at Jeddo. The several battalion adjutants, First Lieutenant Augustus D. Whitney of the First, First Lieutenant Walter M. Hotz of the Second, and First Lieutenant George Rushton Howell of the Third, were on duty with their respective majors. Field musicians and hospital corps men accompanied their several companies. The medical staff was assigned Maj. Charles S. Turnbull at regimental headquarters; First Lieutenant Randolph Faries to the Third and First Lieutenant Wilfrid Bernard Fetterman to the Second; Captain and Regimental Adjutant Fred. Taylor Pusey with Captain Frederick P. Koons, quartermaster, and Captain Frank L. Mueller, commissary, were on duty at regimental headquarters.

These dispositions perfected, the reports from a number of localities indicated that the strikers and their sympathizers were quiet and manifesting a friendly spirit, extending at times to offers of assistance, necessarily declined, in preparing quarters, tents, carrying wood and water, police duty and other chores about camps or barracks. The regiment had a very large, and it was at first expected it would prove to be a very difficult, district to

handle, but with judicious management it turned out otherwise. The use of tents was reduced to a minimum. Company M was the only company under canvas. Whenever buildings, shops, or halls could be utilized they were occupied as barracks, and so it fell to the lot of all the other companies to be so quartered.

Despite the general quiet there were attempted émeutes and occasional alarms, that disappeared with time, the approaching solution of the differences, and the general better understanding of the situation. The first night of the occupancy called out Company M from its station at the Lehigh Valley Shops with a reported wreck of a train of coal cars in the vicinity. Then Company I, Captain Todd, answered a hurry call, but when the soldiers reached the point of disturbance, investigation disclosed that a number of large boulders had been placed across the track, which a coal train, moving slowly with the tender in front, had run into, derailing the tender. The train crew had retracked the tender, removed the obstructions and the train moved on. Toward evening on the ninth the companies quartered in and about Hazleton, with MacLeod's two rapid-fire guns, made a parade through the streets of the town and its outlying sections. The display was most creditable, serving its purpose not only to acquaint the men with the neighborhood, but impress upon the community what there was in the presence of a well-disciplined, well-drilled military force. The character and calibre of the yet unfamiliar "rapid-fire gun" were a subject for much comment and curious inquiry.

There were frequent conferences at regimental headquarters with Colonel Bowman, Captain Pusey, Lieutenant-Colonel Good, Majors Williams, Allen and Kensil, to study the maps of the country, acquaint themselves with the approaches and means of access to each of the collieries and to ascertain what roads were best available to reach localities likely to develop disorder.

Colonel Bowman took the precaution to acquire a personal familiarity with the terrain, roads, and centres most likely to harbor disaffection. With Captain Pusey he made long horse-back tours through the county, visited his outposts often and frequently ran into crowds, some of a decidedly disorderly tendency, others better disposed. In one instance, with no troops within several miles, with no one with him but Captain Pusey, he rode

into a threatening mob, insulting, turbulent, upon the verge of open violence, drew his revolver and with a few stern words of rebuke finally forced it to a sluggish dispersal.

Regimental General Order No. 33, of October 10, 1902, in the nature of a proclamation, Colonel Bowman caused to be printed in the three different languages spoken in the vicinity and posted in public places throughout the region, the preservation of the good order of which had been specially placed in his keeping. The posting of the order by the soldiers seemed to create a comment equally as forceful as did the import of its words. Strikers gathered about wherever it was to be seen, and whether scanning it hurriedly or reading it closely, moved on with knitted brow and sullen frown. The order read as follows:

In compliance with General Order 39 A. G. O., c. s., and General Order 14, Headquarters Division N. G. P., c. s., the officers and men of this regiment and section of Battery A detailed for duty herewith. First Lieutenant Norman MacLeod commanding, will be vigilant and fearless in the preservation of the public peace and good order upon all occasions.

All the inhabitants of this district will clearly and distinctly understand that the military forces are here, charged with the duty of protecting all trains and other property from unlawful interference.

And with the further duty of seeing that all men who desire to work shall be protected at all times, in their inalienable right to work, without fear of bodily harm to themselves or their families, and the protection of themselves and their wives and children in their homes, night and day, from every kind of intimidation, threats, assaults, and all acts of violence.

All persons and their families who are in any way being interfered with in the exercise of their lawful rights, of person or property, by intimidations, threats, assaults, or any kind of violence, or are in fear thereof, are requested to promptly report same to these headquarters, and full and complete protection will be given them and their homes, at all times, and persons engaged in such lawless acts will take due warning.

The people will understand that the duty thus assigned will be rigidly enforced by the officers and men of this command and under no circumstances shall they allow any interference whatsoever in the discharge thereof.

All persons engaged in acts of violence and intimidation will be arrested and held under guard until further notice.

On October 13, 1902, Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller with his staff visited this 100 square miles of territory covered by Colonel Bowman's regiment. It was remarked by correspondents, with the approval of the general and those who accompanied him, that with patrols so alert and the troops so effectively posted, good order would certainly be maintained. The absence of soldiers, it was also said, from the streets of the towns embraced within the dis-

trict was especially noticeable. The men were kept close to quarters when not on post, and not allowed to idle about the thoroughfares.

On this same night, the 13th, the headquarters of Colonel Bowman, at the Hazleton Armory, were stoned. The sentries responded with three shots in the air and the stoning ceased. Shortly afterward a local night watchman in the vicinity, failing to heed the challenge of the sentry and continuing his approach, the sentry fired to bring him to a halt. The shot fortunately went over his head, after which with a satisfactory explanation he was permitted to pass on.

The opportunity for drills and military instruction, when the specific duties of the occasion permitted, was not lost. Nor was rifle practice neglected. Company commanders were directed to report their unqualified men to First Lieutenant Charles P. Smith, Company E, Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice on duty at the Military Post commanded by Major Allen at Lattimer Mines, for the purpose of qualifying them as marksmen on a range there provided.

The strike was well on the wane, President Roosevelt had had it in hand, a conciliation board proposition had been received with favor, and at a convention of miners at Wilkes-Barre on October 21 "the strike was declared off." It was to be some weeks yet, however, before the gradual withdrawal of the troops reached the First Regiment.

In compliance with the earnest request of the representative citizens of the Borough of Hazleton, the regiment, including all its outlying companies, made a street parade through the principal thoroughfares of the town on the afternoon of October 21. It was an impressive demonstration, that met the approval and appreciation not only of those who had encouraged it, but of the citizens generally. Factories and industries suspended operations, schools were closed for the day, and stores temporarily. Vehicles and conveyances, transportation of every sort came to the borough crowded to discomfort, the alert and active seized every vantage ground for a better view and the multitude was everywhere.

The companies from outlying stations came in by train and trolley, Companies K and H from Jello, Company M from Upper Lehigh, Company F from Highland by train, and Companies B and G from Lattimer by trolley. Company E stationed at Cranberry, and Company A at Harwood, marched to and from their

respective stations. The other companies were all quartered within the borough limits. The section of the battery had its place in rear of the column.

The line was formed promptly at four o'clock and the column moved north on Church Street to Diamond Avenue, west on Diamond Avenue to James Street, and south on James to Broad. Liberal applause, shouting and cheering, animation, appreciation, a manifest good feeling, greeted the column everywhere throughout the entire route. The steady ranks, impressive step, free swing, soldierly bearing, excellent deportment, so impressed the bystanders that there was open expression of "meritorious approbation." On reaching Broad Street a countermarch was made to Wyoming, where between Pine and Laurel Streets there was a dress parade, review, and a few exhibition manoeuvres, such as the limited space would permit. At their conclusion the march was resumed to Cedar Street and thence to the headquarters at the Ninth Regiment Armory, where the parade dismissed, and the companies returned by train, trolley, or afoot, as they had come, back to their respective stations and places.

The following squibs from the local press, typical of such occasions, not lacking in general interest, will awaken many forgotten memories:

POST EILMAKER.—"The camp was practically deserted yesterday afternoon." "This camp, considering the quarters, is one of the cleanest in the region. Everything is spick and span, the officers and privates are always clean shaved, and at all times present an excellent appearance." "The members of Company I football team will do some lively practice work for their game with Company D at Hazle Park on Friday afternoon." "A private explains that the reason extra soldiers were sent to Beaver Meadow and McAdoo was to give the girls of those towns a chance." "Companies I and L made an excellent appearance, for all of which Major Williams and Captain Todd deserve much praise." "The Lattimer companies, under command of Captain Wood and Captain Zane, drilled well." "There was something doing when Lieutenant Hollenback had the telephone moved up to the commissary officers' room." "The boys are wondering who it was that got away with the T rail and what happened." "Lieutenant Patterson, of Company A, who is the Assistant City Solicitor (District Attorney) of Philadelphia, spent last evening the guest of Captain Todd. The lieutenant, aside from being a good soldier, is also one of the brightest legal lights in the City of Brotherly Love."

The parade was the climax, interest weakened, incidents lessened, except that the November election conducted in the field under the supervision of a state commissioner awakened its

attendant enthusiasm. The Summary Court had held some busy sessions with, as a rule, but trivial delinquencies to dispose of, with occasional intervention of offences demanding exemplary punishment.

On October 24, 1902, it was announced in General Orders from the headquarters of the National Guard, Adjutant General's Office, that the purpose for which the division had been placed on duty in the several counties in the State having been accomplished, and it being evident that the local authorities could preserve the peace and give the necessary and proper protection to life and property, the major-general commanding was directed to relieve the troops and return them to their home rendezvous as promptly as conditions would permit.

The movement did not touch the First Regiment until November 8, when General Order No. 25 from Division Headquarters in pursuance of the order of October 24 from National Guard Headquarters relieved Companies A, B, G and M of the First Infantry from duty in the field and directed that they be returned to their home rendezvous. Maj. William S. Allen had meanwhile, on November 7, been detached from his First Battalion and named as Provost Marshal of Hazleton, and at the same time Battalion Adjutant First Lieutenant G. Rushton Howell was detailed to assist him.

General Order No. 26 from Division Headquarters followed on the 10th and pursuant thereto, republished as it was through Brigade Headquarters, Regimental General Order No. 47 of November 11, relieved Companies C, D, E, F, H, I, K and L from further duty in the field, and with specific directions as to details and transportation, returned them to their home rendezvous.

Two paragraphs of congratulatory reference in a General Order of Colonel Bowman fittingly conclude the narrative, and the Hazleton campaign of 1902 passes into the gallery of "historic shadowgraphs."

The colonel commanding congratulates the officers and men of this regiment and likewise those of the detail of Battery A upon their vigilance and soldierly conduct in the performance of the trying and onerous duties assigned to them at the several posts.

No soldiers of any service could do better and, with the same vigilance and discipline maintained without relaxation, the commands will retain the respect of all law-abiding citizens and will add additional honors to their records as soldiers.

First Lieutenant Harry J. Mehard, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, his commission having expired, was in Regimental General Order No. 49 of December 15, 1902, announced as re-appointed. His captaincy followed March 27, 1903, the date of the approval of an amendatory act to the Act of April 28, 1899, which among other modifications and betterments increased the rank of the rifle practice inspector of a regiment of infantry from first lieutenant to captain. On the same date Captain Frank L. Mueller, the regimental commissary, was so commissioned, his rank being likewise so increased. First Lieutenant Walter M. Hotz resigned his battalion adjutaney on July 8, 1903, and on July 11, 1903, William F. Eidell, advanced from his second lieutenancy in Company B, with other promotions yet to follow, was appointed first lieutenant and battalion adjutant in his stead and assigned to the Second Battalion.

Captain John A. Osborn, private June 15, 1890, corporal, sergeant, captain from January 27, 1899, first sergeant through Spanish War, resigned his captaincy of Company D May 19, 1903, and on June 5, 1903, First Lieutenant William S. Sloan, a soldier in Company D from March 27, 1896, sergeant, first sergeant, filling both lieutenancies, with a record at the target of exceptional merit, a corporal in the Spanish-American War, was elected to succeed him. On February 25, 1903, Captain Wright I. F. Haggard, enlisted man and officer since July 15, 1887, captain since April 17, 1899, first sergeant through the Spanish-American War, resigned his captaincy of Company F. The resignation of First Lieutenant William A. Wurst, with a Spanish-American War record, on December 25, 1902, left a vacancy, and on April 6, 1903, Second Lieutenant William H. Hey, a soldier in the company from August 19, 1889, quartermaster sergeant through its war service, was elected captain, vice Haggard, resigned. On April 14, 1903, by Regimental Order, First Lieutenant John H. Maurer, of Company C, was assigned to the command of Company I. Captain Thomas H. P. Todd's commission was vacated June 22, 1903, his first lieutenant, John P. Boyd, having resigned on December 26, 1902, and his second lieutenant, Augustus Wagner, on May 16, 1903. These vacancies continued until February 4, 1904, when the second lieutenancy was filled by the election of Cornelius Moore, who had been connected with the company as private, corporal, and sergeant from December 22, 1892.

Lieutenant Moore's election to the captaincy of Company I followed on February 25, 1904, and Edward Ridgeway Smyth, first made the second, was on November 17, 1904, advanced to the first lieutenantcy.

Captain Nuss's promotion sent Lieutenant Maurer back to his company December 29, 1903, First Lieutenant Charles P. Smith, of Company E, relieving him; Lieutenant Smith remained until he in turn was relieved through Captain Moore's election.

Captain W. Baner Gray resigned his captaincy of Company M June 9, 1903. The two lieutenants remained for a time, but the personnel of the old Company M passed out and a new Company M came in. It brought with it much of its own *esprit de corps* and local pride of organization, which it promptly transferred to its new affiliations. A military enthusiasm centering about Tacony and its vicinity, fostered and encouraged under the leadership of Dr. Elmer E. Keiser, of that place, ultimately assumed the more substantial shape of an independent military company known in its beginning as the Roosevelt Infantry. After some two years of a successful existence, in the late winter of 1902, negotiations were opened with a view to its permanent attachment to the First Regiment Infantry. Its personnel had been well and wisely chosen. After a close physical examination by the regimental surgeon and a rigid inspection by the brigade inspector the entire total of forty-five, with but one or two rejections, was accepted. The resignation of Captain Gray had opened the way for a succession and on June 23, 1903, Captain Elmer E. Keiser was duly elected and commissioned as captain of Company M, First Regiment Infantry.

Major William S. Allen, first elected major January 3, 1895, was unanimously re-elected. On the expiration of his term at an election called for January 3, 1903, Major Eugene J. Kensil was detailed to conduct the election.

The First Regiment, Col. Wendell P. Bowman commanding, was granted permission as one of the three regiments, First, Eighth, Eighteenth and Governor's Troop, to parade at Harrisburg on Tuesday, January 20, 1903, on the occasion of the inauguration of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker. These three regiments, four companies from the Fourth attached to the Eighth, were with the Governor's Troop, by virtue of General Order No. 2, Headquarters of the National Guard, January 8, 1903, organized into

a provisional brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. John A. Wiley, of the Second Brigade. The First Regiment, entraining on the Reading Railroad at the subway on Callowhill Street on the morning of the 20th at 6.45 o'clock, reached Harrisburg in due course, participated in the inaugural ceremonies and returned by the same route during the night.

A proclamation of Governor Stone's announced the death at his late home in Bellefonte, after a short illness, of former Governor Daniel Hartman Hastings at 10 o'clock A.M. on the ninth day of January, 1903. Governor Hastings had been colonel of the Fifth Regiment of the National Guard and adjutant-general of the State, to which the proclamation, among its other eulogistic allusions, made this reference: "He was always an earnest advocate of the National Guard of the State and while adjutant-general rendered efficient services at the time of the Johnstown flood."

The spring inspections, with a night to each company through the months of February and March, were personally made by Maj. Charles H. Worman, the brigade inspector, rigid and thorough. Company I was the one company of the regiment specifically reported on adversely as having "been advised in writing through regimental headquarters of the principal errors noted at this inspection." Speaking generally, Major Worman in his report said:

I am pleased to report that the companies in the brigade are found to be with few exceptions in an exceedingly creditable condition. I was led to believe that the companies would be found in a semi-demoralized condition owing to the long tour of duty performed during the industrial disturbances. In a general way I can report the brigade in good physical condition and the *esprit* apparently of the highest order.

Colonel Sweeney, the inspector-general, in his report of the spring inspections for 1903 said: "The work was performed in a thorough and conscientious manner, reflecting credit upon the officers engaged therein," adding for himself, however, "The inspectors report the Guard in good condition, but a radical change in the method of instruction is necessary before a high standard of efficiency can be obtained." Neglect of the early preliminaries for years, so frequently dwelt upon both by our own and army inspectors, is again made a subject for severe comment. Colonel Sweeney said, "Recruits are placed in the com-

pany with little or no knowledge of the primary drill, with the result that the work of the individual soldier is slovenly performed and the movements of the company slighted and improperly executed." Major Worman, always rigid, thorough, and painstaking, among his other recommendations, concludes as follows: "That for the betterment of the company the recruit be placed in charge of a thoroughly capable and qualified non-commissioned officer for primary instruction and that captains be required to see that the recruit is well set up and well drilled before he is allowed to drill with the company."

On the evening of April 3, 1903, at 8.30 o'clock, the regiment was assembled in full dress uniform at the regimental armory for parade, review, inspection and presentation of the medals and trophies won at the several competitions during the rifle practice season of 1902. A series of semi-monthly battalion drills followed, each battalion in charge of its own major, that continued through the spring and early summer.

The forty-second anniversary parade of April 19, 1903, had no feature of special significance. The regiment, Colonel Bowman commanding, paraded in full strength, as did the Veteran Corps with Colonel Wiedersheim in command. Lieutenant-Colonel Good was in his place and Majors Williams, Allen, and Kensil with their respective battalions. The good weather added to the crowds, encouraged enthusiasm, inspired the troops. Newspaper comment reflected the buoyancy of the occasion. The following, a clipping, typical of others, speaks for itself: "A more perfect day for a showy military pageant could hardly be desired. From a spectacular viewpoint the parade was the best the First Regiment has ever made." Among the men of distinction and prominence who viewed the parade and participated with the Veteran Corps in its evening entertainment were Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark, United States Navy, who speeded the *Oregon* through the Magellan Straits to help demolish Cervera's ships; Lieut.-Col. Lyttleton W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps, his valorous performances in the Philippines still a rich remembrance; Gen. E. O. Lefevre, United States Marine Corps; Gen. J. P. S. Gobin; Adj.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Mr. Charles C. Harrison, Provost, University of Pennsylvania; Mr. John H. Converse; ex-Mayors Charles F.

Warwick and Edwin S. Stuart; Hon. John B. McPherson, United States Circuit Court, and Peter Boyd, Esq.

On the 21st of January, 1903, the Congress of the United States passed an act which was approved by the President, known as an "Act to promote the efficiency of the militia and for other purposes." This act, voluminous in detail and exact in its requirements, brought the militia of the country in closer touch and more directly within the control and under the supervision of the general government than it had ever been before. Strengthened by amendment and enlarged by supplement, its provisions have now brought the militiaman and permanent establishment so close to each other that, as a general officer of the Regular Army recently quaintly described it, all the President needs to do is to raise his hand, beckon with gesture and command with phrase, "This way, my man," and the State soldier has no other recourse but to respond with alacrity. With a view of obtaining the necessary information precedent to the execution of certain provisions of this act, Army Headquarters at Washington ordered an inspection of the organized militia of all the States and Territories, and Captain C. W. Kennedy, Adjutant Eighth United States Infantry, was designated by the commanding officer of the Department of the East from his Governor's Island Headquarters as the inspecting officer for the First Brigade of the division, National Guard of Pennsylvania. With every conceivable article of equipment and uniform that fits the soldier for the field, clothing and ordnance, the companies of the First Regiment were directed by General Order No. 13, Regimental Headquarters, April 25, 1903, to assemble at the armory, two on some of the evenings and one on others from April 30 to May 8, 1903, inclusive, when the thorough and rigid inspection his instructions comprehended was made by Captain Kennedy. Battalion commanders and battalion adjutants were on duty when each of the several companies of their respective battalions was inspected.

Concurrent with this inspection the issuance of the following General Order from Regimental Headquarters indicated the ever increasing appreciative recognition of how close akin was the army of the nation with the National Guard of the States:

Upon the receipt of this order and once in every six months hereafter, the articles of war shall be read and published by the company commanders

to the officers and men of their several companies and they shall be duly observed and obeyed by all officers and soldiers of this regiment.

The First Regiment's reverential commemoration of the nation's Memorial Day was again made significant by its participation in full dress uniform, officers with side arms, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 24, 1903, in Divine service at Holy Trinity Church under the auspices of Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D., the regimental chaplain and rector of the parish. The command was accompanied by the Veteran Corps and George G. Meade Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic. The conclusion of the regimental order directing the movement was as follows:

This will be a patriotic and sacred duty in commemoration of the heroic services of the officers and men of the Army and Navy in defence of our country, and every officer and man will participate unless relieved or excused by proper authority.

The necessary number of United States magazine rifles and carbines, calibre .30, had been received at Harrisburg from the General Government to justify an issue on a basis of fifty-five to each company organization, and on May 19, 1903, pursuant to instructions received from the adjutant-general's office, the several companies of the regiment were directed to turn in the old .45 calibre and receive the new issue. The order was complete on specific directions and Captain Harry J. Melhard's detail of general supervision included instructions to see that the requirements prescribed for collection of the old rifle and issue of the new were faithfully carried out.

The unfortunate and destructive fire which occurred at the armory at 6 o'clock on the morning of May 20, 1903, was not permitted to interfere with the regular routine of duty. Captain Charles P. Hunt, of Company E, upon the first alarm detailed as Officer of the Day until 6 o'clock in the evening, was then relieved by First Lieutenant Charles P. Smith of the same company. Sentries were posted, guards mounted, no one was admitted to the armory without authority, and with every precaution promptly taken for the protection and security of government, regimental, and company property, no other losses followed save those directly incident to the fire. Schedules itemizing damage, adjustment, appraisements were promptly made and the loss placed in course of insurance settlement, repairs, improvements, reconstruction, replacement, went along with all possible ex-

pedition and except for the loss of some irreplaceable records the regiment was after a time back to where it was before, with the contemplated improvements, an additional story on the main building completed and in use before the winter.

Kindly expressions of sympathy and tenders of assistance came from various sources, notably from the commanding officers of the Second and Third Regiments, Battalion of State Fencibles, and Troop A, which the Board of Officers at their June meeting recognized by appropriate acknowledgments.

The act approved March 27, 1903, which has already been referred to, made some reductions in the number of non-commissioned officers to a company of infantry and, again, elsewhere there was a slight increase. The eight corporals were reduced to six, the four duty sergeants were continued, and a quartermaster-sergeant was added; not more than two cooks and one artificer were also recognized. The regimental staff, commissioned and non-commissioned, was unaffected. The privates were continued at thirty-five for minimum and forty-five for maximum. A regimental band was also provided for, to consist of one chief musician, one principal musician, and one drum major, each with the rank of sergeant of the non-commissioned staff, four sergeants, eight corporals, one cook and twelve privates. The chief musician was to rank with and receive the pay of a first lieutenant of infantry. A hospital corps was organized on a most comprehensive scale and workable system. One of its minor details was, besides the hospital steward, a provision for one acting hospital steward in a regiment of eight companies, and two in a regiment of more than eight.

The movement to place these requirements in course of operation was initiated by a General Order from the adjutant-general, No. 19, of May 1, 1903. In compliance therewith a General Order from Headquarters of the First Regiment, of May 22, 1903, which, reciting such of its provisions as required attention, directed that company commanders should proceed to conform to its terms, at the same time providing that

Reductions in the number of noncommissioned officers will be accomplished by expiration of enlistment of men of the respective grades. Where men now in the service in grades in which reduction is necessary desire to re-enlist, such re-enlistment will be permitted, provided the reduction required be accomplished prior to January, 1904.

Reconstruction was also effected as otherwise comprehended; and all accomplished within the prescribed time limit. The regiment, by the beginning of the year, had adjusted itself to a full conformity with the statute.

On Monday morning, June 15, 1903, at 6.50 o'clock, the regiment was assembled at the armory for another tour of escort duty with the old Liberty Bell, on this occasion to escort it from Independence Hall to the railway station on its way to Boston for service on the 17th of June in the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the 128th Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

On July 9, 1903, Chief Musician William E. Chapin, transferred from the field music and the regimental staff, was appointed chief musician of the First Regiment's Regimental Band, and on the same day Samuel H. Kendle was appointed to the position of principal musician, and Musician Herbert Geissinger of Company F was named as drum-major. "The institution of regimental bands," said the Inspector-General, "in our service not only meets the requirements of the Drill Regulations, but it proved a marked success in many ways. The question of music in the Guard has been a serious one, but this problem appears now to have been solved. Commanding officers of regiments are to be congratulated upon the securing of such efficient musical organizations and the organizations themselves commended for their soldierly conduct and military bearing."

General Orders from the Headquarters of the National Guard on April 4, 1903, announced the annual encampment as by brigades and fixed the time for the First Brigade from July 11 to July 15, inclusive, the brigade commander subsequently designating the location as Perkasio, and the name Camp Hastings.

The construction detail of the First Regiment, under command of First Lieutenant Charles P. Smith, of Company E, left the Reading Terminal at 7 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, July 9, and the regiment with Colonel Bowman in command followed at 8.15 p.m. on Friday, July 10, reaching its camp site at Perkasio before midnight. The published routine of duty did not vary materially from the usual course, with every hour and in some instances every half-hour filled from the first call at 5.25 a.m. to taps at 10 p.m., except three, omitted because the "evolutions

of regiment or brigade " called for two o'clock required two hours for their detailed execution, there was little margin for aught else but what the " routine " called for—" duty."

The annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general and inspector-general was held on Tuesday, July 14, with the Governor and his staff and the brigade commander and his staff, in attendance, close observers of every detail. Inspection and muster followed a review, and as soon as the muster was over, there was the usual regimental drill and after that the drill in extended order.

Lieut.-Col. Walter Howe, of the Artillery Corps, assistant to Inspector-General, Department of the East, was the officer of the Regular Army detailed for the First and Second Brigades. In his voluminous, thorough and instructive report, among his many suggestions and frequent commendations of the First Brigade, among other things he said: "The men looked clean and neat; they dressed well and generally drilled well. The steadiness of the First Regiment in ranks was noticeable," and referring to the two brigades together, in another place he states: "The discipline throughout in both brigades was excellent. The camps were very orderly at night. Obedience to orders was prompt and universal and I only saw one drunken man in both brigades." And again, speaking generally of how closely he had followed all the inspections, attended all kinds of drills, parades, and reviews, visited all the guards, present at the guard mounting in every regiment, he adds that "he made many suggestions, all of which were received with courtesy and a kindly spirit."

The following paragraphs of Colonel Howe's, laudatory in most instances, reflective in but few, from an officer of the army, himself of the Inspector's Department, are so encouraging and helpful that the Pennsylvania Guardsmen practically indeed of the permanent establishment, who do so much with so little compensation, cannot but receive them with an appreciative greeting:

The National Guard of Pennsylvania comes nearer to the regular service in its method of clothing, camping, cooking and target practice than any other that I am familiar with, and all of their orders and regulations seem to be based upon the United States Army orders and regulations. It is therefore not deemed practicable to recommend any very radical changes in this organization. * * *

The National Guard of Pennsylvania, First and Second Brigades, is a

very efficient body of men. In its organization, clothing and equipment it resembles more nearly the United States Army than any other of which I have any knowledge.

Its officers are, as a rule, earnest, energetic men, who show great industry when in camp and work for the improvement of their commands along military lines as they see them. So far as I was able to judge, they accepted my criticisms (which were freely made) in a kindly spirit, and were always ready to discuss any matter on which we differed in the same spirit. The industrial disturbances in the State have brought new features into the military problems in that State of a very serious nature, and these problems they are trying to meet in a manly, straight-forward way. They are worthy of commendation for their self-sacrificing and energetic spirit, and, in my opinion, the Guard would form a very valuable adjunct to the Regular Army in time of war.

Their defects are mainly those of detail, such as permitting men to go about with coats unbuttoned, in some cases a failure to salute superior officers, and in some cases a laxness in drill—not in the amount of drill, but in the exactness with which the manual of arms, wheeling by fours, changing direction in column, and the turnings were executed.

When one reflects that these men are engaged in civil pursuits and have their livings to make, these defects seem trivial as a whole, and one is compelled to wonder at the amount of time they are willing to give to their military duties, with very little compensation. . . .

There was a brigade review by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief on the afternoon of inspection day. No other function or ceremony interrupting, with routine rigidly followed, with the work it exacted well and cheerfully done, with the improvement expected appreciably in evidence, the camp was broken and the commands returned to their respective home rendezvous on the day fixed for its termination.

The inspector-general in his report of October 20, 1903, is induced, in view of misleading comparisons instituted between the various commands in the several brigades, made upon the basis of the ratings of the spring inspection, all these ratings in the hands of the brigade inspector only, and hence the impossibility of securing a single division standard, to again call attention to the division system where an inspector is detail d to perform the same service for every brigade. The consolidated report of the "Annual Field Inspection for 1903," like those that have preceded it, is submitted with the ratings on each particular subdivision fixed by the judgment of a single individual throughout the entire division.

The consolidated report for the annual field inspection of 1903 shows the First Regiment to have secured at the Perkasié

encampment a general average of 94.55 with a discipline rating of 96, and a rating for ceremonies of 97.50. Two companies, besides their maximum of 100 in two branches, each attained a "special mention," C for "Books and Papers," K for "Ceremonies." But creditable as was this record, in the general excellence that everywhere prevailed, first place went to the Eighth and second only came to the First. There were eleven 90's and upwards out of the fourteen, and the three in the 80's were: Eighteenth Regiment, 89.85; Sixth, 89.43; Third, 88.14. The Eighth Regiment took the lead with a general average of 95.14, discipline 95, ceremonies 95.50; the First Regiment following with its average and ratings as above. The others of the 90's follow in their proper order: Ninth, general average 93.82, discipline 96, ceremonies 97; Tenth, general average 92.88, discipline 94, ceremonies 98.50; Thirteenth, general average 92.85, discipline 95, ceremonies 96.50; Twelfth, general average 92.84, discipline 95, ceremonies 95; Sixteenth, general average 92.05, discipline 93, ceremonies 96.50; Fourteenth, general average 91.77, discipline 93, ceremonies 96.50; Second, general average 91.70, discipline 95, ceremonies 98; Fifth, general average 90.48, discipline 95, ceremonies 95.50; Fourth, general average 90.24, discipline 95, ceremonies 94.50.

On July 25, 1903, the regiment proceeded to Willow Grove to participate in a reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, that once a year, in the summer, is held in the vicinity of the city under the auspices of the Philadelphia Grand Army Association.

The consequent adoption for qualifications of new rules, schedules, firing regulations, etc., incident to the issue of the new magazine rifle, required changes in the condition and location of many of the rifle ranges, some having to be rebuilt and not a few renovated. The chief difficulty was found in securing sufficient ground to locate the ranges for long distances. This and other incidentals delayed the practice season, and work that should have had six months to complete had to be done in about three, and in some instances in less time. The season for the Philadelphia troops, however, was not materially shortened, not only because there were fewer alterations needed at the First Regiment range, which was used by most of them, but from the fact that

the First Brigade was granted permission to qualify and practice on the range at Sea Girt. Practice was forbidden on all the ranges throughout the State until they had been closely inspected and pronounced absolutely safe by the Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice. The rifle range located at Philadelphia, known as the First Regiment Rifle Range, used by the First, Second, Third and a portion of the Sixth Regiment, was directed to be inspected by the ordnance officer of the First Brigade.

Definitions, targets, classifications, ammunition, and other head-line subdivisions essential for instruction in and use of the new magazine rifle by the National Guard, were comprehended under what seemed to be officially known as "Special Course C, Small Arms Firing Regulations." As it there appears "Expert" now stands for a first-honor man with the rifle, as it had heretofore with the revolver, and is accorded only to those who, having made the necessary total to qualify as a sharpshooter, have fired two or more full scores at 800 and 1000 yards, and from the best two have made a total of 40 at 800 and 35 at 1000 yards. "Figures of Merit," heretofore of service in the computations of merit value in a general inspection, were adopted in the rifle practice to determine a standing from individual figures "to be calculated by the methods laid down in the new firing regulations of the Regular Army, for calculating the individual figure of merit, and published by the War Department January 1 of each year." "The State figure of merit"—so reads General Order No. 4, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, of May 25, 1903, publishing a circular of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice—"similar to the department figure of merit, will be the combined figure of merit of its troops; all figures of merit will be computed by multiplying the number of expert riflemen by 200, of sharpshooters by 150, of marksmen by 100, of first-class men by 75, of second-class men by 50, of third-class men by 10, of fourth-class men by zero, and by dividing the sum of the products thus obtained by the total number of officers and enlisted men in the above seven classes."

Under this system of calculation in the "Report of Small Arms Firing of the Troops in the State of Pennsylvania for the Year 1903," "Classification and Figure of Merit," the First Regiment's standing was as follows: "Average strength, present

and absent commissioned and enlisted for the entire period of firing, 750; total number classified, 750; per cent. of average strength classified, 90; expert riflemen, 11; sharpshooters, 5; marksmen, 201; first-class men, 126; second-class men, 170; third-class men, 165; fourth class men, 72; figure of merit, 56.8; total firing rifle, 678; total firing pistol, 54.

At the State Rifle Practice Camp at Mount Gretna, the Sixth Regiment won the Regimental Match shot August 25, 1903, with the score of 348; the First Regiment was second, tied by the Thirteenth, with a score of 342. The First Regiment won the Skirmish Match in 1897; it has not since, nor had it before. This year, 1903, it was fifth with a score of 329, against the Thirteenth's winning score of 404, which won the trophy finally. "No trophy ever offered by the State (it had been shot for since 1893) had ever passed through so many hands before being won finally." The match for the Brigade Trophy was won by the First Brigade with a total score of 1049. There were three First Regiment men on this team, Private Robert Gamble of Company C, who scored 92; Private Theo. F. Shonert of Company C, whose score was 89, and Captain Harry J. Mehard, who made 87. Private Robert Gamble, Company C, the one man out of the First Regiment selected for the team of twelve to represent Pennsylvania at the Dryden and National Match at Sea Girt, was fifth man (twelve shooting) on the National Match, with a score of 230, the highest being 246, and seventh (eight shooting) in the Dryden Match, with a score of 121, the highest being 130. Pennsylvania lost in both matches, scoring 2718 and standing ninth against New York's winning score of 2988 on the National, and scoring 971 and standing fourth against the United States Army Infantry Team's winning score of 995. The Inspector of Rifle Practice Match, shot August 27, 1903, was won by Captain Mehard with a grand total of 181.

Captain Frederick P. Koons, regimental quartermaster, was at his own request relieved from active service and placed on the retired list to date from December 21, 1903. Captain Koons's military career had been so faithful, meritorious, honorable, of such unusual length, that in the Regimental General Order publishing his withdrawal it was said "to entitle him in the largest sense to this official announcement in commemoration of his retire-

ment from active service." He had seen service in two wars, enlisting as a private in Company H, 119th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 30, 1862, remaining with it continuously in active service in the field, participating with it in all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac until June 27, 1865, when, the war over and his services no longer required, he was honorably discharged, having meanwhile been made first a corporal and then a sergeant. In the Spanish-American War he was appointed first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 5, 1898, and honorably discharged June 23, 1898. February 7, 1870, a private in Company F, in our own First Regiment, he promptly advanced to a sergeantcy; his lieutenantcy, captaincy, in the line followed and then supplementing his line elections were his appointments first to his first lieutenantcy and then to his captaincy in the Quartermaster's Department on the Regimental Staff, all without interruption, until his connection with the service was finally severed by his retirement, December 21, 1903. In war and peace his military service to his country and his State, saving the interval between his leaving the war establishment and returning to the peace, had aggregated more than the full measure of forty-one years. As Colonel Bowman closes his General Order he adds this concluding tribute: "Always reserved and unassuming, but always trustworthy and faithful, his record entitles him to the highest commendation. In thus severing his relations with the active command this regiment loses a veteran soldier and officer of experience, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is deprived of one of her worthiest and bravest defenders."

Captain Koons did not long survive his retirement. He died at his residence, 533 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, August 19, 1905. He was buried with military honors, Captain Cornelius Moore commanding the escort, Company I, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard, Pennsylvania. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers attended the funeral in a body.

On December 24, 1903, Captain Henry Nuss, Jr., commanding Company C, was appointed captain and regimental quartermaster, vice Captain Koons, retired. First Lieutenant John H. Maurer, private Company C, January 12, 1894; afterwards corporal and sergeant; second lieutenant February 23,

1899; first lieutenant October 19, 1899, sergeant through the Spanish-American War, was on January 28, 1904, elected as Captain Nuss's successor.

Captain William S. Sloan resigned his captaincy of Company D May 31, 1904, and Captain Artemas W. Deane, who had resigned his former captaincy December 27, 1898, was again elected June 1, 1904.

Through the month of January and again in March, 1904, the several companies of the regiment were exhaustively inspected by the colonel commanding, in general appearance, school of the soldier, setting up exercises, school of the company, guard duty, and notably non-commissioned officers were "required to demonstrate their qualifications and capacity to instruct recruits, command squads and post sentinels." The result of the spring inspections demonstrated the efficacy of industrious oversight and frequent inspection.

Beginning April 6, 1904, and ending May 3, 1904, the several companies were inspected at the armory on their respective drill nights by Maj. Charles H. Worman, brigade inspector, accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Chambers McKibbin, United States Army, of whose presence Major Worman in his official report speaks as follows: "I desire to say it was a sincere pleasure to me in having as a fellow-worker the able, courteous, and genial representative of the War Department, Brig.-Gen. Chambers McKibbin, United States Army, who was present at each company inspection."

The result in detail was as follows: The percentage of attendance was 100, and general average 100 each for Field and Staff, Band, and Hospital Corps. Company A's percentage of attendance was 100, general average 94.12; Company B, 100, 94.25; Company C, 100, 96.87; Company D, 80, 91.62; Company E, 100, 97.50; Company F, 92.72, 95.37; Company G, 100, 97; Company H, 91.37, 94.37; Company I, 71.93, 93.50; Company K, 100, 98.50; Company L, 100, 95.12; Company M, 100, 92.50. Col. Wendell P. Bowman was in command of the regiment; Captain Charles F. Ellwanger, of Company A, Captain Charles F. Wood, of B, Captain John H. Maurer, of C, First Lieutenant Ralph Kent, of D, Captain Charles P. Hunt, of E, Captain William H. Hey, of F, Captain George B. Zane, Jr., of G, Captain Sylvester G. Watson, of H, Captain Cornelius Moore, of I,

Captain Charles F. Hess, of K, Captain George A. Scattergood, of L, Captain Elmer E. Keiser, of M.

Of the general comment in the official reports what follows more particularly affects the First Regiment. In a paragraph concerning the entire brigade, Major Worman makes significant reference to a First Regiment company.

"Nearly all the companies presented themselves scrupulously neat and tidy in appearance, and especially was this marked in the case of Company K, First Regiment, with a front of twenty-four files solid, every man fit for a model, a total strength of 3 officers and 62 enlisted men (61 enlisted men present, 1 on furlough). A splendid company with efficient officers."

Through Asst. Adjt.-Gen. Jno. H. Guilfoyle, United States Army, in a communication dated War Department, the Military Secretary's Office, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1904, addressed to the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, "the following remarks of Brig.-Gen. Chambers McKibbin, United States Army, of his recent inspection of the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania," were communicated:

EXTRACT.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY: General appearance, condition of uniforms and arms excellent; of the whole equipment exceptionally good. "Of this regiment I can safely say that it is the best I have ever seen in the National Guard of this or any other State. Colonel Bowman devotes more time by far than is usual, and certainly has his reward in the remarkably fine condition of the organization as a whole. The zeal and efficiency both of officers and men is marked. The discipline is exceptional."

On Saturday afternoon, May 14, 1904, the regiment participated with the First Brigade in a street parade, concluding with a review by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker. General Schall was in command of the brigade and Colonel Bowman of the regiment.

"Never did the First Infantry," so reads a newspaper comment on the occasion, "appear to better advantage than when yesterday in celebration of the forty-third anniversary of its organization it marched before the critical eye of Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff of the United States Army."

The regiment in commemoration of its forty-third anniversary made its usual street parade on the afternoon of Tuesday, April

19, 1904, in full dress uniform, with helmets, white belts, and white gloves. Col. Wendell P. Bowman in command of the regiment and Majors Albert Williams, Wm. S. Allen, and Eugene J. Kensil of the three battalions. The Veteran Corps, out in full strength under command of Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim, led the column. The significant feature of the occasion was the review at the Union League by Lieutenant-General Chaffee, an officer of most pronounced distinction, who had risen from the ranks of the Sixth United States Cavalry to be the Lieutenant-General of the Army. General Chaffee was accompanied by his personal aide-de-camp, Captain Grote Hutchinson, of the Sixth Cavalry. A number of prominent officers of the Pennsylvania National Guard supplied the balance of his staff. Brigadier-Generals John W. Schall and Thomas J. Stewart, Col. C. Bow Dougherty, Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Col. William G. Price, Jr., and Captain Charles J. Hendler, Third Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Lieut.-Col. John P. Penny and Maj. Lewis E. Beitler of the Division Staff. The review was followed by the ceremony of evening parade. The march over the usual route was quite an ovation and the regiment returned to its quarters inspired by its enthusiastic reception.

Men of prominence, military and civil reputation, graced the board at the Veteran Corps' annual dinner at the Union League in the evening, but the chief guest was Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who had, weeks before so selected, promised to be in attendance. In his remarks a phrase that specially caught the ear of the observing listener is readily recalled when again referred to. "In 1898," he said, "we had the finest army in the world, small as it was. To-day we are trying to make our enlarged army just as good as was that small army of those days." In concluding, he complimented the officers and men of the regiment on the showing made in the parade and ceremony of the afternoon.

Once more, at the request of the Joint Committee of Select and Common Councils, the regiment participated with the military and municipal authorities on the afternoon of Friday, June 3, 1904, in the escort of the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall to the West Philadelphia station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

on its way to the St. Louis Exposition, likewise the regiment also participated as the escort furnished for the reception of the Bell upon its return from this Exposition on Saturday, November 19, 1904.

General Headquarters on March 30 announced the annual encampment for 1904, by division, at Gettysburg, from July 23 to July 30, inclusive. Subsequently in the General Order of the division commander, prescribing details, instructions, and routine for its government and regulation, it was directed that the encampment should be known as "Camp Colonel M. S. Quay."

The encampment of the same size, close to 700 acres, was located on the same ground as that used in 1902 with additions secured for parade and drill purposes. Water was furnished from the mains which supplied the town of Gettysburg, received from a reservoir, it in turn being fed from springs. The general health of the troops was better than ever before. The disposal of refuse and garbage by incineration proved successful. The only Regular troops in camp were Troop F, of the Fifteenth Cavalry.

The camping party of the First Regiment, in charge of Captain John H. Maurer, Company C, left the Reading Terminal at 8.45 P.M. on Thursday, July 21, and arrived at Gettysburg at 8.45 on the morning of the 22d. The regiment, Colonel Bowman in command, followed from Broad and Callowhill Streets over the Reading at 10 o'clock on the evening of Friday, July 22, reached its Gettysburg destination at 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, July 23, and detrained with a recorded "unloading time," as scheduled by the division quartermaster, of two and a quarter minutes. No other regiment, although all were speedy about it, is reported to have detrained in a time quite so short. The departure of the regiment at the breaking of the camp was equally prompt and its entraining time almost as brief. Scheduled to leave at 11 P.M. on the 30th, its train left on time, the "loading time" of the command being set down as "three minutes."

Of the entraining Colonel Reagan, of the Ninth United States Infantry, the Regular Army inspecting officer, in his official report makes this favorable comment:

I did not reach camp in time to witness the detraining of the organizations arriving during the night of the 22nd or early on the morning of the 23rd of July. The entraining of all the regiments was done in an excellent

manner, orderly and very rapidly, several of them being under four minutes and none over five minutes.

The cars were allotted to companies in advance, and one or two regiments reached theirs by "On right into line" or "Right front into line"—of companies in column of fours. The whole affair was quite a surprise to me and I have never seen troops entrained better.

Wednesday, July 27, was set apart for the annual inspection, conducted in all respects as heretofore, the muster, the inspection, the drills, evolutions, and a review. The result of the inspection restored the regiment once more to its place in the lead, back again to number one with the decidedly creditable general average of 95.80. The regimental general average for personal appearance, 97.15, associated fittingly with the ratings attained under the head of knowledge of duties as follows: Evolutions of the regiment, 96; extended order, 96; guard duty, 90; ceremonies, 99; advance and rear guard, outpost, etc., 93; discipline, 97; condition of clothing, 96; books and papers, 98.07. Company K has a "special mention" in the tabulated schedule, and as there were but four companies throughout the entire Guard that secured such recognition, the fact has a paragraph of its own in the annual report of the inspector-general, as follows:

The inspector-general feels called upon to make special mention of the very superior rating, in personal appearance, of the following companies:

Company M, Second Regiment, First Brigade.

Company C, Fourth Regiment, Third Brigade.

Company K, Fourth Regiment, Third Brigade.

Company K, First Regiment, First Brigade.

The Eighth Regiment was second on the list with a general average of 95.31, the Tenth third with 94.73, and the Ninth fourth with 93.76. Of the fourteen regiments twelve were above 90, and of the two in the 80's their general averages were respectively 89.36 and 85.85.

There were no distinctive features that took this encampment out of the usual descriptive line heretofore pursued. The general trend of the official reports clearly indicates that it was one of character, important and resultful. What is there said of all the regiments in common cannot help not only to have its reflective bearing on the First, but be also of decided interest to every Pennsylvania guardsman, past and present.

Speaking of the division encampment, General Stewart in his

adjutant-general's report of 1904 said: "The encampment was the most successful in every respect ever held by the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The conduct of the troops was excellent and the improvement in discipline over previous years very marked."

And then, referring to the report of Col. James Reagan, commanding, Ninth Infantry, United States Army, detailed by the War Department for duty at the encampment, as "calling attention to some shortcomings and not agreeing that some of the methods in vogue were the best, yet found much to commend," he quotes in full Colonel Reagan's closing paragraph, as follows:

The National Guard of Pennsylvania is a fine, earnest body of citizen soldiers and one of which not only the State, but the nation, should be proud. The major-general commanding, the Governor, the adjutant-general and the inspector-general of the State evinced the greatest interest in everything pertaining to the Guard. If the nation could call out this division just as it is to-day, it would give an excellent account of itself, as it has in several serious affairs in recent years. Every time I saw the division formed or forming, it was a marvel to me how so many citizens could be brought together from multitudinous callings and from every town and city in the State and manœuvred with such precision and order. Every credit is due the citizens of the Guard for the sacrifices they make and the good work they have done and are doing.

There is no citizen, after all is said, that makes the sacrifice the soldier does. Even in time of peace he is called out to repel mob violence, and to maintain law and order.

Colonel Sweeney, in his very exhaustive report, confirms and supports the view that this encampment was fruitful of good results.

* * * * *

In the judgment of the inspector-general the division evidenced a degree of efficiency, at this inspection, never before attained. While there were occasions for criticism, yet, as a whole, the tour of duty was the most successful and satisfactory in the Guard's experience.

* * * * *

Marked improvement was observed in discipline. If there was any serious disregard of regulations, it was not brought to the attention of this Department, the conduct of the troops, at all times, appearing to be excellent.

On October 29, 1904, Regimental General Order No. 27 published to the command that on October 25, 1904, General Orders No. 32, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, had announced that the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations,

United States Army, had been approved by the Secretary of War June 23, 1904, and published "for the information and government of the Army and the organized militia of the United States," and that the same was thereby adopted for the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

It was also directed that all infantry exercises and manoeuvres not embraced in that system were prohibited and that those prescribed should be strictly observed, except so far as it might be necessary to adhere to previous regulations in the use of the United States magazine rifle.

Captain Harry J. Mehard, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, had been directed in General Orders on the respective drill nights of the several companies of the regiment to give aid to the officers and instruction to the men in the handling and use of the new rifle and in aiming and sighting, the better to enable them to familiarize themselves with the weapon and become proficient in its use, that the practice which all were enjoined faithfully to pursue might prove resultful in attaining the highest classification possible under the rules.

As shown by the tabulation of the rifle qualifications of the First Brigade for the season ending October 31, 1904, in the annual report of Maj. E. Claude Goldard, Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice, the First Regiment's standing in the several classifications was as follows: Experts, 25; sharpshooters, 10; marksmen, 240; first-class men, 178; second-class men, 179; third-class men, 34; fourth-class men, 116; total, 782; figure of merit, 68.08. It will be noticed that the fourth class, "all who have not fired, or who having fired failed to qualify as third-class men, a paradoxical sort of a class, where as it stands for zero in summing up for the "figure of merit," its gain is everybody's loss, had a painful accretion from 72 in 1903 to 116 in 1904. In the revolver qualification the First Regiment had an aggregate of 64: Experts, 32; marksmen, 28; total qualified, 60; failed to qualify, 4.

The First-class Regimental Match of the First Brigade was won by the First Regiment with a score of 362, the individual scores as follows: Private A. L. Dunn, Company C, 92; Captain Harry J. Mehard, 90; First Lieutenant Chas. P. Smith, Company E, 90; Private Robert Gamble, Company C, 90.

Company C, First Regiment, won the Company Match Dolan Trophy, with all the companies of the First Brigade in the competition, by a score of 147, with individual scores as follows: Corporal A. R. Evans, 40; Private G. F. Hale, 38; Second Lieutenant Samuel P. Glenn, 37; First Lieutenant G. B. M. Phillips, 32.

The Regimental Match, all the fourteen regiments of the Guard competing, was won at the Mount Gretna Range, August 9, 1904, the matches of that year pronounced by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice "the most successful ever held by the State," by the First Regiment with a total score of 358, the individual scores being: Private Robert Gamble, C, 93; Private Albert L. Dunn, C, 90; Captain Mehard, 88; and Private Theo. F. Shonert, C, 87.

The Brigade Match, shot August 11, 1904, instituted 1884, twice before won finally, both times by the Third Brigade, was again won, finally this time, by the First Brigade with a grand total of 1050 against the Third Brigade's 1012 and the Second's 1001. There were on the team of twelve, five from the First Regiment, as follows: Captain Harry J. Mehard, his three totals aggregating 93; Private Robert Gamble, C, with totals of 94; Private Theo. F. Shonert, C, 87; Private Albert L. Dunn, C, 86; Chief Musician William E. Chapin, 80.

The Trexler 1000 yards trophy, open to teams of four from each brigade, was won by the First Brigade team, with a total of 133. Two of the team were from the First Regiment, Captain Mehard, who scored 36, and Private Shonert, who scored 30.

Once before, in 1900, Captain Harry J. Mehard had won, and now in 1904 he was again the winner of the State Champion Shot Gold Medal. In 1900 his score was 90.20; in 1904 it was 92.80. He also won the Expert Revolver Match in 1904, with a score of 63.

The Pennsylvania State Team to participate in the National Match to be shot at Fort Riley, Kansas, was selected upon the merit shown by their week's work at Mount Gretna. Of the seventeen, twelve to shoot, were Captain Harry J. Mehard, Privates Robert Gamble, Albert L. Dunn, Jr., and Theodore F. Shonert, of Company C. Captain Mehard was unable to go with the team. The match was shot at Fort Riley, August 22, 23 and

24. "The Pennsylvania team took seventh place out of the nineteen entries and lacked just thirteen points of being among the winners." Of the Pennsylvania team men with their grand total of 3983, Private Dunn was second with an individual total of 361, Private Gamble third with an individual total of 348, and Private Shonert twelfth with an individual total of 302.

The Board of Officers by resolution extended its thanks to the Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice and the regimental team for their efficient work during the competitions at Mount Gretna in winning the Regimental Trophy and contributing to the success of the brigade by having all five of the members a part of that team. And the same resolution also provided for a committee of three to procure a suitable testimonial for the members of the team.

This incident that follows, happening, as it did, in the winter of 1904-05, historic, unique, instructive, of a touch with the regiment, if not of it, well adapts itself for preservation here, where the one year ends and the other begins.

A magazine reviewer not long ago closed his review of a war contribution to his periodical with this comment: "That it summoned up thoughts that reminded one of the endlessness of war and the immeasurable distance travelled by its echoes."

This conclusion had something of an exemplification recently in Philadelphia. The band of a British regiment, the Grenadier Guards, sometimes known as the Prince of Wales Own, had been at the St. Louis Exposition. On its return, at the invitation of a number of the good people of that city who had known of its high repute at its home, the band made a brief stop on its way to take ship at New York. It was a bright, clear, crisp winter morning, and in its showy red, the all-prevailing color of Britain's soldiery, escorted by the band of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, it made a most attractive display as it marched down Chestnut Street to the front of Independence Hall. There the two bands halted under the windows of the room where the Declaration was signed, and where in its real presence is now enshrined the furniture actually in use at the time of the signing, and where the portraits of the signers that adorn the walls, accurately portrayed on the canvas, remain as the surviving reminders of what they were when in the

flesh. First the Veteran Corps Band played "God Save the Queen," and then in the spirited strain that the incident prompted, the Grenadier Guards band followed with the thrilling notes of the "Star Spangled Banner," and so each tune was several times repeated. A multitude of spectators crowded every available space. Suddenly one of the large windows of the Hall was raised, no one occupied it, no living hand was seen to raise it. Its emptiness, the unseen hand, the broad bright light of the noonday sun, were quite suggestive of an apparition, and it took but a little stretch of imagination to place, within that window's empty space, the ghostly forms of Franklin, Adams, Hancock, and others of that patriot band, who with clenched fists and knitted brows were hurling anathemas at such a profanation of the quietude of this, the sacred abiding-place of all that is so dear to the American patriot.

On February 15, 1905, Captain John H. Maurer resigned his captaincy of Company C. First Lieutenant George B. McClellan Phillips was elected to succeed him July 12, 1905. Captain Phillips had first enlisted in Company D, First Infantry, April 3, 1885, where he remained except for brief intervals between discharge and re-enlistment, continuing through the Spanish-American War until April 12, 1899, when he was transferred to Company C, there to become, in due course, second and first lieutenant and ultimately captain.

A vacancy on the staff of the First Brigade, the retirement of Maj. J. Willis O'Neil, June 19, 1905, was followed by the promotion on June 21, 1905, of Captain Frank L. Mueller from captain and regimental commissary of the First Regiment to be major and commissary of subsistence, First Brigade. Major Mueller's aptitude and capacity and not only a businesslike, but technical understanding of an army commissariat had grown with his experience. While he was ever alert in the faithful discharge of the duties imposed by his immediate surroundings, he was in frequent demand elsewhere for instruction, advice, and counsel.

Captain Raymond C. Winter, private Company G, First Regiment, December 20, 1892; first sergeant Company G, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, through Spanish-American War, afterwards battalion and regimental sergeant-major, in service continuously from original enlistment, was on June 30, 1905,

appointed captain and regimental commissary, vice Mueller, promoted.

The commission of Captain Charles F. S. Ellwanger as captain of Company A was vacated November 30, 1905. First Lieutenant Frank Hall was elected to succeed him April 13, 1906. Captain Hall had enlisted as a private in Company A, October 19, 1900, and had been promoted sergeant; then second lieutenant February 26, 1904; first lieutenant July 12, 1904, and to the captaincy two years afterwards.

On the evening of Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1905, the regiment was assembled at the armory in State uniform, blue, with Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, the Adjutant-General of the State, in special attendance. The occasion that called for the gathering was the presentation by him of the valuable trophy donated by the *Philadelphia Inquirer* to Company K, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Captain Charles F. Hess commanding, the company of infantry that received "the highest ratings of all other companies of infantry in the division" for military efficiency at the annual tour of duty at Camp Matthew Stanley Quay, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 23-30, 1904, "thus entitling its officers and men to great credit and commendation for persistent devotion to duty and the exacting requirements of the military service." The Adjutant-General also presented to the Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Captain Frank E. Schermerhorn commanding, in attendance at the armory for the purpose at Colonel Bowman's invitation, a like valuable trophy awarded to the company of cavalry that had secured at the same encampment the highest ratings for military efficiency in the cavalry of the division.

The figure of efficiency as determined by the inspections, freely discussed in a previous chapter, hereafter more frequently appearing in the printed reports, particularly of the spring inspections, has official recognition in a circular of the Inspector-General's published as General Order No. 1, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's office, January 6, 1905, as follows:

In the future the efficiency of an organization will be determined by the "percentage of attendance" at inspection based only upon the officers and men actually present; and the "general average" in the ratio

of three to seven: for example, if a command receives 95 in "percentage of attendance," and 90 for "general average," by multiplying the "percentage of attendance" by three, and the "general average" by seven, the sum of the products, divided by ten, will give the figure of efficiency, namely, 91.50.

The spring inspections for 1905 for the First Brigade, conducted by Major Worman, again accompanied by General McKibbin, of the Army, who this year contemplated his severance from further National Guard duty, resulted as to the First Regiment in percentage of attendance, general average, and figure of efficiency, as follows:

	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F	Co. G	Co. H	Co. I	Co. K	Co. L	Co. M
Per. of Attend..	69.84	100	100	100	100	100	85.96	100	82.14	100	100	100
Gen'l Average..	89.37	87.00	90.87	91.87	96.62	91.87	91.87	93.50	91.75	95.87	91.25	91.00
Fig. of Effic'y...	83.51	90.90	93.60	94.30	97.63	94.30	90.09	95.45	88.86	97.10	93.87	93.70

This inspection is thus referred to by General Schall in his annual report as Commanding Officer of the First Brigade for the year 1905:

The annual inspection by the brigade inspector under the supervision of Brig-Gen. Chambers McKibbin, United States Army, was held during the months of February, March, April and May, showing the usual high standard. First Infantry, Col. Wendell P. Bowman commanding, received the highest average.

CHAPTER XII.

1905-1911—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INAUGURATION—PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE NAMES ITS ANNUAL MILITARY DAY—FIRST REGIMENT DAY—SPRING INSPECTIONS—ANNUAL INSPECTIONS—ENCAMPMENTS—ARMY OFFICERS' COMMENTS—RIFLE PRACTICE, SCORES, RESULTS, COMPETITIONS—GAMBLE WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP MEDAL—REGIMENTAL ANNIVERSARIES, COLONEL BOWMAN APPOINTED BRIGADIER-GENERAL—COLONEL GOOD ELECTED COLONEL—MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES—FOUNDER'S WEEK PARADE, PHILADELPHIA—BRIGADIER-GENERAL BOWMAN MADE MAJOR-GENERAL—COLONEL GOOD BRIGADIER-GENERAL—MAJOR WILLIAM F. EIDELL ELECTED COLONEL—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania was in evidence in its participation in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States on Saturday, March 4, 1905, through a provisional brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, made up of twelve companies, each assigned from the Second and Third Brigades to make up two provisional regiments, and of the First Regiment Infantry, Col. Wendell P. Bowman commanding, from the First Brigade. This participation of the Pennsylvania Guard by a provisional brigade had been provided for and an appropriation to pay its expenses made by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, approved by the Governor. The appropriation permitted an allowance of \$1.00 per day for two days for subsistence to each officer and enlisted man, and \$200 to regimental headquarters with an additional \$200 for a band.

The regiment assembled at the Regimental Armory in heavy marching order, men in blue overcoat, officers in olive drab, with regulation dress cap, with Colonel Bowman in command, at nine o'clock on the evening of Friday, March 3, 1905, entraining at ten at Broad Street Station for its Washington destination, where, arriving on the early morning of Saturday, it participated in the

parade and ceremonies incident to the inauguration, and returned by the same route, the Pennsylvania, leaving Washington at six o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th, reaching its home rendezvous in due course, without accident or casualty of any kind.

The strength of the provisional brigade was an aggregate of 2403, and the First Regiment's total commissioned officers and enlisted men was 713. Of this brigade Adjutant-General Stewart in his annual report speaks as follows: "The provisional brigade reflected great credit upon the State, and officers and men alike behaved in a most exemplary manner."

General Gobin also said officially:

The provisional regiments authorized to attend the inauguration at Washington under my command, were a very creditable representation of the National Guard of the State. Better quarters were provided and the provision for feeding the men was much better than any former experience we have had on these occasions. The men marched well and the discipline was excellent and not a single complaint from any source reached me—a very unusual situation. The usual delay occurred in returning the men to their homes, which was not surprising under the circumstances, as the railroad was simply congested. It was, however, a very satisfactory trip.

Colonel Bowman devoted a paragraph in his General Order No. 7 of March 7, 1905, to his expression of appreciation.

The colonel commanding hereby specially commends the officers and men of this regiment for their soldierly conduct, military bearing, spirit and perfect discipline throughout the march, en route, and in the performance of the duty assigned to them, incident to the inauguration of President Roosevelt in Washington March 3 to 5, 1905. The words of congratulation and commendation from those highest in military authority were most gratifying and should encourage every man to renewed efforts not only to maintain but to advance the present efficiency and thus be ready at all times for the most exacting requirements of the service.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the organization of the regiment was commemorated by the usual street demonstration on Wednesday, April 19, 1905. In the General Order for the parade it was announced:

That any officer or man absenting himself from this duty without authority will be summarily disciplined for disobedience to orders and neglect of duty. This duty is obligatory and must be performed with soldierly spirit. Being the anniversary day of the regiment, every officer and man should be with the colors, and must be unless excused by proper authority.

The first call was sounded at 3.50, the assembly at four, when the regiment in full dress uniform, with Colonel Bowman in command, accompanied by the Veteran Corps, left the armory in full strength and most impressive shape. The march, going south over the route generally prescribed, was inspired by a review of the column from the porch of the Union League by Brig.-Gen. Chambers McKibbin, of the Army. The day concluded with the evening's usual social and reminiscent features.

On the invitation of the Chaplain, Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D., accepted by the Board of Officers, the regiment, in full dress uniform accompanied by the Veteran Corps, attended Memorial Day services at ten o'clock Sunday morning of May 28, 1905, at Holy Trinity Church.

By resolution of the Board of Officers of June 5, 1905, the regiment affiliated with and became a member of the National Rifle Association of America.

The time for the annual encampment, July 8 to 15 inclusive, this year, 1905, to be by brigades, had been announced as early as April 10, and for the First Brigade the place was subsequently designated as Perkasié and the name as Camp Robert E. Pattison.

The advance detail of the First Regiment, under First Lieutenant Edward E. Hollenback, of Company L, left the Reading Terminal at 7 o'clock on the morning of July 6 and arrived at Perkasié at 8.50. "And," as Maj. Thomas J. Dolan, the Brigade Quartermaster, reports of all the brigade details, "from then until they joined their respective commands on the arrival of the main body of the troops, their discipline was good in every respect and the duties for which they were detailed performed in a satisfactory and soldierly way."

That not only was the camp constructed in a "satisfactory and soldierly way" but as well used and occupied in a "satisfactory and soldierly way," is well established in another paragraph of Major Dolan's report.

Never in the experience of the writer have the camps of the First Brigade presented so good an appearance for general neatness, cleanliness and order, from the colonel's line down to the care and alignment of the garbage cans and through the line of sinks. There was a relative difference to be observed between organizations, but as one went through these camps it was impossible not to be struck with the military order and precision that prevailed.

The regiment having entrained in two sections at Broad and Callowhill Streets at 9 o'clock on the evening of Friday, July 7, reaching Perkasié in the average time of one hour and fifty minutes and its camp site shortly afterwards, had had time to become acquainted with its quarters before the formal opening of the camp, announced for Saturday, July 8, at 8 o'clock A.M. A report of one of the inspectors states that "Men were detrained from the Infantry sections in from two minutes for the quickest to six minutes for the slowest." A previous analysis has demonstrated to which of the two classes the First Regiment belongs.

The hours for drills, roll calls, and duties were as had heretofore prevailed. The ceremonies were a daily regimental guard mount and every day there was a regimental parade, except Sunday, when a brigade parade replaced it; Friday, when a brigade review was substituted, and Thursday, when there was a review by the Division Commander.

The regiment was inspected under the supervision of the Inspector-General on Thursday, July 13, commencing about seven in the morning and with a short interval for dinner and another for review, not concluded until about seven in the evening. Some innovations on the basis of values from which ratings were to be computed need to be noted. The condition of camps during the entire time, making and breaking camp, condition of camp ground after the breaking of camp, entraining and detraining of troops, were all to be subjects for and factors in the rating for discipline. The drills after inspection at the spring inspections were confined to school of soldier and squad "for the purpose of calling attention of commanding officers to the absolute necessity for such training and to allow ample time for the same," but owing to lack of time no drills were exacted from the infantry organizations at the annual inspections of 1905.

The regiment broke its camp and returned to its home rendezvous when the time limit prescribed for this tour of camp duty had expired. As the breaking of the camp and the condition of the grounds on which it was held is made a subject and factor in the rating computations, the official report of Major Delan under those heads is of interest:

BREAKING CAMP.—The breaking of the camps and departure of the troops was executed in a business-like and military manner and throughout showed an

excellent discipline; and was made with as much expedition as could possibly be expected considering the impedimenta carried and a wagon service of farmers, difficult to control, as the general movement was carried out within one hour of schedule time.

CONDITION OF CAMP AFTER TOUR.—After the departure of the troops the ground on which the encampment was held was thoroughly gone over and inspected. The condition of the various sites presented relative difference, but, on the whole, it was neat, scrupulously clean and well policed.

This paragraph concludes with a number of exceptions set forth in detail, rather suggestive for the future than in complaint of the past, none of which include the First Regiment and none of which are of a nature sufficiently serious to disturb the conclusion that "on the whole, it was neat, scrupulously clean and well policed."

The First Regiment at this inspection lost its first place and fell back to the second by the narrow margin of .24. The general average of the Eighth Regiment was 97.41, the general average of the First Regiment 97.17, its ratings for discipline 97, guard duty 95, condition of camp, etc., 99. Precisely the same figures prevail under these respective heads in the Eighth, but in the condition of arms and equipment the Eighth rating is 99.91, and the First 96.86; and of clothing, while the First has a rating of 97.33, the Eighth has one of 97.50; and in books and papers the Eighth leads with 96.09 and the First follows with 95.85.

In the report of the Inspector-General for 1905 it is stated: "This discipline of the various commands of the division, with few exceptions, is reported as exceptionally good." This was not only an exceptional year for discipline as "exceptionally good," but everywhere superiority was potently the vogue. At the annual inspection of 1905 there was no general average in all the fourteen regiments below 90, the lowest, in fact, was the Sixth Regiment, 91.25. There were five besides the Eighth and First above 95, the Sixteenth, 96.62; Tenth, 96.11; Ninth, 95.92; Fourth, 95.46; Fourteenth, 95.31; the Fifth followed with 94.88; Thirteenth, 94.79; Third, 94.37; Second, 92.85; Twelfth, 92.33; Eighteenth, 91.87.

On other lines, there were clear indications that 1905 stood as an exceptional year in the line of National Guard encampments; the Medical Department, through its veteran chief, Col.

Joseph K. Weaver, Surgeon General, expressed its exceeding gratification upon the subject of sanitation. Colonel Weaver said:

The general sanitary condition of all the brigades was noticeably improved from previous years. There was more interest upon the part of medical officers, a greater cooperation upon the part of commanding officers with the Medical Department, and more attention given to the duties of personal and camp hygiene. The company streets were well policed; company quarters well aired and orderly; mess tents clean and used only for mess purposes; kitchens were well placed, clean and neat; cooks neat and cleanly; drainage from spigots was good and the general air of order and neatness in rear of regimental camps was better than ever before. Crude oil and lime were used for deodorizing and disinfecting and served an excellent purpose.

There is a reason for great encouragement along sanitary lines. The medical officers are greatly interested, familiar with their duties, and anxious to excel in all sanitary matters. Hospital corps were composed of intelligent, good looking, soldierly men, were well drilled and familiar with their duties.

Maj. Thaddeus W. Jones, Thirteenth United States Cavalry, detailed by the War Department to attend the encampment of the First Brigade, closely observant and exhaustively critical, in his report submitted in accordance with the Act of Congress in one of its paragraphs said:

The commissioned personnel of the brigade is of the very best material. It is composed generally of men of high intelligence and education, of nearly all professions and lines of business in civil life. The most punctilious courtesy was observed among the officers. The brigade commander is a veteran of the Civil War, in which he held the rank of colonel and commanded a brigade. He held the same rank and exercised the same command in the troops organized for the Spanish-American War. He has balance, quick and accurate judgment, and commands smoothly and well. His staff was evidently chosen among other things for capacity for and willingness to work. One of his aides has had regular service. There are several other veterans of the Civil War in the organized militia of the State, some of them high in rank, and to them and repeated tours of field service I believe is due the somewhat distinctive air of business in ~~contradistinction~~ to show, observable in the military force. The conduct of the enlisted men was good. . . .

The careful and correct observance by most of the enlisted men of the forms of courtesy showed that instruction in the matter had been given. Nearly all the enlisted men are young and judging only from their appearance and the test of endurance given them in camp, they are physically qualified for service. The minimum age limit authorized for enlistment is eighteen years.

A tribute of recognition and acknowledgment of appreciation came unexpectedly to the First Regiment when it was announced

that the Trustees and Faculty of the Pennsylvania Military College of Chester, Pennsylvania, had conferred upon it the distinctive honor of specially designating June 16, the day that had theretofore been known as "Military Day," as "First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Day," and the Board of Officers at its monthly meeting, August 7, 1905, directed that so much of the report of Col. C. E. Hyatt, President of Pennsylvania Military College, of the forty-third session of that institution as related to that fact be spread upon the minutes:

Military Day, Friday, June 16, was specially designated First Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania Day, because of the desire to recognize, in a formal and appropriate way, a military organization that honors both the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania. On this occasion were present Col. W. P. Bowman, accompanied by Major A. L. Williams, Surgeon C. S. Turnbull, Regimental-Adjutant F. T. Pusey, Chaplain F. W. Tomkins, Quartermaster H. Nuss, Jr., Captains G. B. Zane, Jr., C. P. Hunt, C. Moore, Assistant Surgeon S. McClure, and Battalion Adjutants G. H. Howell, W. F. Eidell. The programme included inspection of cadet quarters, review, conferring of military medals, drill in infantry, cavalry and artillery tactics and signalling. Conferring the medals, Colonel Bowman addressed the corps in eloquent and patriotic words.

The Regimental Match, the first of the important matches of the State contests at Mount Gretna in the season of 1905, shot on the morning of August 8, was won by the First Regiment with a grand total of 364, as against the next highest score, the Fourteenth Regiment's 362. Of the individual scores Captain Harry J. Mehard's grand total was 96; Private Theo. F. Shonert, C, 88; Private Robert Gamble, C, 93; and Private Albert L. Dunn, Jr., C, 87. The present cup had now been won twice by the First Regiment and once by the Sixth.

The Rapid Fire Match, shot on the afternoon of August 8, which was the first contest for this trophy, was won by the First Regiment with a grand total of 393, with the Fourteenth Regiment next with a grand total of 380. The team's individual grand totals were: Private Gamble, 86; Private Dunn, 84; Private Shonert, 76; Chief Musician William E. Chapin, 76; and Captain Mehard, 71.

The Brigade Match was shot on the morning of August 10, with the First Brigade the winner with the grand total of 1482. Of the First Regiment men on this team, Private Dunn's total

was 133, Private Gamble's 130, Captain McHard's 127, Private Shonert's 126, and Chief Musician Chapin's 123.

The Trexler 1000 yard match was shot on the following day, August 11, with the First Brigade again and finally the winner with the score of 133. The team of four was made up of three from the First Regiment and one from the Third, Major Kemp, whose total was 42. Private Gamble's total was 33, Private Dunn's 31, and Captain McHard's 27.

The General Inspector of Rifle Practice reports the winning of the Champion Shot Medal by Private Gamble, as follows:

A new winner of the Champion Shot Medal appeared this year in the person of Private Robert Gamble, of the First Infantry, whose aggregate was 672. Private Gamble is not a new man in the contests but has fought and worked for years to attain the distinction of winning the Governor's medal.

The National Trophy Match was shot at Sea Girt, New Jersey, August 29-31, 1905, with the Pennsylvania State Team in the ninth place out of a field of thirty-seven teams. Of the twelve on the team, the First Regiment supplied two, Private Robert Gamble, Company C, whose grand total, 347, gave him fifth place, and Private Albert Dunn, Jr., Company C, with a grand total of 344, which gave him eighth place. The grand total of the Pennsylvania team was 4220 against New York's winning score of 4528.

The year 1906 opened with the announcement in Regimental General Orders of January 15, allotting the drill nights in February to the spring inspections by company. An order from Headquarters, Military Division of the Atlantic, Governor's Island, New York, detailed to assist Maj. Charles H. Worman, the Brigade Inspector, Maj. Edward E. Gayle, Artillery Corps, of Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and assigned him to inspect Companies K, D, F and G, First Infantry, and Captain W. Dean, Fifteenth United States Cavalry, also of Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, assigning him to the Field and Staff, Hospital Corps, Band, and Companies H, C, L, E, B, I, and A of the First Infantry.

A special injunction in the Regimental General Order announcing this inspection directed the attention of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to the fact that they would be examined as to their general efficiency and knowledge of their duties whenever in the judgment of the inspecting officer it should

be deemed necessary, and if found deficient, incompetent, inattentive or negligent their names should be reported, where the circumstances warranted it, for discharge from the service.

An opening paragraph of Major Worman's official report as brigade inspector of the result of these company inspections reads as follows:

In submitting my report of the recent inspections of the several companies of this brigade, I do so with satisfaction and pleasure at the general improvement noticeable. The attendance was remarkably good throughout, a majority of the companies being paraded in good strength, and a number attained the rating for minimum strength present. Company I, Third Regiment, has the proud distinction of parading their entire strength, 3 officers and 61 enlisted men. Company M of the First Regiment is a close second, presenting 3 officers and 59 enlisted men out of an aggregate of 3 officers and 62 enlisted men.

The following are the tabulated results under the three subdivisions of percentage of attendance, general average and figure of efficiency:

	Co. A	Co. B	Co. C	Co. D	Co. E	Co. F	Co. G	Co. H	Co. I	Co. K	Co. L	Co. M
Per. of Attend...	100	100	87.93	81.66	100	100	100	100	85.71	83.92	91.07	100
Gen'l Average...	96.62	96.12	95.87	95.50	98.12	94.25	96.12	96.00	94.62	97.25	96.12	96.25
Fig. of Effic'y...	97.63	97.28	93.48	91.34	98.68	95.97	97.28	97.20	91.94	93.25	94.60	97.37

In accordance with the action of the State Military Board as announced from the Adjutant-General's office, Harrisburg, in General Orders No. 4, on March 10, 1906, the several organizations of the National Guard were to be furnished with the United States standard Khaki uniform, consisting of blouse and breeches (not trousers), and in compliance therewith, on March 19, 1906, the company commanders of the First Regiment were directed from Regimental Headquarters to make requisitions therefor on or before May 15, 1906, as it had been determined that the Guard should appear in such uniforms at the coming annual encampment.

The American Philosophical Society had invited the First Regiment to participate in its parade and other ceremonies incident to the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin on the afternoon of the 19th of April, 1906, so when the regiment left the armory at 3.45 o'clock on that day under command of Colonel Bowman accompanied by the Veteran Corps with Colonel Wiedersheim in command, the

invitation having been accepted, it had the honor "of participating in this historical event in conjunction with the celebration of its own forty-fifth anniversary."

At the conclusion of the parade at Fifth and Arch Streets, where the Franklin commemorative ceremonies were held, the regiment marched over its accustomed route, Walnut Street to Broad Street, and from the porch of the Union League with the Veteran Corps was reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Theodore J. Wint, United States Army, a gallant and distinguished soldier from the State of Pennsylvania, then commanding the Department of Missouri. First Lieutenant Charles C. Allen, United States Army, a son of the First Regiment's own son, Col. William W. Allen, at that time a staff officer of General Wint, accompanied his chief.

As the event was one of such a distinctive significance, a paragraph in the General Order announcing the forty-fifth anniversary parade made special appeal that its import might be appreciatively remembered in words as follows: "The spirit and patriotism of the rank and file are appealed to in order that the citizens of Philadelphia may have a demonstration of the activity and public spirit of the First Regiment."

General Wint was the chief guest at the annual dinner of the Veteran Corps at the Union League in the evening.

Battalion commanders with their battalion adjutants and sergeant-majors were specifically assigned to drill the several companies of their respective battalions in the school of the battalion in a tour of duty beginning May 9 and continuing until July 13, 1906.

The regiment in full dress uniform, accompanied by the Veteran Corps, attended Memorial Day services conducted under the auspices of the Chaplain and Rector, Rev. Floyd Williams-Tonkins, at his Holy Trinity Church on the afternoon of Sunday, May 27, 1906.

Maj. William S. Allen, as announced in Regimental General Orders, "after nearly twenty-one years' efficient and continuous service in this regiment, advancing from the ranks as a private to the high and responsible position of a Field Officer," on May 14, 1906, resigned his majority. Major Allen had been major of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers from the date of its muster into the United States service, May 11, 1898, until its muster out

October 26, 1898. He had enlisted in Company B, First Regiment, National Guard, as a private June 24, 1885, corporal, sergeant, first lieutenant, captain, his service with Company B was without interruption until he was elected major January 3, 1898, and re-elected January 3, 1903. Maj. George B. Zane, Jr., who from a private in Company G, February 24, 1885, in uninterrupted sequence broken only by service as captain and first lieutenant in Spanish-American War, had been corporal, sergeant, battalion adjutant, first lieutenant, captain Company G, was on May 30, 1906, elected in Major Allen's place and stead.

On July 10, 1906, Captain William B. Johnston was elected captain of Company G *vice* Zane, promoted. Captain Johnston was first sergeant and then second and first lieutenant of Company G, while it was in the service of the United States as the First Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 10, 1898, to October 26, 1898. He had previously been a private, State Fencibles Battalion, February 20, 1871, sergeant, first sergeant, Company A, Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, transferred Company G, First Regiment, then first sergeant, December 24, 1898, first lieutenant, July 11, 1899; re-elected July 12, 1894; captain July 10, 1906.

On July 19, 1906, First Lieutenant and Assistant-Surgeon Wilfrid Bernard Fetterman was promoted to be captain and assistant surgeon. His assignment to the First Regiment still continued.

The commission of Captain Cornelius Moore, Company I, was vacated July 2, 1906. The vacancy was filled July 12, 1906, by the election of Captain Thomas F. Meenan, all the while with Company I, who on April 26, 1906, had been made first lieutenant, followed his first sergeantcy of February 27, 1905, to which he had succeeded from an enlistment as private in Company I on March 28, 1901, first passing through the grades of corporal, June 22, 1903, and sergeant, March 28, 1904.

Captain Artemas W. Deane resigned his captaincy of Company D June 29, 1906. Captain Homer E. Smith, private Company D, October 13, 1899; corporal July 22, 1904; sergeant July 7, 1905; second lieutenant June 1, 1906, was on July 27, 1906, elected to succeed him.

After a military service of some thirteen years, six months of

it war, Captain Charles S. Wood resigned his captaincy of Company B July 17, 1906. First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant William F. Eidell, after his three years of staff duty, was recalled by his old company and elected to the captaincy July 18, 1906, *vice* Wood, resigned. Though at that time a vacancy in the field of the First Regiment seemed a most unlikely happening, still Captain Eidell was unconsciously forging his way to future advancement.

Second Lieutenant John MacPherson, of Company H, died on November 14, 1904, and First Lieutenant Benton Murdock Spruance, of Company D, died on June 27, 1906. Both were soldiers through the Spanish-American War and both in commission in their respective companies at the time of their decease. Each occasion, both officers being fittingly and appropriately referred to as honorable and faithful, of the youngest and of the best, was made the subject of a regimental General Order.

Since the creation of the Summary Court and fixing the limits of its jurisdiction as provided for by the terms of the sixty-sixth and seventieth sections of the Act approved April 28, 1899, jurisprudence in the regiment had kept vigilant pace with the punishment of delinquents. Consisting as the court did, of but a single field officer, generally the one who from frequent detail had been made the more familiar with its procedure, with its proceedings conducted with order and decorum, the prosecution sustained by proof, and the prisoner heard in his own defence; the minor offences and abuses over which its jurisdiction extended disposed of by such punishments as dishonorable discharge, reduction to the ranks, of the non-commissioned officer; forfeiture of pay and allowances; the imposition of fines not exceeding twenty dollars with five days' imprisonment if not paid, the proceedings, findings, and sentences all spread upon the record and published to the regiment, had had a deterrent effect. Offences were lessened in number and minimized in degree and in a measure limited to those who had not yet been made to know what it was to be disciplined.

On March 21, 1906, Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller, commanding Division of the National Guard, was at his own request relieved from active service and placed on the retired list. And on April 3, 1906, Brig.-Gen. John P. S. Gobin, the veteran soldier of two

wars, a general officer in both, was promoted to be a major-general and assigned to the command of the division *vice* Miller, retired.

The announcement of the annual encampment from Headquarters of the National Guard followed on April 20, 1906, with no material changes in the usual pre-announced preliminaries: the Division of the National Guard in conformity with the requirements of the thirty-second section of the Act approved April 28, 1899, was directed to encamp at Gettysburg from July 21 to July 28 inclusive. The encampment was to be known, as announced from Division Headquarters in the order published for its government and regulation, as Camp Brigadier-General Robert M. Henderson, a distinguished general officer of the Pennsylvania Reserve Division and one of the State's eminent jurists recently deceased.

A "camp of concentration and instruction" for troops of the permanent establishment had been opened at Mount Gretna. En route for this encampment, the Headquarters and Second Squadron, Thirteenth United States Cavalry, consisting of Troops, E, F, G, and H, Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield commanding, were halted by orders from the War Department and directed to remain at Gettysburg during the week of the National Guard encampment.

The grounds of the encampment, the same that had been in part heretofore used, including drill ground and that occupied by the United States Cavalry, the open and undulating fields southwest of Gettysburg between the Union and Confederate lines of battle of July 2 and 3, 1863, covered "in all about 6513 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres." Bath-houses and sinks, their construction awarded by contract, had been erected prior to the arrival of the advance details. Gasoline torches issued at the rate of six lamps to a regiment, three lamps on the headquarters line and three on the sink line, were used for the first time and, a complete success, they proved of great service. Inadequate facilities, an insufficient number of cars and other hindrances caused frequent delays to occur and complaints to follow, involving more the railways than the quartermaster's management.

Gettysburg as a battlefield will never be an old story. Its encampments grow familiar. Each has, however, some new features, remembered by the participant, not always accessible to the

chronicler, and even if they were, perhaps of no special historic value. It is the same journey over the same route, when there is neither accident nor casualty to mar it or incident to freshen it. Its hindrances from the delays, the apparent unavoidable essential to a congested traffic, will ever be with it. Ceremonies, inspections, manoeuvres do not materially change, except as execution is bettered by practice or tactical improvement is furthered by experience. There was this, however, about this encampment of 1906 that, so far as the First Regiment, at least, was concerned, gave it special remembrance. Colonel Bowman was approaching the close of his twenty years' service as a regimental commander and this was to be his last division encampment as the colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry. He was to leave it, too, with but a year intervening, in a year of well-remembered field prestige, such as had never yet been equalled. The regiment was again to lead the column of regiments with a general average of distinctive significance, followed by the other thirteen, all graded higher than, as a whole, the Guard had ever been previously rated. The First Regiment had the right with 98.21, and the Eighteenth the left with 94.86.

The camp detail had preceded it and the regiment was away from its home rendezvous by the Reading at 8.45 on the evening of Friday, July 20, and was in Gettysburg, the first section of its train, headquarters and six companies, at 5.25, and the second section, six companies, at 5.53 on the morning of the 21st. The detraining quickly done, the regiment had well adjusted itself to its canvas quarters, a well-pitched camp on a westerly slope north of the Peach Orchard, and was ready to be assembled, as were all the troops of the division, when the firing of a national salute, playing of the national airs by the combined bands and raising of the flag at 10 o'clock at general headquarters announced the formal opening of camp Brigadier-General Robert M. Henderson. It was an impressive ceremony, as was remarked by one of the inspecting officers, and must have had a good influence on the mind of the young soldier.

Of two important functions of the Pennsylvania National Guard encampment Maj. Joseph T. Dickman, of the General Staff, one of the officers of the Army detailed by the War Department for duty with this encampment, speaks as follows:

The two most important military functions, however, were the annual inspection and muster and the review of the entire division. The inspection was by regiment. Four days in succession the Governor of the State, the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, and other officers made a critical and laborious examination of the officers, men and equipment. Every soldier had an opportunity to see his commander-in-chief, the Governor, at close range and to receive from him a word of commendation. This is one of the small things which heighten the spirit of a body of troops and stimulate it "to a voluntary endurance of hardship."

The annual muster and inspection of the First Regiment, as were those of the others, was conducted by the several staff officers of the Commander-in-Chief as designated for their respective duties, arms and equipment falling to the lot of the inspector-general. He reported subsequently that after a critical examination they were found, with few exceptions, to be in excellent condition, with evidence also, "in the more than forty-five hundred rifles" he had handled, of "exceptional attention to the care of the piece—a result not to be lightly regarded."

"At the review," said the Inspector-General, "which preceded the inspection, the several regimental organizations were satisfactorily handled by their respective commandants, while the regiments manœuvred in a manner altogether creditable."

The result of the inspection, already incidentally referred to, was as follows: The First Regiment's general average, 98.21, the highest, gave it first place. Its regimental ratings were: Guard duty, 96; ceremonies, 99; discipline, 97; personal appearance, 99.60; condition of arms, 98.30; condition of clothing, 100; condition of books and papers, 99.07; condition of camp, 97. There were four heads under which the several companies were assigned a separate rating: the others were solely a regimental calculation.

Company:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	L	M
Person. appear.	98	100	100	99	100	99	99	100	99	100	100	100
Cond. of arms.	97	98	100	99	100	95	98	98	95	100	98	100
Cond. of cloth.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cond. of books and papers.	100	99	98	98	99	99	100	99	99	100	99	100

It would seem that with a 100 in each subdivision, Companies K and M had earned a "special mention," while E, with but a single falling off to 99 in books and papers, might have been noticed by a reference, but it does not so appear in the record.

The general averages of the other regiments were, respectively, as follows: Third, 97.38; Thirteenth, 97.14; Eighth, 96.98; Sixteenth, 96.89; Tenth, 96.74; Twelfth, 96.57; Fourteenth, 96.47; Fourth, 96.26; Second, 95.96; Sixth, 95.74; Ninth, 95.24; Fifth, 94.96; Eighteenth, 94.86.

The Inspector-General, Col. Frank G. Sweeney, thus commends the Guard as a whole, particularly as demonstrated by the annual inspection:

Never in its history has the National Guard of Pennsylvania presented a better front than at this inspection. With the new Khaki uniform, which is both comfortable and attractive, new campaign hats and leggins, the commands made a handsome appearance.

The comment running through the official reports of the officers of the Army detailed by the War Department for this encampment is at times sharply critical, at others persuasively corrective, and not infrequently appreciative and encouraging. There is also diversity in matters of opinion and in method of expression. Between two of these officers, Maj. Jos. T. Dickman, of the General Staff, assigned to the Second Brigade, and Captain John W. Furlong, also of the General Staff, assigned to the First Brigade, both West Point graduates of the classes of 1881 and 1891 respectively, Major Dickman from Ohio and Captain Furlong from Pennsylvania, there seems quite a wide temperamental difference. Speaking of matters common to both assignments of the division review of Thursday, July 26, Captain Furlong said:

The various ceremonies were generally very creditably performed, but having a certain stiffness due to lack of self-confidence. In the reviews the formations were generally executed very raggedly. While the regiments were marching in review the lines were good and distances generally well kept for the time being. Before and after passing the reviewing stand they were not so well kept.

While the same event is thus disposed of by Major Dickman:

The review of the entire division took place in the evening of July 26. The arrangements for the ceremony were perfect, the only annoyance, as usual, coming from the intrusion of the spectators. The march past continued for over one hour, and the only comment to make is that it was very well done.

Captain Furlong reaches the harsh conclusion that it was the apparent consensus of opinion that the encampment was for "a

summer outing and recruiting advertisement" rather than for what its purpose and intention was—business, instruction and experience.

The majority of the officers seemed to be zealous in the discharge of their duties, but the general attitude toward the men seemed to be that the camp was a summer outing and a sort of recruiting advertisement, and that it would not be wise to expect any hard work of them. Here and there individuals were encountered who deplored this view of the matter and realized the importance of getting the maximum of work out of their men while they had them together.

Major Dickman takes the more liberal, and what might be reasonably conceded to be the fairer view, that the encampment was conducted in all respects both as to work and diversion in a way the more likely to produce the best results.

It is in pursuit of an entirely correct principle, therefore, that the highest military authorities of Pennsylvania seek to make the annual encampment of their guard an enjoyable outing through judicious mixture of work and leisure, rather than a strenuous and fatiguing existence for a week, tending to leave the physically soft in a condition unsuited for immediate resumption of civil avocations and with no inclination for future experiences of a similar character. The amount of work required of militia at encampment thus becomes a sort of barometer, in an inverse sense, of the difficulties of recruitment and retention in service, which probably can never be fully appreciated by an outsider.

A word in Captain Furlong's report, not in general use and rarely remembered, will bear a reference: "Where troops get no exercise in castramentation it would be wise to expend half a day on this subject when the annual opportunity arrives." This comment is made in criticism on the desirability of a previous construction and laying out of the camps before the arrival of the troops. "Castrametation," not castramentation, is shown by its derivatives to be a serviceable word of well-chosen meaning—*castra*, a camp; *metor*, measure; *meta*, boundary; and its definition as given in the Standard Dictionary is (1) "The art or act of laying out a camp;" (2) "The outline or plan of a camp."

In compliance with the desire of the Capitol Dedication Committee and in conformity with an Act of Assembly providing for the participation of the National Guard in the Dedication of the new Capitol Building at Harrisburg, October 4, 1906, a provisional brigade consisting of one regiment of infantry from each

of the brigades under command of Brig. Gen. John A. Wiley was organized for the purpose. Col. Wendell P. Bowman of the First Regiment of Infantry was assigned to the command of the provisional regiment from the First Brigade, composed of the band, hospital corps, and Companies E, K, and L of the First Regiment, Companies C, D, and G of the Second, Companies E, I, and M of the Third, and Companies A, I, and K of the Sixth. Major A. L. Williams commanded the three companies of the First Regiment, the three companies in turn being respectively commanded: Company E by Captain Chas. P. Hunt, Company K by Captain Chas. F. Hess, Company L by Captain Geo. A. Scattergood.

In the report of that zealous and persistent worker and close observer, Maj. E. Claude Goddard, Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice, First Brigade, for the season ending October 31, 1906, the First Regiment is shown to have attained the highest figure of merit in the brigade, 64.79, with a rifle qualification score for the season, out of a total of 849, of 38 experts, 8 sharpshooters, 286 marksmen, 146 first-class, 134 second-class, 47 third-class, and 190 fourth-class or zero men. In revolver qualification the First Regiment's totals were as follows: Experts, 29; marksmen, 24; total qualified, 53; failed to qualify, 8; aggregate, 61.

The First Regiment won the Second-class Regimental Match in the brigade, seven shots, 200 and 500 yards, Van Rensselaer trophy and medals with a grand total of 223. Corporal F. X. Strong, Company L, scored 59; Sergeant A. R. Evans, Company C, 59; Sergeant H. F. Hunt, Company E, 55; and Captain G. B. M. Phillips, Company C, 50.

The First Regiment was also the winner of the brigade trophy and gold medals in the First-class Regimental Match with a grand total of 326, its team scoring in totals: Captain Mehard, 86; Private Gamble, 85; Corporal Strong, 78; Sergeant Evans, 76.

In the annual State competitions at Mount Gretna that began August 20, 1906, the present cup of the Regimental Match, all the infantry regiments of the State participating, that had been won twice by the First Regiment, once by the Sixth, once by the Third, the third winning to be final, was now again won for the second time by the Third Regiment with a grand total of 364.

Only in the Brigade Match won by the team of twelve of the First Brigade with a grand total of 1514, with Privates Robert

Gamble with a grand total of 128 and A. L. Dunn, Jr., with a grand total of 133, of the First Regiment on the team, did the First Regiment win or have active touch with the winning team in any of the Mount Gretna competitions of 1906.

Private Robert Gamble, Company C, First Regiment, and Private Albert L. Dunn, Jr., Company C, First Regiment, were selected as two of the twenty that made up the Pennsylvania State Team to participate in the National Match at Sea Girt, New Jersey. Forty-one teams were entered for the match, four from the regular establishment and thirty-seven from the different States. The match was shot September 4, 5, and 6, and in the field of forty-one teams Pennsylvania took thirteenth place, the lowest she had ever held in the competition. The United States Infantry team won with a grand total of 3251; Pennsylvania's was 2974, Major Goddard having the highest individual grand total of 272, with Dunn's 250, and Gamble's 242.

The Champion Shot Medal presented annually by the Governor of Pennsylvania, heretofore won on highest individual score, high individual average, or high aggregate, as conditions were from time to time changed, this time, 1906, was won in competition, with Private Robert Gamble, Company C, First Regiment, again, for the second time, the winner with a score of 227.

The one conspicuous incident in the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of Governor Edwin S. Stuart as Governor of Pennsylvania on the third Tuesday of January, 1907, was the absence of the usual military display, and the presence of but a regiment and battalion of infantry, and a single troop of cavalry as the Governor had requested. That the National Guard, however, was to be the ever essential factor it had always been in the preservation of the peace and maintenance of the dignity of the Commonwealth was early made manifest by the announcement of the retention of Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart as the Adjutant-General of the State, an officer whose vigilance, zeal, and purpose had not only proven his capacity for effective service, but had won for him the confidence of the community and esteem of the soldier.

But Governor Stewart's wisdom of choice did not cease here. In his determination to choose wisely for his military family he had named Captain and Regimental Adjutant Fred. Taylor Pussey

to be a lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp with rank from February 17, 1907. In this selection the First Regiment was to have the services of an officer who had not only won distinction as a soldier, but had secured a reputation for efficiency and maintained a character for capacity as an officer of the administrative staff, recognized and appreciated by his superiors and everywhere acknowledged. Colonel Pusey, beginning his military career as a private in Company C, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1892, was a corporal March 27, 1893; battalion sergeant-major, December 7, 1893; battalion adjutant February 28, 1896; first lieutenant and regimental adjutant July 15, 1896; reappointed July 1, 1897; recommissioned captain and regimental adjutant April 28, 1899; reappointed July 1, 1902. Three years a sergeant-major, more than ten years an adjutant, there is included in his record his service as first lieutenant and adjutant First Pennsylvania Volunteers, through the Spanish-American War from May 5, 1898, until he was mustered out with the regiment, October 26, 1898.

On March 4, 1907, First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant Augustus D. Whitney was announced in General Order No. 4 from Regimental Headquarters, as captain and regimental adjutant, to rank from February 15, 1907, vice Pusey, promoted aide-de-camp on staff of Commander-in-Chief. Captain Whitney, first an enlisted man in Company C, November 2, 1894, was made a corporal May 27, 1895; second lieutenant May 13, 1897; first lieutenant February 23, 1899; captain September 21, 1899; battalion adjutant April 9, 1900 (resigning his captaincy January 1, 1900), and reappointed July 2, 1902. Here he remained until promoted to the regimental adjutancy. Through the Spanish-American War Captain Whitney was second lieutenant, Company C, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, from May 10, 1898, until mustered out with his company, October 26, 1898.

On April 15, 1907, Captain Sylvester H. Watson, Company H, in service from April 5, 1899, and captain from June 11, 1902, resigned his captaincy. Promoted from his first lieutenantcy, which he had held from January 5, 1905, following through the intervening grades of corporal and sergeant, on enlistment as private March 1, 1899. Captain William C. Layering was, on May 22, 1907, elected to succeed him.

Beginning on Tuesday, January 21, 1907, and ending on Friday, February 8, 1907, with an evening devoted to each company, the usual spring inspections were held by Maj. Charles H. Worman, the Brigade Inspector, accompanied by Maj. W. P. Stone, Artillery Corps, United States Army. This officer, as the Brigade-Commander states in his annual report, subsequently reported to the War Department that all the companies were found to be "qualified and efficient."

In Major Worman's official report of April 29, 1907, he states, among other details, that "The companies generally paraded in good strength, notably Company K, First Regiment, and Company A, Sixth Regiment, which paraded their maximum strength, 3 officers and 61 men, and 3 officers and 57 men respectively, without any absentee at the time of the inspection."

And again further on he adds that "the rifles of Companies K, First; A and C, Sixth; and I, Third, were exceptionally clean, and the companies deserve special mention for the care bestowed."

The official report of the spring inspection for 1907 shows figures of efficiency as follows:

Company A, 95.87; Company B, 86.73; Company C, 96.34; Company D, 94.86; Company E, 97.12; Company F, 95.56; Company G, 91.19; Company H, 83.31; Company I, 95.01; Company K, 98.21; Company L, 91.79; Company M, 96.41. Company K is starred for a "special" mention.

The Board of Officers at its stated meeting of March 4, 1907, directed: "That a suitable minute be prepared to be presented to Private Theodore F. Shonert, of Company C, showing the appreciation of this board for his faithful and valuable services as a member of the Regimental Rifle Team, the same to be spread on the minutes."

On April 9, 1907, General Orders No. 10, from Regimental Headquarters, announced in paragraph one that "The forty-sixth anniversary of this regiment will be commemorated by a street parade and review in regimental full dress uniform on Friday, April 19, 1907, accompanied by the Veteran Corps." Besides direction, detail, and demand for full ranks, announcement was also made that the column would be reviewed at five o'clock from the porch of the Union League by the Honorable Edwin S. Stuart,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief. On April 19, however, General Order No. 11, all the other paragraphs remaining undisturbed, revoked so much of paragraph one of General Order No. 10 that read: "Friday, April 19, 1907," and substituted in its stead: "Saturday, April 27, 1907." The Veteran Corps Banquet and the other evening entertainments went on as usual on the 19th. The review and other features identifying the occasion as a commemorative anniversary were successfully carried out in the postponed parade of the 27th.

The regiment in full dress uniform, accompanied by the Veteran Corps, attended Memorial Day services on Sunday, May 26, 1907, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at Holy Trinity Church, Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D., officiating.

On the afternoon of July 1, 1907, at 6.30 o'clock, pursuant to orders from Headquarters of First Brigade, the line officers of the regiment were directed to assemble at the armory for the purpose of holding an election for colonel to fill the vacancy about to occur through the expiration of the commission of the present incumbent. Thereupon Col. Wendell P. Bowman was for the fifth time elected colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, at the same time announcing his staff as follows:

Captain and adjutant, Augustus D. Whitney; captain and quartermaster, Henry Nuss, Jr.; captain and I. R. P., Harry J. Mehard; captain and commissary, Raymond L. Winter; captain and chaplain, Floyd Williams Tomkins; first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, George Rushton Howell; first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, Clarence J. Kensil; first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, J. Howard Reeve; regimental sergeant-major, George S. Pomroi; regimental quartermaster-sergeant, A. Wilson Mathieus; regimental commissary sergeant, Harry E. Williamson; regimental color sergeant, Eugene H. Waage; regimental color sergeant, James Gray; chief musician, William C. Chapin; principal musician, Samuel H. Kendle; drum-major, James McFarland; battalion sergeant-major, Joseph L. Castle; battalion sergeant-major, William W. Laffrey; battalion sergeant-major, Thomas J. Snyder.

"July 5" [1907] "the regiment proceeded to Porkasie, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and participated with the brigade in the annual tour of duty in the field from July 6 to 13 inclusive." The encampment was officially designated as Camp Major-General Henry R. Guss, with Brig.-Gen. John W. Schall in command of the camp, and Col. Wendell P. Bowman in command of the First Regiment. The following officers of the United States Army were

detailed by the War Department to be present at the encampment of the First Brigade "as observers and instructors"; Captains Charles E. Stodter, Ninth Cavalry, Monroe C. Kerth, Twenty-third Infantry, and B. B. Hyer, Thirteenth Cavalry. Their detail required them to be present, as they were, during the entire period of the encampment, and "to report the actual conditions as found from day to day." "These officers," said the commanding officer of the Brigade in his annual report, "were zealous in the performance of their duties and always ready to assist and advise the officers of the Brigade."

The tour of duty, as reported by Colonel Sweeney in his annual report as inspector-general for the governor and commander-in-chief and the inspecting officer, was restricted to a day at each of the First and Third Brigade camps, Thursday, July 11, being allotted to the First Brigade. In the absence of the reports of the officers of the army not published in the annual report of the adjutant-general for 1907, the official details outside the tabulated ratings are meagre.

Speaking generally, however, Colonel Sweeney said:

The limited amount of time permitted for the officers of the Inspector-General's Department to be in attendance at the several encampments did not give opportunity for the careful and comprehensive study of the condition of the Guard necessary to a just valuation of its real efficiency.

The Inspector-General, as well as the officers engaged in the inspection, saw the troops only when they were on "parade." If the personal appearance, military bearing and work performed at the inspection are to be accepted as conclusive evidence of efficiency, then the Division has never been in better form. . . .

The arms and accoutrements were found, with but few exceptions, in serviceable condition and generally clean.

The khaki uniforms showed careful handling and no little effort on the part of the men to make a favorable appearance.

The discipline of the several commands appears to have been most excellent. No serious violations of regulations were reported and none came to the notice of any of the inspectors. In consequence, the ratings for discipline are necessarily confined to condition of camp, condition of camp grounds after the breaking of camp, detraining and entraining condition of cars, and appearance at inspection and on guard.

This time and for the first time zealous, persistent and intelligent effort brought to the Third Regiment of the home brigade Col. William G. Price, Jr., commanding first place in the annual inspection report of 1907, with a general average of 95.07. All

the other regiments in the State, save the Second, and that with 89.84, was but .6 short, were above .90.

The First Regiment, .61 below its leading competitor, had second place with a general average of 94.46. The ratings of the First were extended order 90; out-post duty, advance and rear-guard, etc., 85; guard duty, 95; discipline, 96; personal appearance, 97.53; condition of arms, 97.61; condition of clothing, 97.78; condition of books and papers, 96.78. In all its twelve companies there were but four 100's; three fell to Company K for personal appearance, condition of arms, and condition of clothing, and one to Company E for condition of arms.

A series of schools for commissioned and non-commissioned officers were held monthly through the year, those for the latter being presided over by the several majors. Major John H. Duval, U. S. Army, retired, beside an occasional lecture to the Board of Officers, attended these schools and assisted in the instructions, which were supervised by the colonel commanding.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Sorden McClure died August 7, 1907. He had been continuously on duty with the First Regiment since his assignment, on the day of his appointment to the medical department June 10, 1903. In the General Order announcing his death, directing the usual military observances, it was said that well-poised, unobtrusive, and unassuming, with professional qualifications of a high order, he was one of the most reliable, faithful and efficient of medical officers and that his faithful and patriotic attention to his every duty and his manly conduct had secured him the confidence and support and won him the respect and regard of all with whom he was ever brought in touch.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Frederick Oswin Waage, who had been a private in Company D and afterwards hospital steward appointed to the medical department October 15, 1907, was on the same day assigned to the First Regiment *vice* McClure, deceased.

The commissions of Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good and Major Albert L. Williams expired on the same day, 22d of August, 1907, and at the request of a majority of commissioned officers on August 9, 1907, an election was ordered for August 22, at 8.30

c'clock p.m., when both officers were again elected to their respective places.

The General Assembly at its session of 1907 passed the act approved May 31, providing for the retirement of officers of the National Guard on request after forty years' service and compulsory when the officer shall have reached the age of sixty-four. Some important changes shortly followed.

On August 19, 1907, Major-General John P. S. Gobin, commanding Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, was upon his own application relieved from active service and placed upon the retired list; and on August 20, 1907, the appointment was announced of Brigadier-General John W. Schall, of the First Brigade, to be major-general of the National Guard *vice* Gobin, retired, as was also his assignment to the command of the division.

General Schall's retirement followed on August 27, but not until by his promotion he had secured the advancement of his assistant adjutant-general, Major J. Campbell Gilmore, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, who, having established his soldierly efficiency in his thirteen years' service as officer and man in the First Regiment Infantry, developed more effectually as an officer of the staff, was thus given further opportunity to demonstrate not only his peculiar fitness for department service but as well his special adaptability for the field.

General Order No. 29, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's office, August 28, 1907, announced the appointment of Brig-Gen. John A. Wiley, commanding Second Brigade, to be major-general of the National Guard *vice* Major-General John W. Schall, retired, and Col. Wendell P. Bowman, commanding First Regiment Infantry, to be a brigadier-general. General Wiley was assigned to the division and General Bowman, who was assigned to the First Brigade, was at the same time authorized to order an election for colonel of the First Regiment Infantry and to fill vacancies in field officers that might be occasioned by said election.

General Bowman's twenty years of his colonelcy had been busy, eventful, and progressive. Save for its profitable experience, he had left the old behind and seized the new with zealous purposes. Familiar with evolutions, acquainted with the manœuvre, a student of the problem, he had retained what he had

learned of the basic principles of the old system for the readier comprehension of the requirements of the new.

Assertive, aggressive, firm and determined, he never clashed with his superiors or inflamed his subordinates. Watchful of the rights and privileges of his own organization, he never invaded the rights of others, preserving that appreciative poise that voiced his convictions that what he was doing for the betterment of his own command was for the good of all.

Submissive and hopeful, his juniors, favored by vacancy, locality, environment, selected before him, his interest never weakened, his zeal never flagged until with opportunity came his long-delayed and well-deserved promotion. The third of the colonels of the First Regiment advanced to be a general officer, he entered earnestly upon the performance of a congenial duty, which his capacity, experience, and training had so well fitted him to discharge.

Testimonials, dinners, a portrait in oil for the gallery of ex-colonels, resolutions by the Board of Officers and the Veteran Corps in appreciative recognition of efficiency and service, in token of friendships to last and fellowship to continue in acknowledgment of a promotion, so fitting a sequence in a military career conspicuous for its length and significant for its usefulness, followed General Bowman's advancement through many weeks succeeding its announcement.

At an election held at 8.30 o'clock P.M., September 4, 1907, at the regimental armory, Lieut.-Col. J. Lewis Good was elected colonel *vice* Bowman, promoted; Major Albert L. Williams lieutenant-colonel *vice* Good, promoted; and Captain Charles P. Hunt, of Company E, major, *vice* Williams, promoted. Colonel Good, with the regiment continuously from December 6, 1871, was first elected lieutenant-colonel August 22, 1892, and re-elected September 13, 1897, August 21, 1902, and August 22, 1907. Lieut.-Col. Albert L. Williams in the National Guard of Pennsylvania from September 14, 1869, and Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, and First Regiment from February 27, 1872, was first elected major August 22, 1892, and re-elected September 13, 1897, August 21, 1902, and August 27, 1907. Major Charles P. Hunt, in service continuously in Company E from October 4, 1878, was elected captain Company E June 13, 1899, and re-elected June 14, 1904.



J. Lewis Good
Colonel First Regt Inf Penn Vols

In his General Order of September 4, 1907, Colonel Good said: "In assuming command of this regiment by the vote of the line officers at the election held this evening, the colonel commanding fully appreciates the high honor conferred upon him and confidence reposed in him." This he followed on same day by the announcement of the reappointment of Captain and Regimental-Adjutant Augustus D. Whitney, and subsequently a few days afterwards announced the reappointment of the entire regimental staff and non-commissioned staff, as it had been recently previously named by his predecessor.

On September 24, 1907, First Lieutenant Alfred H. Pierson advanced from his lieutenantcy, was elected captain of Company E, *vice* Hunt, promoted. Captain Pierson was a private in Company E April 3, 1883, corporal sergeant, first sergeant until elected second lieutenant January 24, 1905, and first lieutenant February 5, 1907.

A demonstration on the sub-target gun machine was given at the Regimental Armory by Captain I. R. P. Harry J. Mehard to the several battalion commandants and commissioned officers of the respective battalions on designated dates through the month of October.

On Saturday, October 27, 1907, the regiment participated with the Brigade in a parade and review in commemoration of Military Day of the Peace Jubilee of 1898.

Maj. Eugene J. Kensil died after a brief illness on Saturday, November 2, 1907, and with the proper military escort in attendance at his funeral, was buried at West Laurel Hill on Tuesday, November 5. The flag was ordered to be displayed at half-staff on the Regimental Armory and to so remain from sunrise to sunset until and including the day of interment, and the officers were directed to wear the usual badge of military mourning for thirty days. The Regimental General Order announcing Major Kensil's death contained among other well-deserved allusions to his lengthy and unblemished military career the following:

"For more than thirty-one years, continuously from the day he first entered the service, Major Kensil served this commonwealth and his country, as a soldier and officer, with rare fidelity, efficiency, and faithfulness. He possessed by nature a military spirit and aptitude for the service, having qualifications that fitted

him for successful leadership and responsible command. By faithful and efficient work and devotion to duty he not only merited but won his promotions. He commanded the respect and devotion of his men and confidence of his superiors. His death deprives the commonwealth of one who never failed in the performance of his duty and the regiment mourns his loss as one of the oldest, most faithful, and distinguished officers."

At an election ordered for December 9, 1907, Captain George A. Scattergood, of Company L, was elected major *vice* Kensil, deceased, and commissioned accordingly. Major Scattergood, who, as previously noted, had returned to the First Regiment after a three years' service in the Third U. S. Cavalry, elected captain of Company L, August 1, 1900, re-elected July 14, 1905, had now with all his advantages acquired through the best of training become a major.

In his annual report for 1907 Colonel Good made special allusion to the results of the season's rifle practice as follows:

In rifle practice the Regiment advanced to a higher figure than ever before, being also represented in the annual rifle, revolver and carbine competitions at Mount Gretna, Pa., and in the National Match at Camp Perry, Ottawa County, Ohio.

In the Regimental match shot at Mount Gretna during the morning of August 13, 1907, the First Regiment with a grand total of 361 stood second against the Sixteenth Regiment's winning grand total of 362. The individual scores of the First Regiment's team were Private A. L. Dunn, C, 93; W. E. Chapin, chief musician, 91; Private Robert Gamble, C, 89, and Captain Mehard, 88. The First Regiment had but one more winning to make to secure the present cup shot for in this match. It had won in 1904 and 1905; the third would be final. The three other regiments that had won, the Sixth, Third, and Sixteenth, had as yet scored but one winning each.

The First Regiment won the Infantry skirmish match with a total score of 305, made up as follows: Private Robert Gamble, C, 75; Captain Mehard, 64; William E. Chapin, chief musician, 61; Private Albert Dunn, Jr., C, 55; Sergeant Allen R. Evans, C, 50.

At the meeting of the Board of Officers of September 9, 1907, Captain Harry J. Mehard, Inspector of Rifle Practice, "on be-

half of the Regimental team, presented to the regiment the Regimental Skirmish Cup for teams of five men, this being the first time it had been won by this regiment."

The Brigade match shot on the afternoon of August 15, 1907, was won by the First Brigade with a grand total of 1562 against the Third's 1525 and the Second's 1504. On the First Brigade team four were of the First Regiment: Captain Mehard, with leading score, 138 (tied by Sergeant Gefrörer, of the Third Regiment), Chapin with 125, Dunn 134, Gamble 114.

"The team which represented the State of Pennsylvania," said the general inspector of rifle practice, Col. Frank K. Patterson, in his annual report for 1907, "in the National Match in 1907 was the best team which has ever represented this State in any match. It was trained as carefully as conditions and circumstances would allow, and the limited time permitted it for concerted team work was spent to the best possible advantage in getting results where the men had heretofore shown weakness."

The match was shot at Camp Perry, Ohio. The Pennsylvania team made a score of 3346, ninety-five points higher than was made by the winning team in 1906. The United States Navy won the Camp Perry Match with an aggregate of 3421. Pennsylvania stood seventh out of the forty-seven in the contest; of the six that led her three of these were from the permanent establishment and three were State teams—Massachusetts, Ohio, and Washington. "The United States Infantry team, the Marine Corps, New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and the District of Columbia, all of which were accustomed to a standing above Pennsylvania, were passed."

A Pennsylvanian led in individual score; another Pennsylvanian was fourth. Of the 564 men shooting on the 47 teams, Captain Harry J. Mehard, inspector of rifle practice, First Infantry, made the highest individual score, and Lieutenant William M. Robertson, Assistant Surgeon Sixteenth Infantry, stood fourth.

Those selected for the Pennsylvania team from the First Regiment with their individual scores were as follows: Captain Harry J. Mehard, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 314; Private A. L. Dunn, Jr., Company C, 284, and Private Robert Gamble, Company C, 277. The First Regiment had a larger number on the team than any other regiment. There were twelve in all. The First Regiment had three, the Thirteenth two, the Sixteenth two, the Second

one, the Third one, the Twelfth one, the Fourteenth one, with Major Goddard from the First Brigade staff.

The spring inspections by companies for 1908, by the brigade inspector, announced in Regimental Orders in February to continue through March, were interesting, instructive, and productive of good results. Col. Frank G. Sweeney, the inspector-general, to take the place of Major Worman, off duty for a few days by reason of a sudden illness, inspected ten companies of the First Regiment and one company of the Sixth, and in his report for the year said of them:

"These companies made most creditable showing. . . .
"The attendance was exceedingly gratifying. The First Infantry is deserving of special mention, in that every company of this organization paraded at least the minimum strength, which entitles the regiment to a rating of 100 per cent. for attendance."

The Field and Staff, Hospital Corps and regimental band of the First Regiment had each a general average and figure of efficiency of 100 and the several companies of the First Regiment supported their "most creditable showing" and "special mention" with general averages and figures of efficiency as follows: Company A, Captain Frank Hall, general average, 94.25; figure of efficiency, 95.97; Company B, Captain William F. Eidell, 95.25, 96.67; Company C, Captain G. B. McClellan Phillips, 97.75, 98.42; Company D, Captain Homer Smith, 94.62, 96.23; Company E, Captain A. H. Pierson, 97.62, 98.33; Company F, Captain William H. Hey, 94.62, 96.23; Company G, Captain W. B. Johnston, 93.75, 95.62; Company H, Captain William C. Levering, 96.37, 97.45; Company I, Captain Thomas F. Meehan, 97.62, 98.33; Company K, Captain Charles F. Hess, 99.25, 99.47; Company L, Captain Edwin E. Hollenback, 97.25, 98.07; Company M, Captain Elmer E. Keiser, 96.87, 97.80. Three companies obtained the highest maximum rating of 100 in discipline, Companies C, K, and M. All the companies secured the maximum rating of 100, except one, Company F, in condition of arms and equipment, and but a single company, K, obtained the maximum rating for guard duty. The highest general average, 99.25, and figure of efficiency, 99.47, was secured by Company K.

The regimental General Order which directed the spring inspections and prescribed their details, stated:

"The percentage of attendance will be based only upon the officers and men actually present at inspection," and announced that, "the figure of efficiency will be determined as outlined in Paragraph 1 in G. O. No. 1, A. G. O., Series 1905," which, as previously quoted, reads as follows:

"In the future the efficiency of an organization will be determined by the 'Percentage of Attendance' at inspection and the 'General Average' in the ratio of three to seven; for example, if a command receives 95 in 'Percentage of Attendance,' and 90 for 'General Average,' by multiplying the 'Percentage of Attendance' by three and the 'General Average' by seven, the sum of the products, divided by ten, will give the figure of efficiency, namely, 91.50."

General Bowman is reported as an interested visitor at the several armories during these inspections. The presence of Major W. P. Duvall, United States Army, retired, in attendance as a co-worker and representative of the War Department, is specially mentioned.

The not infrequent opportunity to show its ceremonial mettle in sunshine as well as shadow again presented itself when the First Regiment with Col. J. Lewis Good in command, and the Veteran Corps under Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, completed the entire route, passing in review in front of the Union League before Gen. Wendell P. Bowman through a steady downpour on the occasion of the street parade in commemoration of its forty-seventh anniversary on the afternoon of April 19, 1908. An "evening parade" which had been planned as a conclusion was omitted; not so, however, with the banquets and other festivities later on. They took the usual course.

Maj. George B. Zane, Jr., first elected secretary of the Board of Officers May 2, 1896, continued to serve each year succeeding himself, until April 6, 1908, when declining further re-election, Lieutenant G. Rush Howell was elected in his stead.

Captain William B. Johnston, of Company G, his military record previously noted, for some time in failing health, resigned his captaincy in mid-spring and died at Philadelphia, September 8, 1908. His aptitude as a tactical officer, his notable capacity as a drill master, his methods as a disciplinarian, his ever-attentive efficiency had brought him high repute and much appreciation.

He reached his end heroically, planned his own funeral, and was buried by his old company with the military honors prescribed for his rank. In civil life, long in the postal service, for thirty years a letter carrier in the financial centres, he had a wide acquaintance and was universally respected.

First Lieutenant Henry E. Bonnin was on May 19, 1908, elected to the captaincy of Company G, *vice* Johnston, resigned. Captain Bonnin was private in Company A, First Regiment Infantry, June 11, 1892; discharged, April 3, 1893; private, Company G, First Regiment Infantry, October 17, 1893; corporal, April 28, 1898; discharged, May 9, 1898; private same company, December 24, 1898; corporal, August 21, 1899; second lieutenant, November 8, 1899; re-elected, November 22, 1904; first lieutenant, July 10, 1906. In the Spanish-American War he was corporal, Company G, First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 10, 1898; mustered out with company October 26, 1898.

The regiment, in full-dress uniform, accompanied by the Veteran Corps and Brig-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman with his staff, attended memorial services at Holy Trinity Church, conducted under the auspices of the Regimental Chaplain, Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D., on Sunday, May 24, 1908, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Gettysburg's topography invites, Gettysburg's history persuades. Its swale and hillside, its valley and plain, its field and meadow, forest and farm, long reach of vision, distant mountains, rolling landscape, draped in all the rich green of the early summer time, picture a scene of loveliness, lavish in its profusion, of nature's best adornment.

What of Gettysburg's persuasive history? There is a story of heroics behind every rock and boulder, in the Devil's Den, across the wheat field, in the Peach Orchard, where the artillery blazed at Trostles, where Chamberlain held Round Top, and Vincent, Weed, O'Rourke, and Hazlett fell; a story of splendid courage, from where the enemy left his cover to where he struck the Union line—a mile of blood-rent plain—its pitiful sequence, the dead he left behind and the wounded's wail of woe; of deadly impact at the angle and thence along the line, that Hancock and Gibbon and Webb and all of them held so manfully; of punishment to the limit of endurance when Minnesota, at a woeful cost, checked a well-timed onslaught; of tactful opportunity

when Vermont took advantage of a precious moment of exposure to shatter a flank for an instant in the air; of a wealth of skill in battle tactics, displayed in movement and manœuvre, against overwhelming odds, through all that fateful first day's fight; of deadly determination when Ricketts with sabre and sponge staff brained his Louisiana adversary at the very muzzle of his guns; of dogged tenacity when Green held Culp's against his oft-advancing foe; a story of pathos and patriotism, sacrifice and surrender, where from every mound and tablet, tomb and shaft, there comes from the many, many thousands the responsive answer, to solemnly repeat itself, until the final trump shall sound the great awakening, "dead upon the field of honor."

So Gettysburg was again selected as the site for the division encampment of the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania for the summer of 1908.

The encampment was named Camp Alexander Hays in honor of that distinguished soldier, Brig-Gen. Alexander Hays, promoted from the colonelcy of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania to be a brigadier-general of volunteers and killed in action at the Battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Of the selection of the site Colonel Sweeney, the inspector-general, in his report of November 23, 1908, said:

With exceeding good judgment, the military authorities of the State have repeatedly selected Gettysburg for the encampment of the division. It has greatly stimulated enlistment, and, without doubt, has inspired with patriotic ardor thousands of guardsmen that have participated in these encampments.

And referring to the results of the encampment, he adds:

While there is much room for improvement, the inspector-general is pleased to report the division in creditable form. In fact, during his seventeen years' service as an inspector, the Guard, in his judgment, has not been in more satisfactory condition than it is to-day.

And the surgeon-general, Col. Jos. K. Weaver, commenting upon the camp, and speaking for his own department, said:

We never reached such a high standard of sanitation as in this division encampment.

The encampment was commanded by the division commander, Maj-Gen. John A. Wiley; the First Brigade by Brig-Gen.

Wendell P. Bowman, and the First Regiment by Col. J. Lewis Good.

The encampment covered the period from Saturday, July 18, to Saturday, July 25, and following its advance detail which, under the command of Captain George B. McC. Phillips, had left on the day previous, the regiment entrained at Broad and Callowhill streets on the Reading at nine o'clock on the evening of Friday the 19th, reaching the siding on the railway nearest the grounds assigned it, about two o'clock on Saturday morning. Thence it marched to its well-prepared camp, for the short rest permitted before the rapidly approaching hour for reveille. The First Regiment camp site was south of Gettysburg on the western side and facing the Emmettsburg Road about opposite where United States Avenue enters it from the east, north of the Wheat-field Road and a little south of Spangler's Lane.

The work of the encampment was confined largely to the "war game." A few "evening parades" and a review by the commander-in-chief covered about all the close order drills that were held. Minor problems were propounded and solved first by battalion, then by regiment, and finally by brigade. The inspecting officers commended officers and men for the interest manifested in the work and the energy and zeal displayed. They stated that a better showing would have been had for these manœuvres had they not been marred by the presence of some thirty per cent. of recruits, most of whom had "no knowledge whatever of the principles of extended order or of fire discipline." "It is most unwise," says the inspector-general, "to take recruits into manœuvres, and this is the opinion of officers of the army who have had considerable experience in the 'war game.'"

This view made a decided lodgment and, immediately upon the return of his troops, General Bowman issued an order sharply criticising such neglect as had permitted recruits not well grounded in elementary essentials participating in camps of instruction. The general's order further directed that the several commanding officers of his brigade should make every effort to recruit their respective units to the maximum as speedily as possible, so that the new men might be sufficiently advanced in the school of the soldier, and squad and guard duty, prior to the annual tour of instruction in the field in July next, which will be devoted princi-

pally to problems and manœuvres. Untrained recruits, he stated, have no place therein, and in the future such men will not be allowed to participate with the older troops without having at least six months' elementary instruction.

Gettysburg is no stranger to severe electrical disturbances. "The tremendous downpour during the afternoon and its continued severity through the night" on July 4, 1863, a mild sequence to the great battle, is nevertheless still an historic remembrance. It more than repeated itself and with more poignantly remembered fatalities in the severe electrical storm on the evening of Tuesday, July 21, 1908. That storm, though one of so many akin to it in severity, was said to be the most severe that had ever visited the vicinity of the Gettysburg battle-field. Tents were torn down and rent by the wind. Three men of the Guard were killed by bolts of lightning and many were shocked. The loss fell heavily upon the First Regiment; of the three dead one was Second Lieutenant Paul J. Morley, Company B. He was killed in action, if not in actual battle, and by the enemy; he was killed on a battle-field and in the line of duty. "As junior officer of the Guard instructing sentinels on post at 7.10 o'clock p.m., July 21, 1908, at Camp Alexander Hays on this immortal battle-field of Gettysburg, Lieutenant Morley was stricken down by a bolt of lightning from the clouds during the raging of an electric storm which filled the air with death-dealing bolts of fire, causing the very earth to tremble and striking terror to the bravest hearts." This was the record made by the Board of Officers in their In Memoriam, as adopted at a special meeting called for the purpose on the evening of Lieutenant Morley's decease.

On the same date the colonel commanding published his General Order formally announcing Lieutenant Morley's demise:

GETTYSBURG, PA., July 21, 1908.

CAMP GENERAL ALEXANDER HAYS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

It is with the deepest regret I announce to the regiment the loss by death of second lieutenant of Company B, PAUL J. MORLEY. While on duty as Junior Officer of the Guard instructing a sentry, he met his death by electric bolt, at 7.10 p.m. this date.

Lieutenant Paul J. Morley enlisted in Company B on the 11th day of April, 1900, promoted to corporal June 17, 1902; promoted to sergeant, January 23, 1905; elected second lieutenant, July 18, 1906.

Our deceased comrade was untiring in his efforts for the success and welfare of his company and regiment, and could be depended upon at all times. His example is worthy of emulation.

Thus the regiment is called upon to mourn the loss of one of the youngest and best officers with a record of honorable and faithful services to his State and country.

The Field, Staff and non-commissioned Staff Officers of the line, out of respect for his memory, will wear the badge of military mourning for thirty days.

The flag on the regimental armory in Philadelphia, Pa., will be at half-staff on the day of burial.

By order of Colonel Good.

(Signed) A. D. WHITNEY.

Adjutant.

There was still another heavy rainstorm the night before the camp broke. Many of the First Brigade tents were flooded, and in front of the brigade headquarters a regular lake formed. The lightning was not severe, but it had opportunity to work upon nerves already highly overwrought.

The steel ribs introduced into the puttees to give them body, it was seriously contended in some quarters, had a tendency to attract the lightning and had probably contributed to the casualties that followed. That this contention had no support from the military authorities is evident from the report of the inspector-general, Colonel Sweeney, who in announcing the fatalities that attended the encampment spoke as follows:

It is with the profoundest regret that note is made of the many casualties and fatalities at this encampment. The Inspector-General does not concur in the opinions expressed in the daily press that the accoutrements worn by the men were in measure responsible for the lightning's sad havoc—it was merely a circumstance.

The sources from which an inspecting officer draws his conclusions, accepted when they commend, questioned sometimes by those at fault when they censure, are rarely sought for. It is not unlikely, however, that the inspector-general was in some measure moved by the more than creditable averages attained by the entire Guard, the highest 96.17, the lowest 92.53, at the annual inspection of 1908, when he officially announced that in his judgment the National Guard had not been in a more satisfactory condition during all his seventeen years of service than it was at that time.

Of the thirteen regiments-- the Third detached to perform its tour of duty at Pine Camp, New York, with the regulars --the First Regiment made the highest general average, 96.17, with a rating of 97 for guard duty and 95 for discipline. Two companies, C and K, each received a "special mention" and a maximum rating of 100 for "personal appearance." Out of the 134 infantry companies that make up the thirteen regiments, but six others, G of the Sixth, D and I of the Eighth, D of the Thirteenth, M of the Sixteenth, and K of the Eighteenth, were marked for "special mention," each, too, for a maximum "personal appearance" rating only.

Then follow the other regiments in their order of merit, the Twelfth, with a general average of 94.83, guard duty 95, discipline 95; the Eighth, general average 94.57, guard duty 93, discipline 93; the Second, general average 94.39, guard duty 95, discipline 94; the Tenth, general average 94.05, guard duty 95, discipline 92; the Sixth, general average 93.96, guard duty 95, discipline 93; the Thirteenth, general average 93.92, guard duty 90, discipline 94; the Sixteenth, general average 93.85, guard duty 90, discipline 93; the Eighteenth, general average 93.83, guard duty 97, discipline 90; the Fourteenth, general average 93.56, guard duty 97, discipline 92; the Fifth, general average 93.09, guard duty 93, discipline 92; the Fourth, general average 92.72, guard duty 87, discipline 90; the Ninth, general average 92.53, guard duty 90, discipline 90.

In General Order No. 27, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, Pa., June 26, 1909, which publishes the "Return of Small Arms Firing of the Troops in the State of Pennsylvania for the Year 1908," the rifle firing classification and figure of merit of the First Regiment appear as follows: Average strength present and absent, commissioned and enlisted, for the entire period of the firing, 949; per cent. of average, 86.40; expert riflemen, 48; sharpshooters, 3; marksmen, 348; first-class marksmen, 173; second-class, 173; third-class, 54; fourth-class, 180; figure of merit, 69.03, an increase of .26 over its 1907 figure of 68.77; total firing rifle, 820; total firing pistol, 48. Company E's figure of merit was highest, 105.47. Still above a hundred, but not up to its record for 1907, 111.74. Company K followed with 87.80, a considerable gain

over its previous year's rating of 73.78; and Company C was third with 85.20, against its 94.25 of the previous year.

The Brigade Trophy, contested for by the three brigades at the State rifle competitions at Mount Gretna on August 12, 1908, was won, as it had been for eight consecutive years, by the First Brigade. The First Regiment's contribution to the team was as follows: Captain Harry J. Mehard, inspector of rifle practice; Chief Musician William E. Chapin; Privates Robert Gamble and A. L. Dunn, of Company C.

Founder's Week, October 4-11, 1908, a series of commemorative ceremonials, religious, civic, military, pageant, parade, banquet, assembly, organized and authorized by the Mayor and Councils in celebration of the 225th Anniversary of the establishment of the city government, left behind in all its functions and features, successes and remembrances, that have a place in historic chronology, well worthy of a permanent lodgment.

Monday, October 5, was set apart as Military Day. In recent years, commemorative centenaries, the Spanish-American War Peace Jubilee, the frequent gatherings of the National Guard and other events of lesser moment had shown to Philadelphia military displays of magnitude and character such as in earlier times were wholly unknown. The Founder's Week military parade lost nothing in contrast or comparison with the effective military pageants that had aforetime preceded it. Maj.-Gen. Frederick D. Grant, United States Army, was in command, with Gen. Edward Morrell his chief aide, and Maj.-Gen. James W. Latta, National Guard, Pennsylvania, retired, chief of staff. The Army and Navy of the United States was well represented, sailors and marines from the squadron in the Delaware, artillery, coastwise and field, cavalry, infantry, every arm of the service, National Guard from the neighboring States, and the entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania made up a column that in numbers, character, soldierly bearing and impressiveness silenced criticism, aroused enthusiasm and brought the vast crowds to the highest pitch of demonstrative greeting.

Twenty-five thousand was the estimated strength of this hastily mobilized army. The reviewing stand was located at the southwest corner of Broad and Arch Streets, at its foot and across the way, on the east side of Broad Street the members of the Grand

Army of the Republic were seated. "The scene," so the *Public Ledger* reports, "when General Grant passed the reviewing stand, beggars description. Hundreds of policemen said that never had they fought so hard to restrain a crowd from breaking the lines that held them back." The line of march on Broad Street stretched from Susquehanna Avenue to Jackson Street. The head of the column left Susquehanna Avenue at one o'clock and reached its terminus at 2.45, taking just one hour and forty-five minutes to cover the route.

Regimental General Order No. 26, of September 21, 1908, issued pursuant to General Orders from the Headquarters of the National Guard, passing through division and brigade headquarters, announced that the regiment would assemble at the armory for the Division Parade on Monday morning, October 5, 1908, first call to be sounded at 12.10 and assembly at 12.30 P.M. And in response to this General Order, with Col. J. Lewis Good in command, the regiment assembled in its fullest strength of officers and men at the hour named, and moved to its place in line with the brigade on one of the lateral streets on North Broad Street. The column of the division of the Pennsylvania National Guard, Major-Gen. John A. Wiley commanding, arranged according to seniority of brigade commanders, brought the First Brigade, General Bowman, on the left, and the First Regiment, Col. J. Lewis Good, on the left of the brigade and consequently on the left of the entire column.

After disposing of the rest of the column, a description of the conclusion of the march follows: "Thus," reads the *Ledger's* report, "company on company of the National Guard tramped past and another great cheer arose when Gen. Wendell P. Bowman with his staff rode by at the head of the four regiments of the National Guard from this city. From their place on the reviewing stand the Old Guard hurled cheers and waved their standards. The crowd sent up an answering yell and through an avenue of applause the city regiments marched—first the Sixth, then the white ducks, blue coats, and spiked helmets of the Third followed, while the cheers redoubled for the Second and First."

As the year was drawing to its close and it had already been announced that the First Regiment would be among the first to be inspected at the coming spring inspections, the colonel cautioned

company commanders to give special attention to the instruction of their companies in the school of the soldier, school of the squad, school of the company and guard mount, and followed his caution with a General Order on December 28, 1908, announcing inspections of his own by companies at 8.30 o'clock on the evenings from the 25th to the 29th January, 1909, inclusive.

On Friday, January 15, 1909, at 8.30 in the evening, the regiment was paraded at the regimental armory in full dress uniform for review by the governor and commander-in-chief. This ceremony was followed by the formal presentation by the governor to the successful contestants of the several trophies won at the previous rifle competitions. Social functions wisely planned by the committee in charge, incident to the attendance of the lady friends and patrons of the regiment, who had generously graced the occasion by their presence, concluded the evening's performance.

Though the story of drills, inspections and reviews may seem monotonous from frequent repetition, yet, in fact, months and oftener a year elapses between events which in the text appear to run together. There may be, too, just sufficient of a change to flavor the repetition with something of the spice of variety. Besides, inspections frequent and rigorous are the all essential necessity as well to the acquisition as to the retention, and application, of a proper military training. As in all else, so in the military, the well grounded are the successful. No better illustration, that a practical usefulness is always in the wake of a careful training, is to be found anywhere than in our own Revolutionary History, when through the watchfulness, tactfulness and rigor of his inspections and thoroughness of his instruction, that eminent German tactician, Baron Steuben, was able to send the Continental Army, broken, weary and worn, forgotten by Congress, forsaken by the people, out from its Valley Forge encampment ground, boastful and haughty, a very host within itself, conquering and to conquer.

Regimental General Order No. 3, January 21, 1909, announced the spring inspections by companies by Major Charles H. Worman, the brigade inspector, beginning with Company A, on Friday, February 5, 1909, and concluding with Company G, on Tuesday, March 9, 1909.

Major Worman was accompanied on these inspections by First Lieutenant Walter Campbell Sweeney, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, as the representative of the War Department, "a most efficient officer, admirably qualified for the satisfactory fulfilment of the work entrusted to him." The inspector-general and brigade inspector are of one view on the subject of attendance. The inspector-general said: "The attendance at these inspections was most creditable, there being comparatively few absentees in the entire division." And the brigade inspector said: "The strength present of the several companies was most gratifying, nearly all having the minimum strength as provided by law."

Both, too, deprecated an apparent want of attention to proper instruction in guard duty.

"The inspector-general notes with regret," said Colonel Sweeney, "that practically little consideration has been given to the subject of guard duty, notwithstanding the fact that it is one of the most important factors of a soldier's education—a soldier that meets the full requirements of guard duty can be relied upon to give a satisfactory account of himself in any duty he may be called upon to perform."

And Major Worman, the brigade inspector, said:

Guard duty is sadly neglected. Everybody seems to be under the impression that it is no longer necessary to instruct the men in this important part in the training of the soldier. Here again "Krieg-spiel" seems to have relegated guard duty to the rear as an obsolete study.

He had also this to say of the pursuit of study in extended order:

The quiz in extended order, advance and rear guard, and outpost duty caused the officers and non-commissioned officers to study their text-books, and the knowledge gained by them will undoubtedly be of some benefit to them in the field manoeuvres.

As it was in 1908, so it was in 1909. With their 100 rating under the several subdivisions, so it was also with their general average and figure of efficiency. Field and staff, Hospital Corps, and regimental band each had the 100 for both.

Of the several companies, Companies B and L tied each other with 97.37 for first place in figure of efficiency and again tied for first place in general average, each with 96.25; and though they

also tied with 90 each for guard duty. Company L really passed to the front with its 100 for discipline with the narrow margin of three points against Company B's 97. Companies C and E also tied each other for third place in figure of efficiency with 97.20, as also with 96 each for a general average. Nor does the tie break with the ratings of 90 each had for guard duty and the 100 each had for discipline. Fifth place went to Company K with 97.10 for figure of efficiency, 95.87 for a general average, with 92 for guard duty, and 100 for discipline. The sixth in order, which includes all whose figure of efficiency was 97, was Company I with a figure of efficiency of 97.02, a general average of 95.75, discipline 98, and guard duty 90. Then for seventh place Companies A and G tied with figures of efficiency of 96.75 and general averages of 95.37, but G's discipline was 98 against A's 95, while both had 90 in guard duty. Company M was ninth with 96.15 for its figure of efficiency and 94.50 for a general average, 90 for guard duty and 98 for discipline. The tenth place was Company F's with 95.70 for its figure of efficiency, 93.87 for general average, 95 for discipline and for guard duty 90. D had the eleventh with 95.35 for figure of efficiency, 93.37 for general average, 97 for discipline and 85 for guard duty; and H was twelfth with 90.26 for figure of efficiency, 93.62 for general average, 90 for guard duty, and 91 for discipline. It will be observed that the range was very close, but 7 points in figure of efficiency from 97.37, the highest, to the lowest, 90.26.

All of the twelve companies had a rating of 100 each in condition of arms and condition of equipment, and all save one, Company H, with 82.45, a percentage of attendance of 100.

The highest figure of efficiency, 97.55, in the infantry companies of the First Brigade was attained by Captain Charles J. Hendler's Company I, Third Regiment; next follow Captain William F. Eidell's Company B, and Captain Edwin E. Hollenbeck's Company L, First Regiment, with 97.37 each. In the entire division among the companies of infantry, Company I, Eighth Regiment, Captain Frank E. Zeigler, had the highest figure of efficiency, 99.12. The honor of the highest figure of efficiency over all arms of the service belongs to the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Captain John C. Groome, 99.79.

SPRING INSPECTION REPORT, 1909.

FIRST REGIMENT

ATTENDANCE AT INSPECTION.

	Present				Absent				Aggregate			
	Off.	En.	Men.	Total	Off.	En.	Men.	Total	Off.	En.	Men.	Total
Field and Staff..	15		8	23	..	....		....	15		8	23
Hospital Corps..	..		12	12	..	....		....	..		12	12
Regt. Band.....	..		27	27	..	....		....	..		27	27
Co. A.....	3		55	58	..		4	4	3		59	62
Co. B.....	3		53	56	..		4	4	3		57	60
Co. C.....	3		58	61	..		3	3	3		61	64
Co. D.....	3		50	53	..		4	4	3		54	57
Co. E.....	3		58	61	..		2	2	3		60	63
Co. F.....	3		53	56	..		8	8	3		61	64
Co. G.....	3		60	63	..		2	2	3		62	65
Co. H.....	2		45	47	..		10	10	2		55	57
Co. I.....	3		59	62	..		3	3	3		62	65
Co. K.....	3		60	63	..		2	2	3		62	65
Co. L.....	1		56	57	..		3	3	1		59	60
Co. M.....	3		59	62	..		3	3	3		62	65
Total	48		713	761	..		48	48	48		761	809

The commemorative parade on Monday, April 19, 1909, celebrating the regiment's forty-eighth anniversary, had as its distinctive feature the appearance of the regiment for the first time in its United States Army full-dress uniform. The regiment left the armory promptly at 4.30, led by a platoon of mounted police under Lieutenant Robinson, the drillmaster of the force, the Veteran Corps following with Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim in command, the regiment in an estimated strength of 600, Col. J. Lewis Good commanding, completing the make-up of the column, which was reviewed at the Union League by the adjutant-general, Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart. With the reviewing officer were Brig.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman, Lieutenant-Colonels Lewis E. Beider and Fred Taylor Pusey, of the governor's staff, and the Hon. John E. Reyburn, Mayor of the city.

The line of march was down Broad Street to Locust Street, to Sixteenth, to Chestnut, to Tenth, to Walnut, to Broad Street, where the ceremony of "Evening Parade" was gone through, in front of the Union League. The regimental front covered the entire square from Chestnut Street to Walnut Street. The cere-

mony concluded, the companies were dismissed to await what commemorative entertainments had been allotted for the evening, notably the banquet of the Veteran Corps.

The memorial services at Holy Trinity had their place in the calendar for Sunday, May 23, 1909, the regiment and Veteran Corps in attendance and the regimental chaplain, Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D., officiating.

Captain Homer E. Smith resigned his captaincy of Company D May 31, 1909, and on July 2, 1909, First Lieutenant Joseph Klapp Nicholls was promoted by election to be his successor. Captain Nicholls was private, Battery A, February 1, 1897; discharged, March 12, 1898; private, D, First Regiment Infantry, July 1, 1904; corporal, February 27, 1905; sergeant, April 6, 1906; first lieutenant, August 3, 1906.

At a regular stated meeting of the Board of Officers, First Regiment Infantry of Pennsylvania, held June 7, 1909, at the armory, Broad and Callowhill Streets, Col. J. Lewis Good presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the 19th of April, 1911, will be the 50th Anniversary of the organization of this regiment, organized in the defence of the Union; therefore be it,

Resolved, that a suitable celebration of the event be had, and that the colonel commanding is hereby authorized to request the Veteran Corps to assume charge of the celebration, pledging the support of the active command.

The vacancy created by the promotion of Maj. Henry Nuss, Jr., from captain and regimental quartermaster of the First Infantry to be major and brigade quartermaster of the First Brigade on May 13, 1908, was filled subsequently by the appointment of Captain Frank Hall of Company A as regimental quartermaster; and on May 28, 1909, Lieutenant Edward S. Townshend was elected to the captaincy of Company A. Captain Townshend was first in the National Guard service as seaman, Division B, State Naval Militia, May 7, 1896; discharged 1897; in same organization 1899; pay yeoman headquarters First Battalion, State Naval Militia, 1901; discharged 1902; private in Company A, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1906; second lieutenant November 16, 1906. Captain Townshend also served in the United States Navy by enlistment from June 6, 1898, to July 3, 1899.

The encampments were by brigades, Mount Gretna selected as the site and July 24 to July 31, 1909, fixed as the time for that of the First Brigade. It was named Camp Maj.-Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, in honor of Maj.-Gen. Galusha Pennypacker, United States Army, awarded "Medal of Honor" for gallantly leading charge, as colonel, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, over traverse at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, January 15, 1865, and planting colors thereon, and proved to be altogether the camp of manoeuvres General Bowman had the year before promised it should be.

The tents were pitched and the camp prepared by the advance details on Friday the 23d in the midst of a drenching rain, and when the work was completed a reporter said of it:

A city of arms lies in orderly array in the valley, a demonstration of the pluck and energy of the handful of men who braved the downpour in order that the Philadelphia troops might find all in readiness upon their arrival.

Beginning at midnight when the first commands arrived, arrivals continued through the night and until after daybreak on Saturday morning, and the detraining, which as well as the entraining helps to make the rating for discipline, was reported by the inspecting officers as "excellent." The First Regiment, Col. J. Lewis Good commanding, which entrained at Broad Street Station at 9.15 p.m. on Friday, was the second infantry command to leave Philadelphia and among the earliest to arrive at Mount Gretna. Making a good run, after a march from the station through a dense fog, the regiment reached its camp at the extreme western end of the field shortly after midnight. The First had not the best of locations topographically; its site was on the slope of a steep hillside with stones and boulders in plentiful supply on its own grounds and on all the approaches that led to them.

With the usual ceremonies incident to such occasions, troops paraded, colors sent to the peak, bands playing, salute fired, the camp was formally opened at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. Thirty men under First Lieutenant Edw. J. Adams, of Company B, furnished by the First Regiment, were the first detail supplied for a brigade headquarters guard. Monday was set apart for the annual inspection, and what was left of Saturday that could be utilized for the purpose was devoted to clipping what few edges

there were yet to be adjusted. But there is scarce a time when there is not some opportunity for a touch of the humorous.

A lieutenant of the regiment in receipt of a goodly sized box, a contribution from some of his home companions, "said to contain books" but which in reality contained bottles, recalls an incident in army experience when the great American plains were still a wilderness. A regimental quartermaster of a regiment of infantry, detached from its post for a long Indian campaign with transportation restricted to the narrowest limits, was approached by the regimental chaplain with the request that he give him a place in the Headquarters wagon for a box of books, which the quartermaster stoutly and emphatically declined to do. Shortly after there came along an officer of affable speech and persuasive ways with the request that he should make a place somewhere in his wagon train for a barrel of whiskey. "Yes! Yes!" said the quartermaster, "to be sure, anything in reason, but a while ago here was the chaplain who in these straitened conditions made the absurd demand that I should accommodate him with a place for a box of books."

"Our boys," said General Bowinan, "are in splendid trim and expect great results from this encampment. I believe the war games and manœuvres as outlined will prove of inestimable benefit to both officers and enlisted men, and I believe this will be the most successful encampment the First Brigade has ever had."

That this encampment had been recognized at the War Department as specially designed for the better elucidation of the problem and manœuvre seems evident from the fact that Maj. Daniel H. Boughton, General Staff, United States Army, was assigned to First Brigade Headquarters as chief umpire. Captain James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, was detailed as the representative of the War Department with the First Infantry.

A program of instructions, the exercises to be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Regulations for Field Manœuvres authorized by the Secretary of War for use in the Service Schools, each day set apart for a specific instruction or a particular exercise: assembly, field, staff and company officers' discussion and exhibition of war games; battalion in attack (enemy outlined); regiment in attack (enemy outlined); discussion of

problems after solution: minor manoeuvres; manoeuvres proper were all set out elaborately, fully and explicitly treated, considered and published for the government and conduct of the troops while in camp by the brigade commander in his General Order No. 7, Headquarters First Brigade, Camp Maj.-Gen. Galusha Penny-packer, July 24, 1909. The order also prescribed that "organizations when not required in the tactical exercises under the foregoing program will have such drills and instruction as commanding officers may prescribe."

Save for the break of a single day from an overburdensome heat, rain going unheeded, this program was effectually carried out, the campaigning incident to its execution the most strenuous the First Brigade had ever seen. Although there was grumbling in the ranks—there always will be—it was once said the more a soldier growls the better he fights—at the hard work exacted, the men were more than satisfied to have had an opportunity to gain a real tactical training which they could never hope to acquire at their armories.

"Without doubt," said General Bowman in an interview, "this encampment has been the most strenuous in the history of the brigade and the men have worked hard and with a will. I have been impressed with the strict observance of all orders issued and with the general conduct of the guardsmen."

This story is told of an opportunity that came to the First Regiment to make something of a record for itself:

About the proudest soldiers in camp were the guardsmen of the Second and Third Battalions of the First Infantry, who captured half a troop of regular cavalry in the field.

These battalions were halted in a wood on both sides of a road northwest of Colebrook. They were under shelter when the regular cavalry arrived. Company B, Captain Hess, opened fire and the regulars scampered down the road at full canter. A patrol of the Second Battalion swung an ammunition wagon across the road, and the troopers were hemmed in. The guardsmen were all the more pleased by the capture because the wagon was part of the camp equipment of the troopers and had been detailed with the infantry.

Orders to break camp went into effect with the infantry at nine o'clock on the morning of Saturday, July 31. The First Regiment left at noon over the Pennsylvania to detrain at Broad Street Station. The movement had been carefully planned, minor details

had not been neglected, nothing had been left to conjecture, and the regiment was at the armory and dismissed ere the long summer day was over.

The inspector-general, Colonel Sweeney, in his official report in general reference to the problem solution and field manoeuvres in all three brigades spoke as follows:

During the encampments the commanding general required the organizations of their respective brigades to engage in small manoeuvres and their officers in tactical rides and walks, under the supervision of officers of the Army, and while the inspector-general did not witness any of these exercises, he has learned that they were both interesting and profitable.

Officers of the Army were in attendance at all of the encampments, acting as umpires in problem work, and giving instruction wherever needed, all of which was most helpful to the Guard and was thoroughly appreciated.

And he also sounds this note of warning:

For the information and guidance of those who did not see circular No. 2, Headquarters, 3rd Brigade, N. G. P., dated July 1, 1909, the inspector-general quotes therefrom an extract, which was taken from a letter of Captain Charles Dudley Rhodes, Sixth United States Cavalry, to General C. B. Dougherty. Captain Rhodes is a graduate of the War College and might be styled the father of manoeuvres in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

"The Pennsylvania Guard is certainly won over to the problem work and now you (General Dougherty) and the other brigade commanders will probably have to hold them in a little to prevent your regiments from swinging too far toward field work and neglecting the more monotonous close-order instruction, including guard duty, which inculcates discipline and subordination. Paradoxical as it may seem, 'the field' is a poor locality in which to hammer discipline into the men, except heroically, and such work must be done in the armories."

In his general order, published for the information of all concerned, this report of the inspector-general of the annual inspections of the several organizations during brigade encampment, 1909, the governor and commander-in-chief paid this tribute to the National Guard of the State:

A careful reading of the report is enjoined upon every officer. The Commander-in-Chief congratulates the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard upon the satisfactory conditions of the organization along all lines, evidencing, as it does, earnest effort and close application upon the part of all to acquire knowledge of their respective duties, and thus render the National Guard an efficient organization, in which it is an honor to acquire membership.

There is no story that can be told so exclusively of itself as to be wholly independent of kindred events concurrent with its own happenings. Especially is this so with troops serving together in the same brigade, division, corps or army. The stories of each are meant to and should interweave. Much as each unit may rival the other for competitive distinction, what each may win for itself tends to make the whole famous. The decided progress of the Pennsylvania National Guard has made in the readiness with which it has acquainted itself with this ever-expanding new military science, the tendency the larger body has for its better exemplification, the coming together of the entire Guard in its encampments, its frequent assembling on other occasions, has made of it such a cohesive whole that to be a Pennsylvania guardsman, aside from that regimental touch of fellowship, upon which so much depends, is of itself a proud distinction. A practical illustration of these conclusions is in a measure supplied in the happenings, the teachings, the results of the encampments and inspections for the years 1908 and 1909.

What the governor said in his order extending his congratulations, the favorable deductions drawn from the operations of the field exercises, problems and manoeuvres of Camp Pennsypacker, is further strengthened by what the inspector-general, speaking generally of the encampments of 1909, said of the results of the annual inspection.

Both official reports and personal observation enable the inspector-general to report improvement in all branches of the service. The personal appearance of the troops, at the ceremony of inspection, was exceedingly satisfactory, both as to "set up" and military bearing, as well as to condition of clothing, arms and equipment.

The discipline of the Guard, determined by the entraining and detraining of the troops, their appearance at inspection and the general condition of the camps, was excellent.

Military courtesy was more generally observed than has been the rule, although the salute was oftentimes improperly and carelessly rendered.

Guard duty was exceptionally well performed, and this from the fact that on the day of inspection old and experienced men were selected by each command for this service. Then, too, the small pamphlets on guard duty, issued prior to the encampment, played their part. Major Worman, the inspector, states that each man detailed for guard had a copy in his possession and was making it the subject of study.

The work in extended order, advance and rear guard and outpost duty was in the main satisfactory. There were errors noted, of course, due

largely to the many recruits in the ranks, men without training in extended order and fire discipline, as, also, to the lack of opportunity for practice in the field.

The highest general average, not quite so high as the year previous, the lowest the same, yet all are well within the nineties, gives to this year, as it did to the last, a special significance. In 1908 the highest average was 96.17, the lowest 92.53; in 1909, 95.76 was high and 92.53 was low.

The 95.76, the ranking general average for the annual inspections of 1909, belonged to the Eighth Regiment, its discipline rating 96, its guard duty 95; the Third Regiment was second, its general average 95.42, its discipline 96, guard duty 94; the First Regiment was third with a general average of 95.26, discipline 96, guard duty 96; the Twelfth Regiment was fourth, general average 95.13, discipline 96, guard duty 95; the Sixth Regiment was fifth, with a general average of 95.03, discipline 95, guard duty 94; the Thirteenth Regiment was sixth, general average 94.95, discipline 96, guard duty 92; the Eighteenth Regiment seventh, general average 94.94, discipline 96, guard duty 90; the Sixteenth Regiment was eighth, general average 94.52, discipline 95, guard duty 95; the Fourteenth Regiment was ninth, general average 94.29, discipline 94, guard duty 93; the Ninth Regiment was tenth, general average 94.14, discipline 96, guard duty 90; the Tenth Regiment was eleventh, general average 93.96, discipline 96, guard duty 92; the Fourth Regiment was twelfth, general average 93.81, discipline 95, guard duty 93; the Second Regiment was thirteenth, general average 93.78, discipline 96, guard duty 93; the Fifth Regiment was fourteenth, general average 92.53, discipline 95, guard duty 91. In the 95 class there were five regiments: Eighth, Third, First, Twelfth and Sixth; in the 94 class five regiments: Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Sixteenth, Fourteenth, and Ninth; in the 93 class three regiments: Tenth, Fourth, and Second; in the 92 class, one regiment, the Fifth.

In rifle-firing classification and figure of merit the First Regiment made quite an appreciable increase of 7.17 from 69.03 in 1908 to 76.20 in 1909. Company C was highest for 1909, 111.57, Company K next with 110.71, and Company E third with 109.21. In the regimental increase of 7.17 points seven companies had a notable share. Their figure of merit increased: Com-

pany A from 46.95 in 1908 to 65.71 in 1909, Company B from 57.77 to 70.37, Company C from 85.20 to 111.57, Company E from 105.47 to 199.21, Company H from 46.96 to 59.77, Company K from 87.80 to 110.71, Company L from 46.62 to 59.54. Headquarters increased from 132.80 to 147.50. In per cent. of average strength qualified, Headquarters and Company E had the full maximum of 100. The entire regimental classification was as follows: Average strength present and absent, commissioned and enlisted for entire period of firing, 884; per cent. of average strength qualified, 89.47; expert riflemen, 81; marksmen, 348; first-class men, 141; second-class men, 104; third-class men, 59; fourth-class men, 151; figure of merit, 76.20; total firing rifle, 791; total firing pistol, 38.

On Friday evening, October 15, 1909, the regiment in full-dress uniform was paraded at the armory for inspection by the colonel commanding, the exercises concluding with "evening parade."

In honor of Brig.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman the regiment in full-dress uniform was assembled at the armory for parade and review on the evening of Friday, January 28, 1910.

An appropriate minute was made at the session of the Board of Officers of March 1, 1910, upon the sudden death, on February 18, 1909, of First Lieutenant William W. Bendley, of Company L, which in part read as follows: "That our deceased companion in more than ten years of continuous and faithful service in this regiment fully demonstrated his patriotic and manly character, which, together with his conscientious discharge of duty, makes a most worthy record for the consolation of us all, who mourn his loss, officers and men alike, and for his devoted wife and parents and worthy son."

Captain James Muldoon, National Guard Pennsylvania, retired, died at Philadelphia on Thursday, March 31, 1910, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, "with his faculties still alert, his memory unimpaired, tenacious of life, and anxious to be active."

Captain Muldoon enlisted for the war with Mexico as a private in the United States Voltiguer Regiment, January 5, 1847; promoted sergeant March 2, 1847, he was honorably discharged for

disability—wounds received in action—at New Orleans Barracks, Louisiana, January 23, 1848.

He began his service with the First Regiment as a private soldier, enlisting on the date of its organization, April 19, 1861, one year in the ranks, nearly forty years a commissioned officer, through the Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns, in the field whenever there was call to preserve the peace and suppress violence, he remained with the regiment continuously until placed on the retired list August 29, 1899. Including his membership in the Veteran Corps, his service as officer and soldier in the regiment and member of the Corps covered a period of forty-nine years.

Captain Muldoon repeatedly declined all proffered promotion. As ranking captain he was frequently in command of the regiment; once, during a protracted vacancy, in the field for an extended period from December 12, 1877, to September 26, 1878.

General Order No. 4, Headquarters First Regiment Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania, March 31, 1910, announced with deep regret the death of Captain James Muldoon, distinguished for his forty years of uninterrupted and faithful service with the regiment and as "a veteran of the Mexican War and the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, in both of which he served with patriotic zeal and conspicuous ability." The order also announced that the funeral services would be held at the armory, Saturday, April 2, 1910, where the remains would lie in state and the flag be displayed at half staff. The commanding officer of Company E was instructed to parade his company as a military escort. The Veteran Corps as a body, the regimental field, staff, and company officers, and General Bowman and his staff were also in attendance.

A minute made by the Veteran Corps in its quarterly communication of April 8, 1910, commemorative of the "virtues, and the manhood, the patriotism, and the valor of Captain Muldoon," concluded as follows:

Faithful unto all things, negligent of none, ever active, never slothful, always ready, never tardy, his perceptions were acute, his execution speedy. He had the regard of the young, the appreciation of the old, the confidence of his superiors, the support of his soldiers, the affections of all. He never sought a favor he had not earned, nor cultivated friendships to use them. In camp, in bivouac, in the field, his home was with his company, and at headquarters he was rarely seen, save as the bidden guest of welcome, or when summoned for a duty.

Consistent in his membership in a church of rigorous discipline, devoted

as a husband, dutiful as a father, honest, sincere, brave and true, he led through all his length of years a life which gives the promise of a blissful and eternal peace.

On March 29, 1910, Brig.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman was appointed major-general of the National Guard *vice* Maj.-Gen. John A. Wiley, retired, August 28, 1909, and assigned to the command of the division.

Col. William G. Price, Third Regiment Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania, on April 4, 1910, was appointed a brigadier-general in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and assigned to the command of the First Brigade.

The introductory words of the governor's order publishing the official reports of the inspecting officers for the spring inspections for 1910 were not of the same forceful commendation that characterized those of the previous year. They indicate that the troops needed rather to be cautioned than commended.

"These reports," said he, "contain timely observations and suggestions of importance, and should be carefully read and studied by every officer. It is evident that more attention should be given to instructions in guard duty and to increasing the efficiency of non-commissioned officers."

Issued in compliance with General Orders Nos. 40 and 43, Current Series 1909, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, General Order No. 2, January 22, 1910, Headquarters First Regiment Infantry, announced the spring inspections by companies to be conducted at the armory through the month of March by Maj. Thomas Biddle Ellis, Sixth Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania, acting brigade inspector, with Captain Archibald A. Cabaniss, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, as the representative of the War Department.

In the First Regiment each of the twelve companies received a rating of 100 in "condition of arms" and "condition of clothing." Each company except A and G—their percentages respectively 89.47 and 83.65—secured a "percentage of attendance" of 100. Company C had the highest "general average," 96, and the highest "figure of efficiency," 97.20, with discipline at 97, guard duty at 88. Company B was second with a general average of 95.87, and figure of efficiency of 97.10, discipline 96, guard duty 88. Of the other

companies, Company A's general average was 93.75, figure of efficiency 92.46, discipline 95, guard duty 86; Company D, general average 94.37, figure of efficiency 96.05, discipline 96, guard duty 80; Company E, general average 94.87, figure of efficiency 96.40, discipline 96, guard duty 90; Company F, general average 93, figure of efficiency 95.10, discipline 95, guard duty 85; Company G, general average 92.37, figure of efficiency 89.37, discipline 94, guard duty 80; Company H, general average 93.25, figure of efficiency 95.27, discipline 95, guard duty 88; Company I, general average 94.87, figure of efficiency 96.40, discipline 97, guard duty 85; Company K, general average 94, figure of efficiency 95.80, discipline 95 (the highest), guard duty 80; Company L, general average 95, figure of efficiency 96.50, discipline 96, guard duty 85; Company M, general average 94.37, figure of efficiency 96.05, discipline 95, guard duty 85.

In the tabulated statement of ratings and averages of the regiment "special mention is made of the condition of the arms of this regiment," and in the text of his report Major Ellis said: "The rifles in general were found to be in good serviceable condition. Those of the First Infantry evidenced especial care and are worthy of special mention."

That Major Ellis has not been chary in uncovering deficiencies, the following sentences are a typical illustration: "The foregoing are but a few of the movements exemplified and the defects therein noted. They suffice to show the result of deficiency in elementary training, combined with a lack of attendance at drill. Radical measures should be adopted to cure both shortcomings." Yet of the better results his general conclusions are by no means discouraging: "As a whole, the companies inspected, with but two or three exceptions, occasioned by a temporary deterioration incidental to reconstruction, were found in good condition, though there is marked opportunity for improvement, especially if the high plane to which our citizen soldiers aspire and are capable of attaining is to be reached."

Major Ellis' entire report is a notable example of the well-grounded knowledge, thoroughness of detail, and clarity of expression that pervaded the entire Bureau of Inspection of the Pennsylvania National Guard. Though on detached duty—he was of lengthy service and wide experience—what he says of the officer

whose place he temporarily filled is confirmatory of this deduction: "Throughout the entire tour of inspection the excellent, earnest, and untiring work performed in the past by Maj. Charles H. Worman, inspector of the First Brigade, was constantly apparent."

Captain William H. Hey resigned his captaincy of Company F in September, 1909, and on the 4th of April, 1910, his first lieutenant, Charles A. Blumhardt, Jr., was elected to succeed him. Captain Blumhardt was private, Company F, First Regiment Infantry, May 6, 1899; appointed hospital steward, First Regiment, July 14, 1899; discharged, December, 1899; private, Company F, First Regiment Infantry, February 5, 1900; corporal, October 6, 1902; second lieutenant, April 20, 1903; first lieutenant, December 17, 1906. In the Spanish-American War he was private, Company F, First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, June 14, 1898; transferred to Hospital Corps, Second Division, First Army Corps, August 14, 1898; mustered out, November 21, 1898.

The regiment in compliance with the provisions of Regimental General Order No. 6, of April 4, 1910, and the Veteran Corps pursuant to its general order of concurrent date, were jointly paraded on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 19, 1910, in commemoration of the regiment's forty-ninth anniversary. Col. J. Lewis Good was in command of the regiment, and the battalions were respectively commanded as follows: the first, composed of Companies K, E, A, and I, by Maj. George B. Zane, Jr.; the second, Companies M, L, D, and B, by Maj. Charles P. Hunt; and the third, Companies C, G, F, and H, by Maj. George A. Scattergood. The Veteran Corps, under command of Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, was in its usual place on the right of the column.

A heavy storm struck the column at Broad and Arch Streets, and from thence on over the following route it "braved a pelting rain": to Locust, to Sixteenth, to Chestnut, to Tenth, to Walnut, to Broad, and the armory.

The column was reviewed at the Union League by Maj.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman. The regiment has the pleasing remembrance of having afforded its old commander the opportunity of performing his first public official duty under his then quite recent well-deserved promotion.

Maj.-Gen. Charles B. Dick, commanding the National Guard of, and United States Senator from the State of Ohio, the conspicuous figure of the anniversary, it was expected would participate in this review; but, unexpectedly detained, he did not reach the city until evening. His speech at the Veteran Corps' anniversary banquet at the Union League, famous as a learned and eloquent disquisition on the National Guard of the country, will ever occupy a prominent place in the archives of the Corps.

Accompanied by the Veteran Corps, and with Maj.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman and his staff participating, the regiment in full-dress uniform attended its annual memorial service on the afternoon of Sunday, May 15, 1910, at Holy Trinity Church, the services being conducted by and under the auspices of the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D.D., its rector and the regimental chaplain.

General Order No. 8, of July 30, 1910, from regimental headquarters, issued pursuant to general orders from headquarters of the National Guard, supplemented at division headquarters by permission to construct the camp as brigade commanders might prescribe, and at First Brigade headquarters with directions that construction must await arrival, announced the annual tour of camp duty of the division, with Gettysburg as the place and August 11 to August 20, 1910, as the time. In this regimental general order there was set forth this new and significant feature: "No details of any character will be sent to camp nor will issue of any description be made until arrival in camp. The regiment will erect its own camp and the company commandants and chief musician will see that their men are fully instructed in the proper methods of erecting the canvas."

In honor of that distinguished Pennsylvania soldier, a former division commander of the National Guard recently deceased, the encampment was named "Camp J. P. S. Gobin."

The movement by rail—troop trains given precedence—of the First Brigade from Philadelphia on the night of Friday, August 12, was without incident, save that the quick work of the trainmen on the train on board of which was the First Regiment prevented a serious accident when a broken coupling in the middle of its long line of day coaches cut loose a number of cars and left them for the moment helpless. Though moving rapidly, prompt action brought a speedy halt, recoupled the cars, and the journey

was resumed. Good time was made in entraining and getting away, as it was in detraining and marching to the grounds allotted for the regimental camp, where ere the first streak of dawn the troops were hard at work erecting their tents, and where in generous rivalry each regiment, while striving to do its work well, sought to surpass its fellows in doing it quickly. The Second was reported to be the first regiment to have its canvas up, and the First quickly followed.

Maj.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman was in command of the camp, Brig.-Gen. William G. Price, of the First Brigade, and Col. J. Lewis Good, of the First Regiment. The grounds occupied, between the Emmettsburg Road and Confederate Avenue, were in the same general locality as those in use in 1908.

The prescribed observances—guard mount, morning inspection, religious services, evening parade, with slight innovations, permitted to pass without comment in preparation for the annual inspections, announced for Monday—covered the fourteenth, the only Sunday included in the time fixed for the encampment.

The annual inspection of the First Brigade was held on the parade-ground in front of division headquarters on Monday, August 15. The inspections began with the Second Regiment at seven o'clock in the morning, followed three hours later by the First, with the Third still later on in the afternoon. Field exercises were the order of the day, and the only other ceremony to interfere with the execution of this onerous schedule was the most creditable and impressive review by the governor and commander-in-chief on Wednesday, August 17. A rain when the camp was a few days old levelled a choking dust that had accumulated on the roadways to the depth of several inches.

The camp was indeed one of business and problems—patrolling, outposts, advance and rear guard, reconnoissance, attack and defence, beginning with smaller units, increasing in size until the climax in the battle scheme between the "Reds" and the "Blues" was reached in the middle of the week. What this camp did demonstrate, that there was neither effort to criticise nor attempt to recall, was that a limit had been reached in pageantry and that the guardsman was no longer on exhibition solely for spectacular effect.

Nor when the day was over had the duties of the officers ceased.

Illustrated lectures were delivered at night by the officers of the army from huge war maps of the surrounding country, mistakes of the day were pointed out, movements and actions were at times sharply criticised, and the solution of a problem thought to have been deduced from reason it was explained had only come by chance.

By a clever piece of military strategy, in sending forward a small body of cavalry to act as a decoy, Gen. Wm. G. Price, of the First Brigade, in the manoeuvres of the Eighteenth, entrapped almost an entire regiment of the Second Brigade. The umpires, said some one who reported the incident, as usual failed to render a decision, but it was apparent to the observer that the fortunes of war had gone to Price. Colonel Good was mentioned as playing a prominent part in this movement, pouring a heavy enfilading fire into a regiment he attacked and making prisoners of a body that he had outflanked and that suffered heavily in attempting to get away.

"One of the most successful camps," so reads a letter in the *Public Ledger* dated Gettysburg, August 20, 1910. "the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania has ever held is over. To-day the First Brigade, consisting of the First, Second, and Third Regiments, also Company B, engineers, and Troop A, folded their tents and without confusion boarded their troop trains and left the historic battle-field, where they have established new records for efficiency and discipline."

The first of the regiments to leave was the Second Infantry, which entrained in good order at 10 o'clock A.M. Several hours later the First Infantry followed, entraining at one o'clock.

Speaking of the encampment, General Bowman, shortly before his departure from his headquarters, said:

It is a great credit to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and an honor to the service. Every man and officer in the division has a right to be jealous of its character and standing, and they have no reason to regret their part in its achievements. This Government has a better military policy to-day than ever before in its history, and Pennsylvania, in my judgment, has the honor of taking the lead in working up to the advance line in the development of that policy.

I do not believe there is any department in the Federal Government or in any State Government that is more thoroughly, more carefully, more honestly, or more efficiently managed than the military department of

Pennsylvania. It only remains for the officers and men to keep up the work, and not relax in their efforts along the lines now well established. The only regret I have is I am not just beginning in the good work.

Colonel Sweeney's comments on the general results of the "War Game" as practised at this encampment, of much present value, are of use for the future. Coming, too, as they do, from a department the very mainstay of a military efficiency, they come rather with the strength of authority than the venture of an opinion. Besides, if they were but an opinion they would seem in full accord with what was everywhere concurrent thought. Then each paragraph so depends upon the other that what he says cannot be fairly quoted unless it is given in full. Probably what he says broadens the scope beyond what is intended to be included in a regimental history, but it cannot be altogether out of place, and here follows what was said by Colonel Sweeney on the "war game" in his report as inspector-general, published in General Order No. 48, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1910:

The "War Game" absorbed the entire attention of the troops at this encampment. At the very outset of the tour of duty the various commands became engrossed in problem work, and this without any previous instruction to the men in the ranks. The major portion of the officers of the Guard had been instructed and coached in field work by officers of the Army at Mt. Gretna in May, and some hours in advance of the manoeuvre at Gettysburg, officers of the troops that were to participate in the problem were called together for instruction. At the conclusion of the work in the field the officers were again called together for discussion and the errors of omission and commission were pointed out: but what of the rank and file? They had no previous instruction in their part of the game, while many of them, recruits, knew nothing of extended order, could not properly handle their rifles, and were totally ignorant of fire discipline. They were admonished to take advantage of terrain, without knowledge of its meaning: were ordered to fire at long ranges, but the sights remained flat, etc., etc. At the conclusion of the problem they were marched directly to camp. Perhaps they enjoyed the game, but what had it profited them?

There are men in each company of every regiment, sufficient to form a skeleton battalion or regiment, whose length of service in the guard might warrant their engaging in manoeuvres, and they should be given opportunity for advanced work, but even these men should receive instruction during the first few days of the encampment, in things that would be required of them in the problems to be solved later in the week.

The recruit, however, as has been frequently stated in reports by the inspector-general, should not be permitted to participate in manoeuvres, but in the squad, in camp or its vicinity, should be given instruction in the

fundamentals. Under competent officers, the recruits can be taught more in the week in camp than in the armory in a year, for the reason that in camp his attendance at drills is assured and his environment is wholly military, while during the year, under existing conditions, he reports irregularly for drill and in the interim his attention is given to business and social affairs.

The advisability of, as well as the necessity for, instructing the Guard in military field work makes the acquiring of a permanent camping ground by the State obligatory.

As the result of the annual inspection of August 15, 1910, the last before the semi-centenary, the First Regiment recovered the place it had aforesaid so frequently held, and passed to the front with a general average of 93.5, a rating for discipline of 93, and for guard duty of 94. A new column appeared for the first time among the ratings—"care and preparation of rations," in which the regiment has 88.7, two of the companies, K and D, fall off to 75, Company L alone has the maximum of 100. In one column, "condition of clothing," all the twelve companies are rated at the maximum. In "personal appearance" the regimental average was 99.4, Companies A, B, C, and M having the maximum, Companies D, E, F, H, I, K, and L 99, and Company G 98. Field and staff, hospital corps, and regimental band have a rating of 100 each under all the several heads included in their inspection.

Ten regiments only participated in the division encampment of 1910; the Third Brigade, Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Regiments, had performed their tour of duty by participation in the combined camp of regulars and National Guard forces at Gettysburg, July 11 to July 18, 1910.

In the range of the general averages of the ten regiments there was the narrow difference of less than four points between the highest average, 93.5, of the First, and the lowest, 90.9, of the Eighth, and the margin of those between was still narrower. The First Regiment stood alone in the "93" class. There were five in the "92" class—the Tenth, with 92.9; the Third, Fourth, and Eighteenth, each with 92.6; and the Fourteenth, with 92. In the "91" class there were three—the Second, with 91.6; the Sixteenth, with 91.5; and the Sixth, with 91.3. The Eighth was alone in the 90's with 90.9.

The inspector-general, while not unmindful of deficiencies, had something to say in commendation:

The infantry commands presented a splendid appearance in their new uniforms of olive drab khaki. These uniforms looked serviceable, and, in the main, fitted well. As a rule, the bearing of the men, at the inspection of personal appearance, was good. . . .

The ceremony of review, preceding each inspection, was well done. While errors were noted, yet the regiments were efficiently handled and made a creditable showing. . . .

With few exceptions, the arms and accoutrements were found in good and serviceable condition. . . .

The entraining and detraining of the several organizations showed improvement over that of previous years. There was seemingly, on the part of both officers and men, an extra effort made to conduct these movements in a prompt and soldierly manner, and, whatever violation of military procedure, was chiefly due to too great eagerness to excel. After the detraining, cars were inspected, and, as a rule, found clean and in good order.

In the "Report of small-arms firing of the troops in the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1910" the following is the classification and figure of merit in rifle firing of the First Regiment: Average strength, present and absent, commissioned and enlisted, for the entire period of firing, 866; percentage of average strength qualified, 89.26; expert riflemen, 95; sharpshooters, 3; marksmen, 286; first-class men, 146; second-class men, 157; third-class men, 56; fourth-class men, 123; figure of merit, 77.84; total firing rifle, 773; total firing pistol, 46; figure of merit previous year, 76.20.

With 76.20 in 1909 and 77.84 in 1910, the regiment's figure of merit had increased 1.64. Seven of the companies, some of them most depended on, had not only failed to preserve their standing, but had fallen off, one notably, the others appreciably. Five others, however, had so increased their scores, one winning exceptional prominence, as to not only preserve and increase the regimental standing, but to secure for themselves a fine record at the range.

The most notable shrinkage was in Company K, where the decrease was 37.43—from 110.71 in 1909 to 73.28 in 1910. Company F, with 71.70 in 1909, went down to 52.26 in 1910—a decrease of 22.14. Company C's decrease was 19.53—from 111.57 in 1909 to 92.04 in 1910. Company A, with 65.71 in 1909, had but 56.94 in 1910—a loss of 8.77. Company H's 59.77 in 1909 was reduced by 5.01 to 54.76 in 1910. Company M's 59.32 in 1909 was but 56.64 in 1910—a decrease of 2.68. Company E was least affected, with but .29 off from its 1909 figure of 109.21 against the one of 108.92 for 1910.

Of the five increases, Company D, in its famous stride from 58.25 in 1909 to 108.46 in 1910—an increase of 50.21—was the company of “exceptional prominence.” Company I scored handsomely when with an increase of 26.75 it passed from 58.97 in 1909 to 85.72 in 1910. Company L made the creditable increase of 18.68, the difference between its 59.54 in 1909 and its 78.22 in 1910. Company G increased its standing by 12.31, its figure in 1909 being 58.84 and in 1910, 71.15; and Company B was the better by 4.31 in 1910, with 74.68, than it was in 1909, with 70.37. Headquarters went from 147.50 in 1909 to 150 in 1910—an increase of 2.50.

Companies D and G had each a maximum of 100 for “percentage of average strength qualified.” The percentage of the other companies was as follows: Headquarters, 95.45; A, 85.71; B, 87.30; C, 78.78; E, 97.14; F, 81.70; H, 80; I, 89.47; K, 90.41; L, 95.16; and M, 84.28.

Col. J. Lewis Good, with his forty years of service, four in the ranks, twelve in the line, twenty-three and upward in the field; major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel; continuous, consistent, constant, courageous; never seeking the limelight, always of it, steadily rising in merit, had well earned the promotion which came to him on December 30, 1910, when his appointment was announced as a brigadier-general in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Expression, resolution, comment, as well evidenced the reluctance with which Colonel Good severed the ties, so strengthened by the length of years, that had bound him to his regiment, as they also showed how the regret of officers and men at the severance had been tempered by their high appreciation of his well-deserved advancement.

General Order No. 1, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1911, announced that the several organizations of the National Guard would be inspected at their respective home stations upon the dates therein indicated. The time fixed for the First Infantry—the inspection to be by companies and in dress uniform—included dates between Friday, March 31, 1911, and Monday, April 17, 1911. Maj. Robert M. Brookfield, inspector, Inspector-General's Department, was assigned to the several com-

panies of the First, Second, Third, and Sixth Infantry. His inspection was to include State property of every description, school of the company, guard duty, a quiz for officers and non-commissioned officers in "Security and Information," field orders, advance and rear guard, outpost duty, and map-reading.

General Order No. 5, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, Adjutant-General's Office, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1911, directed an inspection in service uniform of the several organizations of the National Guard, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Congress approved January 23, 1903, as amended by the Act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, the inspection to be made by officers of the Army of the United States detailed for the purpose by the Commanding General of the Department of the East. The inspection was to include "all property available for field service or for use in connection therewith or preparatory thereto, and which [was] is of pattern or quality issued to the Regular Army, whether the property belongs to the State or not." March 23, 1911, was designated for headquarters and band of the First Regiment, March 1 for the medical corps, and March 23, 24, and 27 for one of each of the three battalions.

Maj. George B. Scattergood, who had been elected major to succeed Maj. Eugene J. Kensil, deceased, was on January 11, 1911, placed on the retired list. On January 20, 1911, Maj. William F. Eidell, promoted from his captaincy of Company B, which he had filled since July 18, 1906, was elected major and commissioned accordingly, *vice* Scattergood, retired. On February 11, 1911, by virtue of General Order No. 3, regimental headquarters, Major Eidell was assigned to command the third battalion, composed of Companies C, G, F, and H.

Major Eidell's service began as a private, Battery A, May 20, 1889; corporal, October 26, 1891; sergeant, July 19, 1893; discharged, November 19, 1894; private, Company B, First Regiment Infantry, November 21, 1894; corporal, April 21, 1896; sergeant, May 2, 1898; discharged, May 9, 1898; private, December 14, 1898; first sergeant, March 22, 1899; second lieutenant, February 7, 1900; appointed battalion adjutant, July 11, 1903; captain Company B, First Regiment Infantry, July 18, 1906. In Spanish-American War he was sergeant Company B, First Regi-

ment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 10, 1898; first sergeant; mustered out with company, October 26, 1898.

To rank from February 15, 1911, First Lieutenant Edward J. Adams, elected and commissioned as captain of Company B, was announced in general orders from National Guard headquarters as the successor of Captain William F. Eidell, advanced to the majority. Captain Adams, a private in Company B, First Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania, October 9, 1901, was a corporal April 27, 1904; a sergeant January 18, 1905; second lieutenant July 11, 1905; a first lieutenant April 4, 1906, and captain February 15, 1911.

Of twenty-five years of military service; of merit, measured through the scrutiny and observation of a long personal and official association; of character, capacity, and efficiency; of experience in camp, in administration, and in war; of an acquaintance with men and familiar with character: of a readiness for responsibility and ability to meet it, of themselves and from themselves, Maj. William F. Eidell was on February 24, 1911, elected by the line officers to be the colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and commissioned to rank as such from that date, *vice* Col. J. Lewis Good, promoted to brigadier-general November 30, 1910.

Maj. Alfred H. Pierson, elected on the same date, was commissioned major to rank as such from February 24, 1911, *vice* Maj. William F. Eidell, promoted colonel. Major Pierson was advanced from the captaincy of Company E, where from a private, April 3, 1883, he had passed through the grades of corporal and sergeant and the ranks of the two lieutenantcies until he had reached the captaincy of the company, September 24, 1907.

Lieutenant J. Henry H. VanZandt, who from a private in Company E April 22, 1898, to corporal July 7, 1900, was a sergeant May 18, 1904, first sergeant February 19, 1907, second lieutenant September 24, 1907, on March 23, 1911, was elected to fill the vacant captaincy. Captain VanZandt had been a battalion adjutant from April 1, 1910, and had been reappointed March 13, 1911.

Captain Millard D. Brown, promoted from the second lieutenantcy of Company H, was appointed regimental adjutant March 1,



Wm. F. Eideell
Colonel 1st Penna. Inf.

1911, *vice* Captain Augustus D. Whitney, to the retired list. On the same day Captain Edwin E. Hollenback was appointed captain and regimental quartermaster, and Captain Raymond C. Winter was reappointed captain and regimental commissary. First Lieutenants Clarence J. Kensil and J. Howard Reeve were reappointed battalion adjutants March 13, 1911, and on March 24, 1911, First Lieutenant Stanley N. Poulterer, of Company D, was also named a first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, filling a like executive place his respected father, Captain William S. Poulterer, had worthily filled before him.

Second Lieutenants David B. Simpson, A. Wilson Mathues, and Arthur J. Purcell were respectively reappointed battalion quartermasters and commissaries.

Chaplain Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D., who had been in continuous service, ranking from June 29, 1901, was on March 13, 1911, reappointed with the rank of captain.

Captain Edwin E. Hollenback, transferred from Company E, Nineteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, where he had first enlisted September 15, 1899, to Company L, First Regiment, then made second and first lieutenant and captain December 13, 1907, his announcement as captain and regimental quartermaster causing a vacancy, it was filled March 17, 1911, by the election of Captain Charles H. Ward, who had been a private in Company B, First Regiment Infantry, quartermaster-sergeant, hospital corps, and a lieutenant in Company L.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved April 22, 1889, section 44, upon their own request the following named officers were relieved from active service and placed upon the retired list: Captain Harry J. Mehard, inspector of small arms practice, First Infantry, to date from February 23, 1911 (commission expires March 25, 1913); Captain George B. McClellan Phillips, Company C, First Infantry, from March 27, 1911 (commission expires July 11, 1915). And upon his own request, being entitled thereto, under the provision of the same act and section, Captain Augustus D. Whitney, adjutant, First Infantry, to date from March 8, 1911 (commission expires March 7, 1916), was placed upon the retired list.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

There had been waiting, preparation, effort, that what should be produced should be as memorable in its execution and fitness as was the event itself, of that significant remembrance, that so specially separated it from other celebrations in the calendar of anniversaries. Semi-centenary—a festival, a commemoration, a celebration, an epochal incident of solemnity and reverence, of joy and appreciation. But as a yesterday to those whose years carry them beyond it; far, far away for the others who are yet to follow.

The nineteenth of April, nineteen hundred and eleven! What did the day bring forth? Save for an official prediction that there might be a disturbance later on, there was every assurance of fair weather in the early part of the day, except for the tradition of many bitter memories of foul. But the tradition was preserved, the prediction too soon fulfilled, and from an hour before the regiment left the armory, the movement delayed in the hope that the storm might abate, through all its march and until hours after its return, the rain descended in an incessant downpour, and the April skies that should have been alight with the glow of a brilliant twilight to greet the incoming of the new half century, were blackened with the darkness of the night time.

That the storm seriously marred the parade so far as the spectator was concerned, while in goodly numbers he was still upon the sidewalk with an enthusiastic greeting, which despite conditions would not altogether down, was quite evident, yet it was equally apparent that it also stiffened, nerved, and strengthened the rank and file to the maintenance of the celerity of a well-measured cadence, a soldierly bearing, a well-preserved distance, and solid ranks that confirmed the regiment's standing as a marching column of high repute. If there remained any lingering suspicion in the minds of the skeptical that the unstinted commendation of the troops on review at the division encampments had been overstated, it would have taken but a hasty glance at the column as it swung itself over the entire route with cadence alert and bearing steady to have removed it.

Two features brought the parade abreast with the olden time. The one, the unveiling of the bronze statue of heroic size, in front



STATUE OF FIRST REGIMENT (GRAY RESERVE), SOLDIER, 1861. COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

of the Union League, of a soldier of the First Regiment, Gray Reserves, in the uniform and equipment of 1861, his step forward, his whole figure alert with action, promptly and impressively done as the head of the column approached by Sergeant Jay Campbell Gilmore of Company K, son of Col. J. Campbell Gilmore, representing the First Regiment, and William W. Sherer, acting for the Veteran Corps, each in the uniform of his organization, bands playing a march, colors and officers saluting as the column continued the movement.

The other was the historic pageant, detachments of eight men each garbed in the distinctive uniform of the period for which the dress they wore stood, the different uniforms worn by the First Regiment from the time of its organization through all the changes that the necessities of wars and campaigns demanded or the more attractive and closer fitting garment that the better days of peace permitted, all somewhat submissive, too, to the prevailing cut and fashion of their time.

I. The Artillery Corps of Washington Grays in the uniform of its earliest days.

II. The original uniform and equipment of the First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, at its organization in 1861.

III. The United States Army uniforms as worn by the Seventh and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Militia in the service of the United States in the campaigns of Antietam, 1862, and Gettysburg, 1863, and of the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Gray Reserves) in the United States service from 1862 to 1865, Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

IV. Full-dress uniform, First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, 1865-1869.

V. Full-dress uniform, First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, 1869-1870.

VI. The regimental full-dress uniform in use from 1870 to 1885, which after that year was replaced by the present regimental full dress, supplemented subsequently by the full dress of the Regular Army.

VII. The fatigue uniform of the First Regiment Infantry, as first paraded in 1873 and through until and including 1877, conspicuous as the uniform in the riots of 1877 and other industrial disturbances of lesser moment.

VIII. The Rosser Camp of the Spanish-American War Veterans, representing the First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the campaign of 1898.

The first call was to have been sounded at 4.10 and the assembly at 4.20. Hope for a weather betterment had gone, and with a little longer delay so would be the daylight, or not enough be left for the performance of what had been laid out to do. By five o'clock the rear of the column had cleared the armory with the head well on its way, the Veteran Corps, Col. Theo. E. Wiederheim commanding, leading, its music supplied by its own band, followed by the Cooper Battalion, Maj. Joseph W. Bailey commanding; the historic pageant, attractive, instructive, impressive; the First Regiment, Col. William F. Eidell in command, with its regimental band of forty pieces, had the left; the first battalion, Maj. Geo. B. Zane, Jr., in regimental full dress; the Second Battalion, Maj. Charles P. Hunt, in United States Army full dress, and the Third Battalion, Maj. Alfred H. Pierson, in field service uniform.¹

Maj.-Gen. C. Bow Dougherty, the division commander, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Fred Taylor Pusey, aide-de-camp to the governor and commander-in-chief, and Mr. James F. Hope, president of the Union League, reviewed the column from the porch of the Union League house. The storm diminished nothing but the crowds; without halt or hindrance the entire route was covered: Broad to Locust, to Eighteenth, to Chestnut, to Fifth, to Market, to Broad, where at its conclusion the Veteran Corps, in line, the regiment passed exchanging salutes and continuing the march to the armory, was there dismissed.

No ceremony, celebration, anniversary or reunion is complete until the banquet concludes it. Not unmindful of a proper remembrance of a long prevailing usage in harmony with its purpose, in accord with its propriety, the Board of Officers and the committee in charge had projected a plan by which the drill floor of the armory should be made a banquet hall, handsomely decorated, appropriately appointed, where a dinner of pretensions in keeping with the occasion could be served, with covers for a thousand, the active command entire, their guests to be the

¹ See Appendix for composition and make-up of entire column, organization, rolls of membership, name, rank, etc.

Veteran Corps, the Cooper Battalion, all who had participated in the parade, with such others as should be specially invited. So as the scheme had planned it, this host of diners in orderly procession when the hour arrived marched through the corridors to the drill floor and when seated after the invocation of a divine blessing, proceeded to the disposal of a feast, ample in quantity, satisfying in quality, its *ménù* selected with judgment, its service conducted with skill.

Dignity and decorum governed, wit and humor was abundant, song, story, speech and chorus prevailed, each had their opportunity and all contributed to that ardor, zest and sentiment that testified to the occasion being one not only for present appreciation but for future remembrance as well.

Col. William F. Eidell presided, and after an appropriate address briefly summarizing the events, the occasion commemorated, introduced Maj.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman as the officer who brought the organization to the top, characterizing the body as "the finest regiment of citizen soldiery in the country." Among other things General Bowman, in his forceful and impressive address, said:

This meeting is unique in its character because we have participating in it the men who do the fighting and win the glory for their country. Your spirit is the same as that which animated the boys in 1861. The regiment had its inception in a spirit of liberty and patriotism when the country's union was imperiled. The blessing of patriotism has followed it throughout its existence until now it stands foremost in the finest division of soldiery in the country. It is a responsibility which rests upon you men to perpetuate this condition by properly acquitting yourselves. Five hundred thousand men are what is now under these new conditions required as a standing army, of trained men, ready for any emergency that may arise if the country's absolute safety is to be assured.

Maj.-Gen. C. Bow Dougherty, the division commander, followed, taking for his theme "The New Soldier." In the course of his speech, eloquent and pertinent throughout, General Dougherty said:

That so far as the commander of the State troops is concerned he believes there is nothing new in soldiery, that a soldier is now constituted the same notwithstanding the changed condition and equipment, as he was in the times of ancient history, everything resting upon the man himself and his ability to apply the knowledge of the military he may have absorbed through study and statistics.

Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, the next speaker, replied on behalf of the Veteran Corps, especially dwelling upon that side of a military life his subject necessarily suggested, and of how the interests of each between the active command and Veteran Corps were intertwined the one with the other for mutual benefit, support, encouragement and progress.

Brig.-Gen. William G. Price, Jr., commanding the First Brigade, in paying tribute to the record of the First Regiment, said that "an organization cannot live alone on the record of its past achievements, the men must in duty to themselves and the cause they represent equip themselves by experience and fit themselves by study and be prepared to meet any contingency."

Brig.-Gen. J. Lewis Good, Colonel Eidell's immediate predecessor, his first appearance since his promotion, spoke in that brief, pointed, and telling way that added force to what he said. He was received with such a great ovation, and with such cheers and applause that it was some moments before he could say anything at all.

Rev. Floyd Williams Tomkins, D.D., the regimental chaplain, is described in one of the newspaper reports of the incident as closing the banquet in a burst of "patriotic oratory." The last speech, "Our Flag," had been assigned to Chaplain Tomkins, and on this occasion, as on all others, whether of pulpit or platform, Chaplain Tomkins held the attention and drew the plaudits of his audience with that fluent speech and persuasive delivery in that attractive style altogether his own. He probably, however, won no more commendation for his speech at the banquet than he did from spectator, newspaper reporter and soldier alike, when marching with the Veteran Corps he braved the pelting rain through the entire route of the parade.

What the chaplain said was, in part, as follows:

"I feel like confining my address to an earnest and enthusiastic applause of my superior officers. Here is our brave and efficient General Commanding the First Brigade, whom we all admire and love. Here is the Colonel of our Veterans whose spirit is undaunted by rain or trouble. Here is our splendid young Colonel of the First, full of energy and promising great things for the regiment's future, and here—and I can hardly control my speech as I think of him—is our glorious ex-Colonel, our new Brigadier-General (General Good), whose patience and courage for

the past months have inspired us more than the most daring feats of battle. God bless him—he is a man who makes us courageous by the very sound of his name!

“It is a great thing to be a soldier. The endurance, the faith, the courage of the men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, are beyond praise. We have had evidence even to-day of the soldier-spirit which flouts at hardships and annoyance in the path of service. But the higher courage, which makes men; the moral daring which hesitates not at the call of right; the enthusiasm which is not put off when gun or sabre is laid aside, but lives in daily honor and hourly action—this is the courage whose call is insistent to-day in our land. The country needs men—men at the ballot as well as men with the bullet—men who hate evil and wrong in every phase of life; men who stand for right at home, in the market, in affairs of city and state. I believe that the military life breeds such men. A high sense of honor is born of our regimental discipline, and does not die when the heated contest of daily toil comes with its absorbing and trying interests. It stands with firm rebuke for the idler and the cheat. It cries in no uncertain voice when there is danger to the moral welfare of a community. It keeps its banner aloft with loyalty and hope and purity as the countersign, and will never suffer any traitor to lower the sacred standard. May such high glory be ours, men and brothers, that the world may be better for our service and truth be more surely revered because we have defended it.”

In these fifty years of its existence the First Regiment has had eleven colonels: five of the ex-colonels still survive, all of whom were in attendance at the banquet: Maj.-Gen. James W. Latta, Col. R. Dale Benson, Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim, Maj.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman, and Brig.-Gen. J. Lewis Good. Among other military guests present beside the speakers were Col. Hamilton D. Turner, of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Col. Caldwell K. Biddle, of the Third Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Maj. Thomas Biddle Ellis, of the same regiment; Lieut.-Col. Fred. Taylor Pusey, and Lieut.-Col. J. Campbell Gilmore.

And so with the fall of the gavel of the presiding officer was the banquet closed and the commemorative ceremonies of the semi-centennial anniversary concluded.

"Mere survival," said a philosopher, "and nothing more will never content mankind. What a man cares for is not to survive merely, but to flourish."

This proposition developed to a demonstration finds full fruition in the character, record, and standing in the ever continuing progress of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, as it was and has been through all its previous years and is now as it passes out of its fiftieth and into the fifty-first year of its military life. Nor need there be any more convincing proof submitted, nor any better earnest sought, than what has here been presented for an assurance, that what its past was, so shall its future be, and that this our First Regiment Infantry of the Pennsylvania National Guard, ever insistent "to flourish," never content to "merely survive," will ever be ready with prompt patriotic response to answer every call for service, every summons for duty, that demands that a right invaded shall be restored, a wrong inflicted shall be relieved, that the public honor shall be protected and the nation's fame preserved.



50TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL

CHAPTER XIII

THE VETERAN CORPS

THE Veteran Corps of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, had its origin in a meeting held at the armory of Company D, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Fifteenth and Lardner Streets, convened on Friday evening, November 5, 1875, pursuant to a call published in the public prints, inviting the attendance, for the purpose of effecting such an organization, of all soldiers who had ever served with the First Regiment under any of its designations, or with any other organizations, volunteers or militia that had grown out of it and seen service in the field in time of war. The call was signed by Col. P. C. Ellmaker, the first colonel, Col. R. Dale Benson, the then colonel, and others, some who had won distinction in war, all prominent in the military service. The response was encouraging; some two hundred were present. Col. Charles S. Smith was called to the chair and S. Grant Smith was appointed secretary, and for the purpose of perfecting such an association committees were appointed on Charter, Constitution, By-Laws, and Membership, and the meeting adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, November 24, at 8 o'clock, at the same place.

The gratifying reports of this meeting in the newspapers of the day gave the enterprise countenance and lent it aid.

"Judging," said one, "from the character of the gentlemen present, and the spirit manifested by them last evening, an organization, second to no other in the country, will be speedily formed. It is also contemplated to organize an active uniformed corps, and it is confidently believed that such an interest will be taken in the First Regiment of Infantry that during the Centennial year that organization will take rank with any similar corps in the country."

And another said: "The gentlemen who met on Friday evening last at the Armory of D Company of the First Regiment for the purpose of forming an association to be known as the 'Veteran Corps First Regiment Infantry, N. G. Pa.' were the nucleus of

what is undoubtedly destined to become a highly creditable organization."

At the adjourned meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted and a charter was directed to be applied for through the courts with this declaration of purposes and intents:

The objects of said corporation are to afford pecuniary relief to indigent or reduced members and their widows and children: to promote social union and fellowship: to preserve and continue the recollections of service in, and to maintain and encourage the general interests of the First Regiment Infantry of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Eligibility for membership, widened subsequently as contingencies demanded, especially to include the Spanish-American War, was limited to a five years' service in the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania; to honorably discharged officers and soldiers of the United States Army and Navy, regular or volunteers, of the War of the Rebellion who ever served with the First Regiment under any of its names; to officers and enlisted men 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Gray Reserves; to all honorably discharged officers and soldiers who served with the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia (Gray Reserves) in the campaign of 1862, or with the Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Militia (Gray Reserves) in the campaign of 1863; Starr's Battery, Company L, Seventh, Company L, Thirty-second.

The active membership roll was composed, as it was left optional whether or not the member should uniform as prescribed by the bill of dress, of both uniformed and non-uniformed members. There was, however, no such specific classification. The distinction finds its best illustration in the form of inquiry not infrequently propounded. Is he uniformed? not Is he a uniformed member?

The Honorary Member, it was prescribed, should be anyone whom the Corps might desire to honor, his choice to be unanimous by vote of the Board of Management and of the Corps. "either for service rendered or who may occupy a high official public position." Social privileges, exemption from fees and dues, badge of membership, permission to parade with the non-uniformed battalion, were of the rights and benefits thus conferred.

A roll was subsequently created, those borne upon it to be known as the "Honorary Associate Members." It included an



VETERAN COMES, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. P.

annual payment of \$10.00, its composition to be "of any gentleman, with or without military record, of good moral character, who may be desirous of aiding and (who) is in sympathy with the Veteran Corps." Unanimous consent of the Board of Officers at a regular session and subsequently a two-thirds approval by vote of the Corps "present at a meeting" were essentials to this membership. Social privileges, a badge of special design, a right to parade with the non-uniformed battalion on occasions of ceremony were among the benefits conferred upon the Honorary Associates.

The field officers—first known as colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major; afterward as commander, senior vice-commander, and junior vice-commander—were elected as follows: Colonel, Charles S. Smith; lieutenant-colonel, Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr.; major, Edwin N. Benson; adjutant, James W. Latta; paymaster, Chas. S. Jones; surgeon, William S. Stewart; quartermaster, Edwin North; commissary, David Stanley Hassinger; assistant surgeon, Charles S. Turnbull; captains, William A. Wiedersheim, James C. Wray, James D. Keyser, Albert D. Fell, Henry J. White, George F. Delleker, and George H. North; lieutenants J. E. Hyneman, Charles Marshall, H. P. Dixon, J. Parker Martin, Daniel K. Grim, Charles M. Miller and George W. Briggs.

The charter, procured through the Courts by Col. William McMichael, of counsel, was accepted on April 19, 1876, the day thereafter recognized as the day for the annual meeting and anniversary demonstration and the organization of the Veteran Corps, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was complete. The strength of the men who built, was the best assurance of the endurance of the structure they had reared.

The first appearance of the Veteran Corps was in citizen dress, when it assembled at the Armory of Company D, and proceeded to Concert Hall to participate in the ceremonies arranged for by the Board of Officers for the suitable recognition of Washington's Birthday, February 22d, in this, the Centennial Year of 1876. The programme, including musical selections, patriotic and otherwise, preceded by an opening prayer by Rev. Henry J. Morton, D.D., consisted of introductory remarks by Gov. John J. Hartmanft, addresses by Colonels William McMichael and James W. Latta, and the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, by Hon. M. Russell Thayer.

On several other occasions during the Centennial year the Veteran Corps made a public appearance, each time in uniform.

At the annual meeting of the Corps, April 19, 1876, "Colonel Benson on behalf of the active command in very appropriate remarks returned the thanks of the regiment for part taken this day by the Corps."

Preparatory to the general parade of the Division, which was to take place on July 4th, the Veteran Corps was paraded for inspection by Colonel Chas. S. Smith at the armory of Company "D" on Wednesday, June 28th, at 8 o'clock P.M.

The Corps was also paraded in full dress uniform, white trousers, at eleven-thirty A.M., on Saturday, July 1st, with Major Edward N. Benson in command, to participate in the reception of the Albany Zouave Cadets by Company "D" of the First Regiment.

On July 4th, "the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United Colonies," at seven o'clock A. M., moving promptly at 7.15, the Corps paraded in full dress uniform. In his order announcing the parade, the Colonel Commanding said that he desired "that every uniformed member will make an effort to parade, as the hour selected is judiciously early and the route a short one." In the absence of the Adjutant, on duty with the Governor, Lieutenant J. Parker Martin was detailed in his place.

Again acting as escort to his Excellency Governor John F. Hartranft, the Veteran Corps paraded to the Centennial Grounds on Pennsylvania Day, September 28th, 1876, which service, through his adjutant-general, on October 4th, 1876, the Governor acknowledged in a communication to Col. Charles S. Smith, commandant of the Veteran Corps, as follows:

The Governor directs me to return his thanks to your corps for its escort and presence on Pennsylvania Day.

It was to him a great satisfaction that Pennsylvanians, themselves displayed in such overwhelming numbers, should have had this fitting opportunity to see what has been her soldiery, and who yet, by their countenance and organization, propose to encourage her established national guard system.

Col. Charles S. Smith, at the annual meeting of the Corps, April 19, 1877, officially announced that having reached the

advanced age of eighty years, and deeming it to be the "course of wisdom to withdraw from military life and decline any further honors of office, or preferment," he had determined to decline further election after the expiration of his present term. The Corps reluctantly concurring in his wishes and recognizing his virtues, worth and past services in the passage of an appropriate preamble and suitable resolutions, proceeded to the election of his successor, whereupon General James W. Latta was unanimously chosen.

But little more than two years had gone by from the date of its organization before the Veteran Corps had opportunity to take an initial step, creative and substantial, to make effective its avowal of purpose "to maintain and encourage the general interests of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania." The country was aflame with the nation-wide "Industrial Disturbances" of 1877. The Philadelphia soldiers had all been summoned elsewhere with the other troops of the First Division, the First Regiment had left for Pittsburgh, where on the 20th and 21st of July a crushing blow had fallen upon the dignity, peace and good order of that thrifty community. Thereupon, with the intelligence of it still on the wires, a special session of the Veteran Corps was hastily called for the 22d, when the Corps not only immediately offered its services to the Mayor of the city, in whatever capacity it might be most effectively used, for the protection of property and preservation of the peace, but at the same time resolved to tender to the Governor, for the emergency, a regiment of Infantry to be fully recruited, armed and equipped at its own expense.

On the 23d of July Mayor Stokley promptly accepted the offer on behalf of the city in a communication addressed to Lieut.-Col. Bonnaïon, commanding the Veteran Corps, as follows: "You are hereby authorized to recruit your organization to ten (10) companies, one hundred men each, in all one thousand strong, properly officered. I will see that a proper officer is detailed to muster them into the State service for this emergency."

And on July 25th, in his special order No. 25 from the adjutant-general's office, the governor announced the acceptance of the offer of services from the following-named organizations:

"The Veteran Corps First Regiment Infantry to be known as the Twentieth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania." Col. George H. North, aide-de-camp, was detailed as mustering officer.

The celerity with which this regiment was clothed, armed, equipped, mustered, and off for its destination was remarkable. The report of the commanding officer to the Veteran Corps makes this forceful allusion to it:

I desire to call the attention of the Corps to the fact that the total time occupied in mustering into the service, uniforming, arming and equipping the Twentieth Veteran Regiment, N. G. P., was thirty-six hours, a feat unprecedented and unparalleled in the military history of this continent.

Nor did the spontaneous contributions from Philadelphia's patriotic citizens, this speedy and generous action of the Veteran Corps, this orderly haste of execution of the Twentieth Regiment itself fail of a recognition from the Harrisburg authorities that now gives it place in the archives of the State. The following is an extract from the adjutant-general's report for the year 1877:

Tenders of service of bodies of troops and officers, many of the latter of a high order of military talent and with distinguished war records, had come from all parts of the Commonwealth. Except in two cases, they were declined. The Veteran Corps of the First Regiment and the Grand Army of the Republic in Philadelphia tendered the services each of a regiment. There being an urgent necessity for an increased force, they were accepted and ordered to begin recruiting immediately. The first was recognized as the Twentieth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, Colonel S. Bonnaffon, Jr., commanding. It was recruited in 36 hours, fully clothed by the contributions of patriotic citizens, armed by the State, and in 56 hours from the time recruiting was commenced was on duty in Pittsburgh. The services of this organization became of great value, it was kept continuously in the field until the 20th of September and discharged most faithful, onerous and fatiguing duties.

Not precisely in a line of, but in the nature of an advancement from lieutenant-colonel of the Veteran Corps to be colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, no more fitting and appropriate selection could have been made as it was than that of Colonel Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., nor could any one of better record or better competency have been chosen. Colonel Bonnaffon enlisting as a private in the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, December 14th, 1861, was on August 1st,



Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr.
Colonel 2nd (Emergency) Regiment Infantry N.Y.O.

1862, a second lieutenant; June 18th, 1864, a first lieutenant; October 10th, 1864, a captain; and honorably mustered out July 1st, 1865. He was brevetted Major "For gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Boydton Plank Road, Virginia, October 27, 1864"; Lieut.-Col. "For gallant and meritorious services during the War," and on September 29, 1893, awarded Congressional Medal of Honor "For distinguished gallantry at the Battle of Boydton Plank Road, Virginia, October 27th, 1864." "Checked the rout and rallied the troops of his command in the face of a terrible fire of musketry."

In the service of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, he was a private October 15, 1868, in the First Regiment Infantry; a first lieutenant March 2, 1870; captain June 14th, 1871; honorably discharged September 4, 1874; Colonel Twentieth Regiment Emergency Infantry July 27th to September 20th, 1877. Subsequent to his emergency service Colonel Bonnaffon was Major of the Artillery Corps, Washington Grays Battalion, March 22d to July 20th, 1879, and Colonel of the Third Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, January 14th, 1880, to January 14th, 1890.

The Finance Committee of the Corps, Col. P. C. Ellmaker, Col. Chas. C. Knight, Major Wm. H. Kern, Col. Wm. W. Lloyd, and Lieut. Chas. J. Field, in charge of collections, contributions, and disbursements of the fund that clothed and equipped the Twentieth Regiment, among other things in their final report said: "The diligence and energy of your Committee were, however, entirely shadowed by the promptitude and liberality of the business men of our city who were called upon to aid us in the emergency. It is a fact highly creditable to them, that your Committee did not meet with a single refusal on the part of our citizens."

Merchants, manufacturers, banks, insurance companies, and moneyed institutions generally were so prompt and liberal with their subscriptions that the greater portion of the fund, which aggregated the sum of \$8,716.45, was secured within forty-eight hours; five hundred men recruited within less than that time, and \$8,543.62 expended or appropriated for the purposes for which it was contributed, only, however, after the closest scrutiny of ac-

counts had revealed no "single instance of improvidence or extravagance."

It was this fund that through legislative aid, the consent of the donors, the exertions of Colonels Bonnaffon, Benson, Wiederseim, and others which was afterwards made the basis for the \$8000.00 appropriation of the Act of Assembly approved May 18, 1878, in aid of the purchase of the lot for the erection of an armory.

In recognition of the Veteran Corps' worthiest patron, most vigorous supporter and attentive member, the camp of the Twentieth in the vicinity of Wilkes-Barre had been named Camp Edwin N. Benson. The story of the campaign of the Twentieth Regiment, its movement to Pittsburgh, its transfer to the Wyoming region, the more onerous and exacting duties that followed when it was assigned to do with few troops what before their withdrawal had been in the charge of many, the generous and appreciative treatment of the citizens of Wilkes-Barre and elsewhere are all explicitly told of in the official report of Colonel Bonnaffon, which with the muster-out roll of the commissioned officers will be found in the Appendix.

Whilst the Twentieth Regiment was quartered at Wilkes-Barre, it was made the recipient of a stand of colors presented by the citizens of Allegheny County. It was the then avowed purpose of Colonel Bonnaffon, convinced that the donors would acquiesce, upon the muster out of his regiment to make the Veteran Corps their custodian. This purpose was accomplished and all the colors borne by the Twentieth Regiment during its campaign of 1877 were passed over to the care, custody, and keeping of the Veteran Corps, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a distinctively typical military assembly, including many distinguished guests. His Excellency, Gov. John F. Hartranft, among them, at the armory of Company D, on Lardner Street, on the evening of February 22, 1878.

The parades made by the Veteran Corps, except in rare instances, have been so entirely with the regiment, always when it has made an independent display, notably on all anniversary commemorations, and occasionally when it has been a subdivision of a larger column, already disposed of in the order of their



Edwin A. Benson.

recurrence, they need not be again considered, unless some special significance gives them prominence.

The commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the "Massacre of Wyoming," at Wilkes-Barre and vicinity on July 3d and 4th, 1878, of conspicuous historic importance, significant in the national calendar of centenaries, had bestirred the good people of the Wyoming Valley to give it all the prominence it deserved. Much time and thought had been given to the demonstration, and the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment and the officers of the First Regiment, who in a body accompanied it, were made such appreciable features of the occasions, that aside from the opportunity that it had had to render a patriotic service, the Corps had been thus placed under special obligations to those who had tendered it the invitation to participate. Upon their return to Philadelphia the Corps and the officers were met by the First Regiment as an escort, the companies under the command of Sergeants. This incident already once referred to is again brought out as one of the notable ventures of the Corps in an independent parade.

Another parade of the Veteran Corps of some historic moment about this time was its participation in the reception of General Ulysses S. Grant, ex-President of the United States, December 16, 1879, upon his return to Philadelphia, from whence he had started his tour around the world.

At the October meeting of 1878 the promotion of Comrade Theodore E. Wiedersheim to the Colonelcy of the First Regiment was appropriately recognized by resolutions of congratulation for the distinguished honor conferred upon him and a promise of the hearty co-operation of the Corps "in all his efforts to maintain the splendid reputation so long enjoyed by the regiment under its former commanders."

At the same time the Corps also by resolution recognized "the soldierly ability and qualifications" of Comrade Captain James Muldoon in the service he had rendered the First Regiment during the year, not altogether free from embarrassing incidents, that he had been the Captain Commanding.

At the annual meeting, April 19, 1879, there was directed to be compiled from the records by Major Edwin N. Benson,

Colonels R. Dale Benson and Theo. E. Wiedersheim, as a Committee of the Veteran Corps, a History of the First Regiment Infantry. The work was completed, printed and published by the next annual meeting and bears imprint "Philadelphia, April 19, 1880."

At the annual meeting of the Corps, April 19, 1880, on the expiration of his third term as commandant, General Latta was succeeded by Col. George H. North.

The Veteran Corps, First Regiment Infantry, accompanying the First Regiment in response to the personally presented invitation of Col. G. W. Laird, the commander of the Veteran Corps, Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of New York, tendered by him on a visit to Philadelphia, made specially for the purpose, visited the City of New York as the guests of the Veteran Corps of the New York Twenty-second to participate in the ceremonies and incidents attendant upon the commemoration of Memorial Day of May 30, 1880. These courtesies were subsequently acknowledged by a series of appropriate resolutions which concluded as follows: "That it is our earnest hope and expectation that a speedy occasion may arise when we may have the honor of reciprocating the kindness of this reception in order to give evidence to the sincerity of our feelings and the reality of our profession."

The occasion did arise, nor was it long delayed. The opportunity came two years later with the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone of the new armory building, April 19, 1882, when the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second New York in attendance with its regiment on these ceremonies, the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment as the host, gave evidence to the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second as the guest of a "sincerity of feeling" and "reality of profession" in lavish hospitality and abundant attention.

The Veteran Corps had its active, energetic, and profitable part in the Fair of much repute for the benefit of the Armory Fund of December, 1880. The amount received directly through the efforts and energies of the Corps over and above all expenditures and paid over to the Armory Fund was \$2,472.00.

At the expiration of the fourth year of his incumbency, April

19, 1884, Col. George H. North, at the annual meeting, declined a re-election. Lieut.-Col. William W. Allen, the present lieutenant-colonel, being in the line of and the only nominee for the succession, on motion, Col. George H. North was designated to deposit a single ballot as the unanimous voice of the Corps for Colonel William W. Allen to be the colonel for the ensuing year, whereupon the ballot being deposited, Colonel Allen was declared duly elected. The Corps placed upon record resolutions declaratory of their high appreciation of the faithful and valuable services of their retiring commander.

At a special meeting of the Board of Officers on August 23, 1884, called to take action on the death, on the morning of the 21st, of Col. Charles Somers Smith, it was ordered that the Veteran Corps should attend the funeral in a body and an appropriate minute was placed upon record to note the decease of the "first commandant of the Corps, who for two successive terms, then full of years and of honors, worthily and efficiently fulfilled its requirements"; expressive also of appreciation and recognition of a military career that covered continuously almost half a century, of his distinguished record for high soldierly qualifications, fast, enduring, and convincing courage, of his culture, notable lineage and great longevity, of his many years of onerous, delicate and responsible duties in a public trust, of his special ability and unquestioned integrity, of the pronounced and universal respect he had always commanded from a large circle of true and earnest friends. Like action was taken at the October quarterly meeting, when it was decided that the minute made by the Board should be incorporated in the proceedings, as the Minute of the Corps.

The Veteran Corps again lent its energies to the support and encouragement of the Fair of the year 1884, for the benefit of the Armory Fund. Apportioned with the general results and the greater grand total of the previous occasion over the lesser of this one, the Corps return for 1884 about maintained its average. There were fourteen hundred and twenty-eight season tickets sold by the Veteran Corps, the largest number sold by any organization of the regiment, and the gross proceeds paid over to the General Committee. Besides, the Armory Fund was increased, including a

subscription of \$137.00, by the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000.00), the net result realized from the sales made at the Veteran Corps Booth. The Corps also made acknowledgment to the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second New York for its \$100.00 voluntary subscription to the First Regiment's Armory Fund.

The Survivors' Association of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers proposing to erect a monument on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, commemorative of their participation in that engagement, and engaged in collecting funds for the purpose, a subscription of \$100.00 was made by the First Regiment's Veteran Corps. A resolution of the Survivors' Association subsequently thanked the Corps "for its handsome donation to the Tablet Fund."

This monument erected on Round Top was formally dedicated by the One Hundred and Nineteenth's Survivors' Association October 2d and 3d, 1885, and the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment's participation in the ceremonies, with Col. William W. Allen in command, was a distinctively memorable occasion. The committee that had the matter in charge in its final report said: "The trip, as those who had the good fortune to participate in it, we believe, will attest, was a thoroughly successful and enjoyable one and afforded much pleasure in friendly association with the comrades of the One Hundred and Nineteenth and the opportunity it gave of a very interesting review of the battlefield with its many points of interest."

An unlooked-for expenditure after the occupancy of the new armory building was forced upon the Board of Directors of the corporation, in the construction of a gallery at one end of the drill room for the better accommodation of visitors, and an appropriation was made from the treasury of the Veteran Corps in the sum of \$100.00 in aid of what was known as the Gallery Fund.

The retirement of Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim after his nearly ten years of service as Colonel Commanding the First Regiment Infantry, awakening that universal regret that had been so sincerely testified to everywhere by resolution and otherwise, was made emphatic and expressive in the special minute submitted to the Veteran Corps by his distinguished and earliest predecessor.

Col. P. C. Ellmaker, at its quarterly meeting of July 6, 1887, and unanimously adopted. The minute was as follows:

This minute is made expressive of the regrets of the Veteran Corps on the retirement of Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim from the command of the regiment, and in appreciation of his long, faithful and distinguished service.

Col. Wiedersheim's active connection with the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, dates almost from the time of its organization and covers, without interruption, fully a quarter of a century. As enlisted man or commissioned officer, he has participated in all active field operations in which the Regiment has taken part, and whether facing armed rebellion in the campaigns of Antietam and Gettysburg, or meeting riot and disorder at Pittsburgh, Scranton, Hazleton, and Susquehanna Depot, he has deservedly earned most honorable and heroic mention.

With high soldierly attainments, trained tactical abilities, painstaking, thoughtful, untiring, his skill has secured for himself personally a record of enviable distinction, and his judgment has maintained for his regiment the high place it has ever so worthily held.

Always impressed with the responsibilities of his office, his courteous manner, pleasing address and ready speech have most happily served him, and whenever and wherever, as the Regiment's representative, he has been called upon to appear or act for it, he has added to its fame by the wise and fitting way in which he has fulfilled that duty.

Of ready resources and persistent energy, with a most extended acquaintance, firm, faithful and earnest in their support, Col. Wiedersheim combined all that could be demanded of a commandant to whose lot it should fall to control affairs, during the building of a structure, intended as the permanent home of his organization. And of all these he lent willingly and gave unstintingly that the undertaking planned and conceived during his administration might still within it be ultimately and successful consummated.

A change of commanders is not to be desired, an interruption of a term is never advantageous, and when, after nine years of successful control, unavoidable contingencies sever an association that naught could interrupt save the voluntary act of him who breaks it, it is but just that the virtues, the merits, the many personal sacrifices, the long prosperous management, the high soldierly qualities, that have ever characterized the retiring Colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, should receive fitting tribute of expression at the hands of those who have either directly or remotely been in any way connected with his administration.

And at the conclusion of this same meeting, again at the instance of Colonel Ellmaker, the following resolution was also submitted and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved. That should Colonel Bowman succeed to the command of the regiment, we hereby pledge him our undivided support, and will be ever ready in the future as we have been in the past to render every assistance in our power to enable the organization to maintain its reputation for discipline and efficiency."

Major Edwin N. Benson's wise counsel, effective work, and zealous attention to the best interests of the Corps, he frequently supplemented with liberal contributions to ventures that needed financial help. The Permanent Fund created in April, 1886, which seemed to linger, fail of its intent, embarrass at times the quick assets of the Corps, was at the adjourned annual meeting, April 27, 1889, on motion of Major Edwin N. Benson, abolished, and its accumulations transferred to a fund, its intendment at the same time encouraged by a handsome contribution of his own, to be thereafter known as the Uniform Fund. For this and other frequent and like favors, the Corps at the same meeting voted its thanks to Major Benson as well for his many previous remembrances as for the special impetus promising prompt and speedy success that his present gift had given a movement of so much importance to the Corps.

At the quarterly meeting of the Corps, October 13, 1890, Commander William W. Allen "in a feeling and impressive manner" announced the death of Col. Peter C. Ellmaker on Sunday, October 12, 1890. An appropriate minute presented by Senior Vice-Commander John A. Wiedersheim and seconded by Colonel Ellmaker's old, fast, and firmest friend, Comrade Thomas Allman, was unanimously adopted.

The minute conceding Colonel Ellmaker "as entitled to the proud distinction of being the Father of the First Regiment," spoke of him as the founder of the Veteran Corps, of his military career of half a century, of his services in war and his usefulness in peace, of his special adaptability for and his untiring vigilance in his Secretaryship of the Armory Building Committee, of his merits as a citizen, his accomplishments as a soldier, closing with this just and appropriate estimate of his worth and virtues: "His incorruptible character: his sturdy manhood: his loyal devotion to the best interests of his country, and his high purposes in connection with every duty he assumed, revealed the true character of the man and raised him high in the estimation of his comrades."

The Veteran Corps on May 30th, the Memorial Day of 1891, participated by invitation in the ceremonies incident to the day, conducted by George G. Meade Post, No. 1, of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Laurel Hill Cemetery. A memorable feature of the occasion was the presence of the President of the United

States, Benjamin Harrison, with several members of his cabinet. The President had earlier in the day visited Independence Hall, from whence, after one of his usual forceful addresses, the Veteran Corps acted as his escort to the Reading Terminal and thence to the cemetery.

The Field Day at Pennsgrove, New Jersey, September 1, 1891, is another incident to be remembered in the year's chronology. Festivities, games, exercises, and target shooting enlivened the occasion. George F. Root, who, in keeping with his fame as a marksman, outclassed everybody else, won the first prize and Col. J. Campbell Gilmore the second.

At the adjourned annual meeting of the Corps, May 3, 1892, Col. William W. Allen, having served the Corps faithfully as its commander through the eight years of his incumbency, was again placed in nomination. In a few appropriate remarks, declining to be a candidate, he asked that his name be not considered in the voting, whereupon Senior Vice-Commander John A. Wiedersheim was unanimously elected to succeed him. A resolution of thanks to Commander Allen followed: "For the very efficient manner he had performed his duties as commander of the Corps and for the great interest always manifested by him in its welfare."

In the absence of the active command in the field during the Homestead riots of July, 1892, the armory, in compliance with a request made by Colonel Bowman, was placed in charge of the Veteran Corps. A detail of an officer of the day and seven members of the Corps was on duty each day during the time the regiment was absent.

Another Field Day of the Corps, on September 5, 1892, followed the one of the previous year, again at Pennsgrove, New Jersey, with the steamer Thomas Clyde. Target shooting, festivities, games and exercises were once more in evidence. The character of the shooting, however, seemed to call for the special comment of the committee. "We desire," as they said in their report, "to call especial attention to the shooting done, as many of the comrades have not fired a shot for years, and the Corps is to be congratulated upon the showing made." This time the first prize went to J. W. Warren, and the second, shot off on a tie between F. D. Heckman and John M. Root, was won by Root.

At the adjourned annual meeting of April 29, 1893, Com-

mander John A. Wiedersheim declining a re-election, Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim was placed in nomination for commander, and the nominations having closed, and the tellers announcing that he had been unanimously chosen, Colonel Wiedersheim was thereupon declared to be the commander for the ensuing year; each recurring year in the eighteen successive re-elections that have followed adding with an increasing trust its further testimony of recognition, appreciation, confidence, and commendation.

With the advent of Colonel Wiedersheim, came Col. J. Campbell Gilmore as adjutant, and there he has been ever since, and doubtless will be, until he himself shall determine otherwise.

September 25 was selected as the time, and the First Regiment's Rifle Range as the place for the Corps Field Day for 1893. Sixty-one members and fourteen guests contested for the eight prizes that had been placed in competition for the best scores made at the targets. Comrade Mehard won the first, Hess second, North third, Zane fourth, Burroughs fifth, Margerum sixth, Woehr seventh, and Moore Al., eighth. Lieutenant McGlathery led the guests and carried off the trophy.

The First Regiment's Veteran Corps, assigned by the Joint Committee of Select and Common Council the post of honor to march immediately in front of the Liberty Bell, paraded on November 6, 1893, on the occasion of the reception and escort of the Bell on its return, after its six months' absence, from the World's Columbian Fair at Chicago. The march was a patriotic ovation all along the route from Twelfth and York Streets, where the Bell was received, thence to Broad and Diamond, south to Christian Street, countermarching to Chestnut, and thence to Independence Hall, where the sacred relic was once more restored to its old familiar abiding place.

The Veteran Corps, on the invitation of the Union League, acted as an escort to General Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, on the occasion of a reception given him by that body on Thursday evening, December 21, 1893. The reception was a brilliant affair, and some of the members of the League were free to say that much of its success and brilliancy was due to the presence of and active part taken by the Corps. Hon. J. Russell Young, the President of the Union League, in a

letter dated December 22, 1893, addressed to Colonel Wiedersheim, acknowledged the courtesy of the acceptance of the invitation and the service rendered by the Corps as follows:

Permit me as the President of the Union League to express to you and the gentlemen under your command my obligations for your services in enabling us to render due honor to General Harrison. There was no incident in the reception that gave him more pleasure and he charged me to express his warmest appreciation and thanks. It was a gracious office performed with precision, discipline and ease, and I thank you for it.

At the January meeting of 1894, Comrade Alexander P. Colesberry read an ably prepared paper on the duties performed by the Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, in the campaign of 1862. On its completion he was tendered the thanks of the Corps and requested to furnish a copy for preservation in the archives.

At the adjourned annual meeting, of April 28, 1894, upon Colonel Wiedersheim's re-election, Col. R. Dale Benson and Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., elected for the first time to serve with him, began their long and uninterrupted career as senior and junior vice-commander, respectively.

At the January meeting of 1895, Comrade Samuel B. Huey read a paper of much interest and rich historic value, entitled, "Remembrances of Blockade Life and the Assault on Fort Fisher." Close attention followed his every utterance, and at its conclusion he was heartily applauded and sincerely thanked.

On the same evening Comrade Jos. R. C. Ward presented a copy of the History of the One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Major Edwin N. Benson, calling attention to the fact of the noticeable absence of a stand of colors, which the organization should never have been without, generously offered to furnish one. His offer was enthusiastically accepted and with a rising vote he was thanked for his generosity.

The stand of colors was formally presented to the Corps on the occasion of the Thirty-fourth Anniversary Banquet at the same time with and preceding the presentation of the portraits of the ex-colonels. Major Edwin N. Benson's speech, with its beautiful allusions to Edward Everett Hale's immortal legend of "A Man Without a Country," was long remembered as an oratorical gem.

After the flags had been unfurled and marched around the room, the entire company standing, the sentiment inspiring, the enthusiasm impulsive, to the "three cheers for Old Glory" there was hearty demonstrative response. General Latta responded with a speech of acceptance.

The Veteran Corps, from the beginning, had been gathering relics, papers, documents, original matter, mementos, souvenirs, arms, equipment and uniforms, for preservation and exhibition; of increasing value with the years, the future will accord them inestimable worth. Many are of special moment and directly concern the First Regiment. Not the least of these is the original commission of Col. P. C. Ellmaker as the first colonel. In the absence of all official or original records at Harrisburg, of the formation and organization of the First Regiment, it would seem, as has been previously shown, to be the only link in the possession of the regiment that binds it to an authoritative past.¹

With a view to enlarging the scope of this collection, adding to its usefulness, and increasing its value, the initiative taken by Colonel Bonnaffon, a committee subsequently charged with its execution, it was determined that the portraits in oil, of the ex-colonels, each in the uniform he wore while in commission, should be painted, framed, and placed upon the walls of the Veteran Corps Room, which is as well the relic room, the room now so known and in use by the Corps in the new armory building. The portraits were those of Colonels Ellmaker, Kneass, Smith, Prevost, McMichael, Latta, Benson, and Wiedersheim.

The work of the artist had so neared completion that provision was made to make their presentation to the Corps the distinguishing feature of the Veteran Corps' Annual Banquet, at the Union League, in commemoration of the Regiment's Thirty-fourth Anniversary, April 19, 1895.

¹ In the minutes of the Veteran Corps of January 20, 1892 (see Adjutant's Minute Book), there appears the following:

"Comrade Wm. H. Kern presented to the Corps through Commander Allen, the original and first commission of Col. P. C. Ellmaker, as Colonel of the Regiment. On motion of Jun. V. Com'd, a resolution that the thanks of the Corps be tendered Comrade Kern for the same, and that it be suitably framed and placed in the Armory, was unanimously adopted."

Out of the usual course in more elaborate preparations, floral display, decorations and appointments, the presence of ladies after the feast was over and the speaking began, the glitter and glamour of uniforms and accoutrements of the Veteran Corps and their military guests, the historic distinctiveness of the occasion has its best recollections for preservation in the two speeches which here follow: Col. Clayton McMichael's, in presentation of the portraits, and Comrade Samuel B. Huey's, in acceptance, speeches that for shapely phrase, rich and persuasive rhetoric, real historic worth, have but few rivals in the postprandial eloquence of the times.

Colonel Clayton McMichael's speech of presentation:

The duty assigned to me has been undertaken with some diffidence and with much pleasure. No citizen of Philadelphia could realize more earnestly how deep should be the appreciation of patriotism created by recalling the loyal contribution of each of our companions, whose portraits here displayed are for all time hereafter to be guarded and cherished by the Veteran Corps and by the First Regiment. No one can look upon these faces with a higher pride in the indisputable knowledge that from the foundation of the Republic no military organization in this or in any other State has been honored by an unbroken succession of commanders so noble of purpose, so sacrificing of self, so pure in thought and so brave in action, as this phalanx of heroes on whose shoulders have rested the eagles of that ever-glorious corps of true American soldiery, the First Regiment of Infantry of the mighty Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Most difficult it is fitly to fill the measure of gratitude due to these men, dead and living, and to their unflinching comrades, for their protection of our homes; for their repulse of the invaders who marshalled the cohorts of treason and flaunted the banners of rebellion almost at the gates of our State capital; for their magnificent heroism in fiercer and more desperate conflicts to preserve the integrity of the nation and uphold the supremacy of our ever-adored Flag, the symbol of its unity; for their emphasis of law and their maintenance of order during days of dangerous domestic disturbances; and haply not less potent to the enduring betterment of mankind; for their generous gifts of time, of courage, of blood in need, for the service of the generations in which they have lived and for the service of the generations not yet conceived.

Yes, let these portraits be carried to your altars and hung on your Armory walls. Tokens of highest reverence forever: to canonize these teachers of illustrious examples. The time may come—though God be praised the decrees of Nature will have swept from the possibilities of that understanding all who shared in the then-to-be-forgotten deeds—when the American Civil War may be held as a tradition, exciting no more emotion than the calmness with which all men of the Anglo-Saxon race look back to the Wars of the Roses, the sanguinary feuds of York and Lancaster, which in their course arrayed upon the two opposing sides the people of a whole kingdom. The

time may come—perhaps the presence of some living optimists may already see the signs—when all men shall live in harmony. The time may come when the iron hand and the relentless force of capital will be turned always to a fair partnership with labor, and not to constant contests of its claims. The time may come when ignorance and folly and hunger and long suffering will recognize that statutes constituted by intelligence must be accepted as a common benefit, not to be disputed by violence. When such things as these shall come to pass, and not until they have come to pass, will these pictured presentments cease to convey their exalting story of duty sacredly contemplated and of duty faithfully performed. Faithful all, from the instant of that scant gathering in April, 1861, when he was patriot among patriots most richly endowed, my beloved father, Morton McMichael, named to your just forming regiment its first Colonel, until this very hour when—under Colonel Wendell P. Bowman, a leader whose merits need no spokesman in this gathering—its full quota of high-spirited young Americans assemble with equal readiness to prove the members of the First Regiment, as on this day thirty-four years ago, second to no body of men in all the world, in honor, in valor, and in prompt obedience to their country's summons.

COLONEL PETER C. ELLMAKER

Well done, thou good and faithful servant! In what better than in the soft syllables of Holy Writ can we sound our sentences of eulogy? Well done, thou good and faithful servant! Well done, who from the unaccustomed levies of gray-bearded men and stripling boys, unused and, presumably, unsuitable to arms, forged and welded in the fire of most loyal fervor, that coherent and shapely mass—the Gray Reserves—whose solid form and firm step paraded through the streets of Philadelphia, taught fear-burdened women to sleep quiet in their beds; and timid men, apprehensive of unknown alarms, to turn again with a new freshened faith to their treasures or their toils. Well done, thou of gaunt and giant stature, whose grim figure and thunder-emulating voice made thee in outward form the type of single-purposed and stern-visaged Puritan; but in whose gentle heart lay tenderness so sweet that prattling children played unhindered with thy hanging sword—
PETER CLARKSON ELLMAKER.

COLONEL NAPOLEON B. KNEASS

For those among the quick as well as for those who are no longer mortal, it should be for some more gifted a welcome task to cull from the flowers of rhetoric for each a separate garland, more beautiful than any my poor skill might weave. Let such panegyrist or biographer attempt to portray for these of their whole deserving. Yet, at least for those whose lives are now but memories, may not we also trespass upon silence to say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant"; and thus bare our heads to him who was first to lead you, Veterans of the Gray Reserves, to the expectation of collision on the battlefield with the armed legions of southern insurrection. To him, soldier-citizen, citizen-soldier; alert; watchful; sagacious and brave—
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE KNEASS.

COLONEL CHARLES S. SMITH

So let us speak to that vigorous, untiring, much-esteemed veteran, whose devotion to his country brought him to the command of one of the companies of the Gray Reserves at a period of life when the law exempts all men and when the sluggish currents in our arteries usually dull the fiery ardor that befits the soldier. A Colonel, he, who in spite of his more than three-score years, shared every fatigue of the drill, every hardship of the camp, and every danger of those perilous days of 1863, with the unfaltering tread, the ever-encouraging voice, the eagerness for action and the disregard of self, of fervent boyhood. Well done! To him whom you of the Veteran Corps wisely chose to be your own first chieftain: to him of loyal blood and loyal heart: to him whose life began before the century was born and who did not lay down his rights of comradeship in your pleasures and your cares until more than eighty years had been numbered in his career of usefulness and honor—CHARLES SOMERS SMITH.

COLONEL CHARLES M. PREVOST

To him, also, indeed well done, cavalier and Christian both! who, with every charm of presence and full dignity of mien, was the embodiment of graces that were his heritage from courtier and warrior—alike renowned for virtue and for daring—from whose loins had been sped no corrupting germ. With such purity of thought and such unfearing heart, there seemed to live again some ancestral Crusader, while upon his own soul most surely was inscribed, as his forefathers had engraved upon their shields: "Strength from on high." Recklessly gallant on many a field of strife, a cavalier he was without a blemish and without a stain: while in the days of peace, true to his high ideals, he lived for the good he found in the world, and not for its gains! So gentle, that even in the darkest shadows of the awful woe which for many saddened days shut the whole earth from his sight, he breathed no more complaining sounds than the submissive Christian's sign of resignation, "God's will be done."—CHARLES MALLET PREVOST—Well done, thou good and faithful servant!

COLONEL JAMES W. LATTA

For a brief moment let us halt in these tear-accented epiciedian rites to speak our regret that time denies to night fair tribute to the living. That in this gallery of heroic work we must pass by with but a marching salute—JAMES WILLIAM LATTA—who showed in the years of his colonelcy, as he had shown before in battle, and in bivouac of actual war, and as he has shown since in grave responsibilities of great public trust—that rare combination of the qualities of excellence, courage, ability and integrity.

COLONEL R. DALE BENSON

Nor may we linger to say enough of one for whom no heart pulses in admiration greater than does my own. To be mute seems almost to be traitor to a childhood friendship, cemented in tramp and tent during the elbow-

touching trials of the Rebellion. A friendship, which, doubtless to endure until we have conquered the great mystery, could know no privilege higher than to utter unstinted praise of the distinguished soldier, and not less distinguished citizen, to whom no laurels have been alluring and no reward a temptation beyond the self-consciousness of duty well and truly done. A master of discipline, a master of strategy, a master of the confidence of men; the painter is yet unfound whose hand has traced upon the silent canvas the lineaments of one held more closely in his comrades' love, or better in this world's esteem, than he of prowess unsurpassed, who, familiar with every surrounding danger, and with his own body ever nearest the foe, led his men through the jaws of brutal ambush into the tiger-blooded mob with the same calm assurance with which he had displayed their proficiency on dress parade. He whose modesty still keeps his cheek in rosy blush:—our dear RICHARD DALE BENSON.

COLONEL THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM

Theodore Edward Wiedersheim: Him, too, we must neglect. Wiedersheim who, despite the cares of a most busy life, never neglected anything if by his labor or by his skill he might make easier the burdens of some fellow-creatures. Dauntless Wiedersheim, who won the right to colonel's spurs long before he had the rank to wear them. A captain so valiant that all about him learned to know his worth. Wiedersheim, who faced peril or pleasure with the same sweet smile, and with ever precise elegance made the newest recruit and him oldest of the files alike to know that nothing can be too neatly nor too exactly done, not even fighting. The shining sword his predecessor had so proudly laid down lost nothing of its lustre while wielded in his hand; and where'er the honors of this regiment be sung, all tongues will join in verse of praise to him: Well done, Wiedersheim!

COLONEL WILLIAM McMICHAEL

My fellow-soldiers and my fellow-citizens, my task is almost done. But what of him of whom no other here could find it so hard to speak? He was the most recent among these good commanders to be mustered into immortality; and if it be true, as the poet has made the Recording Angel say, that God loves him best who best did love his fellow-man, no more favored soldier will stand with the Celestial Guard of the Almighty's throne. His exquisite and gentle nature suspected no guile in others because itself of that vice barren. Believing all honest ambitions to be unselfish, he supposed neither animosities nor jealousies to exist elsewhere, as to himself such heartburnings were unknown. The military confidant of some of the greatest captains of modern times, of Fremont, of Halleck, of George H. Thomas and of Rosecrans; and the selected and trusted agent of greater than of these—of Lincoln and of Grant—he knew no other law of fidelity than that which he has practised in the charges reposed in him. His faith in those whom he assumed to be his friends was implicit, and in his loyalty he ever ascribed any shortcoming in their interest to some lacking in his own example. Had there been but his alone, we should have needed no different text. Before the day, in 1861, whose anniversary this day you celebrate, he stood, musket in hand, offering himself for the defence of his country. From that hour until the suppression of the Rebellion, he shared in every viciss-

trials of military service, including the hazards of battle and the miseries of southern prisons, caring nothing for fame, but striving always to meet the call of duty. Duty! the watchword of his life. Duty to his country first, then duty to his fellow-men. Duty to teach them. Duty to persuade them to the right. Duty to contend with them against injustice. Duty to fight for them against wrong. In his marvellous oratory, and in his matchless rhetoric, sometimes pleading and sometimes arraigning, but always defending the weak, the wretched and the down-trodden. It seems but yesterday we listened to the lips, across which none ever knew a foul thought to pass, give voice to love profound for this fair city of his birth. It seems but yesterday his cheery laugh resounded in these halls. It seems but yesterday your hands and his were clasped in soldierly fraternity. It seems, alas! but yesterday—for it was but two years ago this very night he died—that church chimes rang and white-robed choir chanted hymns, and reverent hundreds knelt in mournful prayer to say to him, "Well done." Dutiful son, affectionate brother, tender husband, loving father, devoted friend and conscientious citizen, where may we look for better in example? Patient and forbearing, earnest and sincere, loyal and true, fearless and bold, capable and wise, learned and eloquent: Well done, thou good and faithful servant, WILLIAM McMICHAEL.

Members of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, from the donors I now deliver to you these portraits. Whatever the distinctions of those whom they represent—and my poor phrases have most inadequately referred to them—chief, first and highest among all was that which through the grace of the Almighty God each one of us shares with each one of them, the right to say, I am an American citizen.

Comrade Samuel B. Huey, on behalf of the Veteran Corps, in acceptance of the portraits, said:

Mr. Commander and Gentlemen: It was with no slight degree of pride that I found myself selected to represent the Veteran Corps on this occasion. To speak for others is always a responsibility; to speak for men who have earned a place in the world's regard is a distinction.

Perhaps the most appropriate of all replies to the eloquent remarks which have been made by the gentlemen who spoke on behalf of those who to-night present us with the portraits which grace these walls would be the expressive words: "Thanks, heartfelt thanks," and yet custom and the expectations of our guests furnish the excuse for a more elaborate response.

It is a fortunate thing that in the rush and hurry of our busy lives incidents like this occur and take us out of and away from the daily routine of existence.

We are largely creatures of habit, and despite convictions of duty and resolutions of right doing, we slip into grooves to the detriment of ourselves and others. Nothing better serves the purpose of jostling us out of ruts, continuing our interests in the movements of our fellow beings, keeping us in touch with the growth and solution of the world's great problems, and insuring the life and influence of elevating and controlling impulses, than the celebration of important events.

We live in a vortex of business, suits, stocks, bonds, and money-making. Into the church, the club, the home and our most joyous festivities comes the shadow of the shop, and the man whose talk is all of the street. We tire of it, but stolidly endure it. And yet how eagerly we gather round the expression of real sentiment outside of the shop, especially if it be one which summons memories of past companionships of shared trials and hardships of struggles and proud achievements, of braved dangers and accomplished results.

We who were upon the stage of action during the Civil War recall in moments like these, as if it were but yesterday, the scenes and events which have been touched upon in the presentation address with such graphic descriptive power. It was a rare privilege to have been a participant in those stirring scenes.

The classics of the world have been enriched by the writing of the lives of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Thomas, Reynolds, McPherson, and a host of others, each wearing a halo of glory all his own; and students of history will add to Thermopylae, Yorktown, Saratoga, Waterloo, the Crimea, Sedan and Paris the names of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, Corinth, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Wilderness, Gettysburg and Richmond. But the master artists who catch the spirit of the times in which battles were fought will never rest until they place on enduring monuments the names of the officers and men who fought under the mighty generals, and by their zeal, intelligence, bravery and indomitable perseverance gave them the victories which have made their names immortal. The details of the pictures which the next generation will paint in imagination would indeed be incomplete unless they embraced the men who led regiments and companies, as well as those who wore the stars.

And if, when the speaker and the artist have completed their story, the question is raised—Why the struggle? What the cause which led up to heroic acts?—these portraits will lead to a further answer.

"Centuries ago," runs a legend, "in the older world of Asia there lived an Indian prince in oriental splendor and magnificence. He loved a maiden, beautiful and pure, and brought her to his palace as his royal bride. As time passed by, his love for her only grew the stronger, and for her gratification he founded cities and built magnificent palaces. At last he built a palace grander than all, of the finest material, ornamented with the brightest and purest gems, where he could worship at the shrine of her he so loved. Its delicately beautiful architecture was the marvel of all men. Just as the vision of its splendor burst upon her the forbidding shadow of Azrael, the Angel of Death, swept across her path, and the potentate, bowed down in grief at the loss of her whom he had all too fondly cherished, dedicated to her as her abode in death that matchlessly beautiful palace in which he had fondly hoped to see her live."

Years ago our forefathers, at the cost of struggle, endurance, wounds, suffering and life itself, reared in this western world a palace, rich in all that makes character and honor, where they hoped that the priceless gem of Liberty should forever dwell. The nations of the world gazed with intensest interest, and as the Grecian sailors in ancient times looked at the golden statue of Minerva on the Acropolis, and bowed in reverent awe as they caught the gleam of the morning sun on its burnished shield and helmet, so did the oppressed of all nationalities look to see the reflection

of manhood from the experiment of self-government, and bend listening ears to catch the notes of Liberty's anthem, while our fathers drew such inspiration from their gem that progress and Christian civilization advanced with giant strides. Such a century had never been marked on the dial of time. But ruthless hands were laid on the palace, mighty instruments of destruction attacked its foundations, disloyal servitors proved traitors to their trust, and the fair fabric seemed tottering to its fall. The shadow of Azrael came sweeping over it, and it seemed doomed to be the sepulchre instead of the home of Liberty. Then, as a wild cry of despair came wafted on the breeze, it was met by a stern shout of defiance. From north and east and west the children of Liberty came forth, full panoplied for her defence. Patriotism, loyalty and honor asserted their power. Their bugle call was an inspiration. Men—these men—and a mighty host of others, made glad response. The advancing host was hurled back, distrust was driven out, the taint of slavery was washed away with drops of blood—the palace was saved—Liberty enthroned as never before in a safe abiding place and not in a tomb, and obedience to the Constitution and the law made an inflexible and inviolable rule. Such was the reason and the history of the struggle.

And when the story is finished, and the full meaning of flag and trophy, uniform and portrait, is thus explained, the flame of patriotism will burst forth, and there will be born an appreciation such as could in no other way be created of the surpassing value of that which cost so much of treasure and of blood, an unswerving purpose to preserve and defend it, and a consecration to noble living and a loyal support of the government.

Then the teacher, seizing this opportunity, may open the leaves of the life of the martyred President, and read as the conclusion of the matter:

"Let reverence of the law be breathed by every mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in the schools, seminaries and colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from pulpits, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice: in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

By such teaching shall Liberty be preserved, and an answer be given to the cry:

"God give us men. A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog;
In public duty and in private thinking,
For while the rabble, with their thumbworn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish stride, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps."

There is an Eastern story of a child who saw a silver spangle lying in the sand. Picking it up, she found it was attached to a fine thread of gold.

As she drew this out of the sand there were other spangles on it, and the filament seemed endless. She wound it about her head and about her neck, her arms and her body, until she was covered with resplendent gold and silver.

So when a child takes up the one spangle of patriotism, unalloyed by personal greed or petty jealousy. As he lifts it he finds it is attached to a filament of gold, and as he draws up this thread he finds other personal and civic virtues clinging to it, until when he has wound the golden thread around his mind and heart, lo! he has grown to be a man worthy of the name.

Mr. Commander, I do not mean to indulge in rhapsody or mere rhetoric. This scene to-night has a lesson, and should be a prophecy. The utilitarian sentiment of the age tends to deaden the ear to all save money and material good. There is something higher in life than accumulation of wealth—something nobler than selfish indulgence—but the better nature must be fed, as is the physical man; the fires of patriotism must be kept kindled, the lessons of home, of country, of honor, of patriotism of the flag, must be taught by song and story. The duties of citizenship must be impressed by precept and by example, and it is on us that the duty rests; it is to us the glad privilege is given of training and teaching those who must soon be the lawmakers of our country and the defenders of its life.

To-night we are helped in duty and privilege by the donors of these portraits, and while we gratefully accept the gifts, we congratulate them upon the embraced opportunity of aiding in the glorious work which has been suggested.

Gentlemen donors, the command salutes and thanks you for what you have done.

The most interesting and instructive lecture of Comrade A. F. Watch, at the October meeting of 1895, on "A Personal Trip from Denmark to Russia," illustrated with stereopticon views, was listened to with appreciation. At the meeting of January, 1896, Col. Jos. R. C. Ward delivered his address, "General Meade, the Stonewall of Gettysburg."

Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army of the United States, as the reviewing officer of the regiment on the anniversary parade of April 19, 1896, had been the guest of the Veteran Corps at its banquet in the evening, which courtesy General Miles subsequently acknowledged, in a letter to Colonel Wiedersheim, as follows:

I am just in receipt of your letter of April 20th, and desire to express to you, and through you, to the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, my appreciation of the kindness received at your hands during my recent visit to the City of Philadelphia. It has given me great pleasure to meet the members of your Corps, and I feel extremely indebted to you for having afforded me the opportunity to do so.

Hoping for a renewal of those pleasant associations in the near future,
I remain, etc.

During the month of May, 1896, a distinguished body of Military Surgeons of the United States held their annual session

in Philadelphia, and the Veteran Corps was selected by the General Committee, who had their entertainment in charge, to escort the body in its attendance at the reception given by the First Regiment at the Regimental Armory.

The Veteran Corps had been selected on September 3, 1896, by the Union League, to escort His Excellency, Viceroy Li Hung Chang, to the reception tendered him by that body, from his quarters at the Hotel Walton, to the Union League House. The Viceroy's other appointments, however, prevented his attendance.

The Veteran Corps, at the January meeting of 1897, extended to Comrade James Rankin Young its congratulations upon his election in the November previous to represent the Fourth Pennsylvania District, in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Comrade Young subsequently acknowledged with grateful thanks and expression of high appreciation.

It was at the same January meeting that Maj.-Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland delivered, as an address, an instructive and valuable contribution to the history of the times he knew so intimately, entitled, "Four Years in the Army."

On May 14, 1897, the Veteran Corps escorted President McKinley from the Hotel Walton to the Union League, and afterwards assisted at the reception given him by that body on that occasion. This service the Union League subsequently acknowledged, through its Board of Directors, with a vote of thanks.

At the October meeting of 1897, Comrade William H. Patterson delivered an interesting historical address on the Artillery Corps of the Washington Grays, including an account of the First Regiment's connection with that organization. On this occasion the Corps was honored, through his acceptance of its invitation, by the presence of Maj.-Gen. Galusha A. Pennypacker, U. S. A., retired, a distinguished officer of both the volunteer and regular establishments, but of special renown for his masterful and successful assault on Fort Fisher, North Carolina, as Colonel of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

At the January meeting of 1898, Mr. C. J. Hexamer delivered an instructive illustrated lecture entitled, "Views of Syria from the Saddle."

On February 22, 1898, upon the invitation of the Provost and Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, the Veteran Corps

escorted President William McKinley to the Academy of Music, where the President delivered the University's annual address, commemorative of the birthday of Washington.

The Spanish-American War, April to October, 1898, gave opportunity for a demonstration of the practical and purposeful usefulness of the First Regiment's Veteran Corps of a wider scope than had theretofore been afforded. The opportunity was promptly made effective.

The Armory Building, with all the property interests and belongings of the Regiment, during its six months' absence in the field, went to the custody and keeping of the Veteran Corps, through its officers, who by virtue of their offices were members of the corporation, the First Regiment Association, by whom it was safely and securely cared for. The welfare of the Regiment was carefully looked after, and families in need of help were relieved, whenever their wants were made known.

At the annual meeting, April 30, 1898, a special committee of eleven was appointed, "to take into full consideration what action shall be taken by the Corps in view of the present state of affairs in the country," with Col. R. Dale Benson as chairman, and Comrades Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., C. Stuart Patterson, James Campbell Gilmore, James Hogan, William S. Poulterer, Alexander P. Colesberry, James W. Latta, William W. Allen, A. C. Rockhill, and Theo. E. Wiedersheim, commander, as members.

This committee held many sessions, had frequent interviews and exchanged considerable correspondence with the Government and State authorities, and the Regiment in the field. At all times ready to clothe and equip a regiment for active service, the Government to supply the arms, ready with money and men for the organization of a new regiment, the emergency did not seem to immediately demand the authorization of any new regimental units. This conclusion was officially confirmed from Harrisburg, as stated in a letter to the chairman of the committee, from Adjutant-General Stewart, to the effect that "The work of recruiting under orders from the War Department at this time is in line of recruiting the present company organizations in the service up to the required number. If new companies are to be recruited and added to regiments, your suggestion as to officers of the two companies to be added to the First Regiment will receive the most

careful consideration by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief."

But a brief interval followed, when, upon the visit of the chairman of the committee, Colonel Benson, to the camp of the Regiment, at Mount Gretna, he was instructed by Lieutenant-Colonel Good, commanding, to immediately begin recruiting, largely directed in the beginning to fill vacancies in the ranks that followed rejections under the medical examinations that preceded the regiment's muster into the United States service. To the fulfilment of these instructions the committee promptly directed its energies with most fruitful results. A sub-committee on recruiting was appointed, with Comrade J. Campbell Gilmore as its chairman.

The first purpose was speedily accomplished, and within twenty-four hours one hundred and fifty men were sent to Mount Gretna to fill the vacancies caused by these rejections. Posters were placed on the bulletin boards of the different newspapers, and sign boards in front of the Armory, announcing that the First Regiment wanted desirable recruits. For the next two days recruiting continued actively, and the first detachment of one hundred and fifty was within that time followed by two hundred and twenty-five more men. And again responsive to further instructions and in fulfilment of additional requisitions, before the 18th of June there had been forwarded to the headquarters of the First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, respectively, at Camp Hastings, at Mount Gretna, and Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, Ga., a total of seven hundred and twenty-five men, recruited for the active command.

Sixteen hundred men had offered themselves. In the preliminary examination, single men only were accepted whose character and qualifications met the prescribed standards. Then followed the necessary physical examinations by Majors Charles S. Turnbull and J. Wilkes O'Neill, surgeons, and Assistant Surgeon Thomas C. Potter, of the Veteran Corps, conducted under all the rigorous requirements of War Department standards. It may fairly be assumed that with such close and skillful scrutiny when these seven hundred and twenty-five men, selected from the sixteen hundred, reached the front, they were passed into the ranks without further depletion.

A special hospital train, from the University of Pennsylvania,

with Major Charles S. Turnbull, Surgeon, as the representative of the Corps, in charge, was sent on September 11, 1898, to Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., provided with all needed appointments for the transportation of such patients as most required home attentions. The train returned with fifty-one men from the regiment, many of them sorely ill; the recovery of all was hastened by the removal, and in not a few instances life was saved. Major Turnbull's comprehensive special report of the expedition is a valuable contribution to the semi-official literature of the time.

The following acknowledgment and recognition of the appreciation of the Corps, unanimously adopted, was forwarded to the University of Pennsylvania:

To the Provost and the Board of Managers of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania:

We tender the cordial thanks of the Corps for your great kindness and tender care of our comrades of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers, when your sixth hospital train brought up over fifty of them from Camp Poland, the Second Division Hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., and Chickamauga, Ga. Once turned toward home, every man commenced to improve, and thanks to the skill and attention of Dr. T. Mellor Tyson and his able corps of physicians and nurses, all made a phenomenally successful trip and have since continued to do well; it is furthermore

Resolved, That we again thank you for extending to Comrade, Surgeon Charles S. Turnbull, of the Veteran Corps, the courtesy of accompanying the train as our representative and express our appreciation of your prompt and generous response to the call of Col. J. Lewis Good for succor for his suffering men of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The following correspondence and resolution incident to the tender of a hospital train by the German Hospital to bring home patients from the First and other regiments from the hospitals at Knoxville and vicinity, and an offer to subsequently care for the sick on their return, indicated the wide-spread patriotic desire of the philanthropic to be ever helpful:

PHILA., Sept. 9th, 1898.

COL. THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM.

Commanding the Veteran Corps, First Regiment, N. G. P.

Dear Colonel: The German Hospital takes great pleasure in offering a fully equipped train to bring home to Philadelphia and subsequently care for the sick boys of the gallant First or any others the Chief Medical Officer in charge may designate. Awaiting your command.

I am, yours very truly,

(Signed) JOHN D. LANKENAU.

President German Hospital.

*To the President and Board of Trustees of the
German Hospital, of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN: At a stated meeting of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, N. G. Pa., held October 14th, it was unanimously

Resolved, We tender the thanks of the Corps not only for the great care of so many of our comrades who have been so successfully treated at your institution, but also for the generous offer of your President of a special German Hospital train to bring home from Knoxville, Tenn., the ill men of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers; it was further

Resolved, That we would express our thanks to the resident physicians and sisters of the German Hospital for their untiring devotion to, and cheerful nursing of, our sick soldier boys, and in assuring you of our appreciation wish to especially mention Drs. J. Allen and C. Wille, who, with the sisters, must be congratulated upon the happy results of the judicious management of their universally grateful patients.

The reception and escort furnished by the Corps upon the return of the regiment from its volunteer duty in the field, on September 18, was most memorable and successful. The appearance of both the uniformed and non-uniformed battalions; the character of the men parading, many of our leading citizens prominent in finance, law, mercantile and manufacturing pursuits, marched side by side, and showed the people of Philadelphia that the old-time members of the First Regiment, ever ready to give countenance, lend aid, and furnish support to the parent organization, now distinctively emphasized their purpose when it was in the service of the country as a body of United States Volunteers.

This briefly told story of the Veteran Corps' activities in the war with Spain appropriately concludes with the expression of appreciation and recognition by the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, United States Volunteers, of the Corps' services in its behalf, made manifest by the action of the Board of Officers just prior to the regiment's muster out of service.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT,
PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY, U. S. VOLUNTEERS.
Camp, Philadelphia, Pa., October 12, 1898.

At a meeting of the Officers of the First Regiment Infantry, U. S., Penna. Vols., held at the armory on the above date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the officers be and are hereby extended, on behalf of the regiment, to the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, N. G. Pa., for the many kindnesses shown by them to the regiment while in the field, and for the escort upon the return of the regiment to its home station.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Veteran Corps, First Regiment, N. G. P.

The Veteran Corps, by invitation of the Board of Directors, participated in the Union League's reception to President William McKinley and the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, on the evening of Wednesday, October 26, 1898, the occasion of the great Peace Jubilee celebration, rendering such efficient service that the Board subsequently thanked the Corps by letter for its attentions.

Again, on April 27, 1899, the Veteran Corps, on the invitation of the Fairmount Park Art Association, acted as the escort of President William McKinley from the Union League to the Academy of Music, to participate in the ceremonies there in connection with the unveiling of the General Ulysses S. Grant Equestrian Statue in Fairmount Park.

The distinguished guest of the evening at the Veteran Corps' Union League Banquet, commemorative of the Regiment's Thirty-eighth Anniversary, April 19, 1899, was Captain, afterwards Rear-Admiral, Charles E. Clark, U. S. N. Captain Clark commanded the U. S. S. *Oregon* on her famous voyage of unprecedented speed from San Francisco through the Magellan Straits to the Florida coast, where, after joining the Atlantic Squadron, he put his ship into action, with telling effect in the Santiago sea fight, a few weeks later. Among other notables present on this occasion were the Honorable Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Minister to Italy, and ex-Attorney General of the United States, and former Mayors Edwin S. Stuart and Charles F. Warwick.

Mr. Charles J. Field, among the best remembered men for his continuous activities, died in full membership of the Veteran Corps, April 3, 1899. Mr. Field, a well-established business man of the prominent firm of Field & Hardie, beginning with the organization of the Regiment, faithful and efficient in all its campaigns, enterprises and undertakings, of conspicuous importance in the Veteran Corps, a leader in commercial affairs, his advice asked, his aid sought, whenever patriotic purpose was to be accomplished or public service performed, his usefulness was universally recognized, and so testified the Veteran Corps in the testimonial adopted at the time of his decease.

On October 2, 1899, the Corps received the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Massachusetts, at the Reading Terminal, and escorted them to their quarters at the Continental Hotel. Upon their departure on the afternoon of the 4th, a

detachment of the Corps, with Captain Conrad in command, furnished the escort from the hotel to the Terminal.

At the quarterly meeting, October 13, 1899, Col. Robert B. Beath delivered a descriptive and instructive illustrated lecture on "Scotland, Its History and Romance."

The Annual Banquet of the Corps, April 19, 1900, the Thirty-ninth Anniversary of the Regiment, bears a conspicuous significance as commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Veteran Corps. Initiative preparation had for something over a year preceded this event. Among other distinctive features, a souvenir programme of ornate, costly, and appropriate design, containing in colors photographs of prominent officers, perpetuates its memory.

Col. John P. Nicholson, at the quarterly meeting, October 11, 1901, read his "Battle of Gettysburg," recognized and so mentioned by Col. R. Dale Benson, himself a participant in the action, when he spoke to Comrade Hogan's motion proposing a vote of thanks as a production of eminent literary and historic value.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., renowned for his great sea fight at Santiago, that extinguished the fleet of his adversary, was received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station on his arrival in the city, on the morning of April 19, 1902, by a committee of the Veteran Corps, lunched by the committee at the Union League; in the evening was the Corps' distinguished guest at its annual Union League banquet, commemorative of the regiment's forty-first anniversary. Admiral Schley's speech on that occasion, so appropriate, well timed, and felicitous, deserves a reproduction.

I have many, many pleasant memories of delightful Philadelphia. In your great and historic Commonwealth there is much to admire and applaud. The great names of your State from the earliest to the latest days of the Republic, in war and in peace, are ineffaceable in our history.

In forum or in field her sons will compare with the best anywhere. In business her citizens are progressive and prosperous. In the arts and sciences they are liberal, broad and up-to-date. In all professions her citizens from time immemorial have been famed, distinguished and learned.

The hospitality of her people is as wide as the borders of her State, and is limited only by the endurance of her guests. In war her people are quick to respond to the demands of duty, and on the battlefield her sons have ever been conspicuous. Her roll of honor will live always in the halls of fame.

Her National Guard is a credit to her citizenry. The quality of its personnel is comparable to the best of European services in physique, and

superior to most in intelligence. Your traditions are high and reach back in honorable connection to the earliest days of this grand Commonwealth.

So much is preserved here that is sacred in our history, I do not wonder at your patriotism. With such historical monuments as are revered here there is no lack of object lessons to the younger generations to follow the illustrious deeds of those who have gone before in the paths of duty and honor.

The worthy and dutiful contribution of your regiment to the fame and glory of your State, and as well to the Republic, will always endure in the affectionate regard of our people. In your time and turn you have loyally fulfilled the highest and noblest tradition of our citizenry.

While such spirit prevails among our people, as I pray God it ever may, the liberty of our people, as vouchsafed and declared by our fathers and defended with their life's blood, is secure forever to our blessed country.

Historical papers were read, respectively, at the October quarterly of 1902, by Past Commander John A. Wiedersheim, on "The Raid on Washington, D. C., by the Confederates Under General Jubal A. Early, in the Summer of 1864," and at the October quarterly of 1903, by Past Commander James W. Latta, on "An Uncut Leaf of Civil War Reminiscences."

In the fire at the armory building in May, of 1903, the damage to the property of the Veteran Corps was not serious, nor the loss heavy, adjusted by the insurance companies, and settled by the payment of the sum of \$298.00.

The Veteran Corps' commemorative forty-third regimental anniversary banquet, April 19, 1904, had its significance in the presence on that occasion, as the distinguished guest, of Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Army of the United States.

It seems to have been a well accredited concession that much of the success that attended the Santiago Battle of July, 1898, a success that eventually forced the surrender of the Spanish Army, was due to the skill, strategy, tactics and tenacity of Maj.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, at that time a subordinate commander. General Chaffee, at the beginning of the Civil War, on his way to Columbus, Ohio, to enlist in a volunteer infantry regiment, whilst delayed by a change of train in an interior Ohio town, over-persuaded by the facile speech of a dapper young second lieutenant, a recruiting officer for the Sixth United States Cavalry, changed his purpose, went no farther, and promptly enrolled himself as a private soldier in the young lieutenant's regiment. Fortunate it was for the country, and for him too, that for a soldier of such vast possibilities there had opened the far wider field for a demonstration of his capacity than could ever have followed a career in a regiment

of volunteer infantry. His work was all his own, and from a private soldier in the ranks of the Sixth United States Cavalry, July 22, 1861, twenty-seven years in the same regiment, he was now, April 19, 1904, forty-three years afterwards, having passed through every grade and rank known to the service, the Lieutenant-General of the Army of the United States.

General Chaffee, in the course of his remarks at the dinner, said that the Army was working hard every day in order that when the time comes it would be perfect. "In 1898," he said, "we had the finest army in the world, small as it was. To-day we are striving to make our enlarged army just as good as was that small army of those days." In concluding, he complimented the officers and men of the regiment on the showing made in the parade and ceremony of the afternoon.

Captain John P. Green was, at its conclusion, thanked by motion for the "rich historical essay" he read to the Corps on "The Russian-Japanese War," on the occasion of the October quarterly meeting in 1904.

Brig.-Gen. William M. Wherry, U. S. A., retired, at the meeting of the Corps on April 14, 1905, delivered an address, which deeply interested his audience, on the "War with Spain as Seen at Santiago." Gen. Chambers McKibbin, of the Army, then retired, one of his auditors, who had commanded troops at this engagement, on General Wherry's right, followed briefly.

At the October meeting of the same year, Comrade William B. Smith presented to the Corps the one hundred and odd volumes of the War Department's publication, "War of the Rebellion Records of the Union and Confederate Armies."

At this same meeting, Mr. Charles W. Alexander, assisted by the regimental bugler, "Sounding Boots and Saddle," and with such other assistance as enabled him to introduce such acting as the part required, delivered an address incident to the allegorical suggestion of the charge of the "Lone Soldier" at the "Bloody Angle."

On April 13, 1906, Comrade John A. Wiedersheim read an interesting paper, describing in detail the ceremonies incident to the raising of the flag over Independence Hall, by President-elect Abraham Lincoln, on the morning of February 22, 1861. This ceremony had a further appreciative remembrance with the Corps,

when it was recalled that Col. Peter C. Ellmaker was the chief marshal of the procession on that occasion.

At the October meeting of 1906, Maj. Henry J. Crump, a company commandant in the Veteran Corps, late assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and also quartermaster of Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, United State Volunteers, read a very interesting paper on the "Active Experience of a Regimental Quartermaster During the Spanish-American War."

Governor Edwin S. Stuart was the special guest of the Veteran Corps at the commemorative anniversary dinner, celebrating the forty-six years of regimental growth, that the evening of Friday, April 19, 1907, brought especially to remembrance. The Governor was accompanied by Lieutenant-Governor Robert S. Murphy, Lieut.-Col. Fred. Taylor Pusey, his aide-de-camp, and Archibald Miller, his private secretary.

Colonel Wiedersheim introduced the Governor in well-selected phrase:

All of the Governors of Pennsylvania since the War of the Rebellion have either been participants in that war, have been members of the G. A. R., or have been connected with the military organizations in some way. Governor Stuart is an honorary associate of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment and is ready to respond at any time the Commonwealth is in danger. We welcome him here to-night not only as our Governor and comrade, but as our commander-in-chief.

After the cheering had subsided, Governor Stuart said, in part:

I don't know of any obligation and better duty one can perform for his State than to be a member of the National Guard. He is a defender of the State and leaves his business to defend the majesty and supremacy of the law. The First Regiment is made up of the flower of the citizenship of the city of Philadelphia. We must impress upon all the necessity of obeying the laws. Not only does the power of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, but the Commander-in-Chief as well, stand ready to uphold the supremacy and majesty of the law.

The speech of Lieutenant-Governor Robert S. Murphy was one of those forceful gems of rhetoric and eloquence for which he has ever been so famous.

At the October meeting of 1907, the Corps signified its appreciation and acknowledged its recognition in a suitable minute expressive and in detail of the high soldierly attainments that had won for Brig.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman "his recent well-deserved promotion."



TESTIMONIAL VASE, PRESENTED BY THE VETERAN CORPS TO
COMMANDER THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, APRIL 19, 1908

Col. J. Lewis Good at the same time was congratulated, after his thirty-six years of service "marked by soldierly qualifications, loyalty and devotion, upon his accession to the Colonelcy of his own regiment."

The Corps, also, as further evidence of the Veteran Corps' appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of Colonel Good in the active command and as a member of the Corps, presented to him, through Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, a handsome gold watch and chain.

The forty-seventh anniversary of the regiment fell upon Sunday, April 19, 1908. Its commemoration on Saturday, the 18th, was remembered for its parade of the Veteran Corps and the regiment in a steady downpour, which, from the newspaper comment, seems "to have won for them the plaudits of admiring thousands." If the Corps, in its outdoor anniversary parade, won from the public such appreciative applause, the distinctive feature of its indoor anniversary banquet bestirred for its commandant a demonstration so heartfelt and enthusiastic that it for a time would not down. The occasion was made the opportunity to present to Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim, on behalf of the Corps, a massive silver punch bowl or flower stand, seventeen inches high, sixteen inches wide, pedestal of ebony, thoughtful in design, artistic in proportions, military in its appointments, ornate in suggestion, as a substantial expression of appreciation and recognition of his many years of intelligent, zealous service to the Corps, towards the better securing of its stability, worth, and usefulness.

The inscription is engraved on the base:

Presented to Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim, by his comrades of the Veteran Corps, First Regiment, N. G. P., on its Forty-seventh Anniversary, April 19th, 1908, in recognition of the friendships he has formed, the ceaseless vigilance he has manifested, and the high results he has attained during his fifteen years of continuous service as Commander.

At the fall meeting, October 16, 1908, Comrade J. Campbell Gilmore read a paper on the subject of "National Defence," followed by practical illustrations, with the aid of maps and plans, explanatory of how the military problem of to-day is studied and solved.

Prominent as a United States Senator, conspicuous as a Major-General of the National Guard, the Hon. Chas. Dick, Ohio's junior Senator, was the Corps' special guest at its forty-ninth anniversary

dinner, April 19, 1910. Senator Dick was the framer, promoter, and zealous advocate of the Act of Congress that, passing through its gradual reconstructive processes, had, on January 1, 1910, ultimately made the National Guard of the United States practically a Division of the Regular Army. He was therefore not only a law giver, but a law receiver. As a Senator he gave the law to the Guard for its government and regulation, as a major-general of the Guard he received the law for obedience and execution.

The opening paragraphs exhibit the trend of his studious, thoughtful, and scholarly address, the whole of which was an instructive, exhaustive, and statesmanlike exposition of his subject.

The time has come when a National Guardsman of any State in the Union can greet his fellow guardsman from another State as comrade, because since the beginning of the year we are all serving one cause. We are now well on our way to maintain and have in readiness the army that a nation as big and as prosperous as ours demands. One of the things that we have to look back upon has been the wretched unpreparedness in which this country found itself when trouble came.

Men were brought from the field, the bank, the store, the factory, to fight for their rights or to defend their possessions, who were not trained in warfare. All the greater credit to them that they did so well. But I am a firm believer in a sufficient and efficient armament as our surest guarantee of peace. Wars have come to this and other nations unawares, and when the hour arrives that our sacred possession of independence is attacked or our commercial progression is threatened we should have trained recruits, not the raw recruits we have heretofore sent forth to meet the enemy.

The idea of a large standing army in this country is not kindly accepted tradition, and sentiments are all against it, and it is perhaps as well so long as we can maintain such a fighting force as is represented by our National Guard under the new rule. One thing that this and every nation must bear in mind, and that is that it takes about as long to train a qualified soldier as it does to build a battleship.

Comrade Martin Nixon Miller, formerly an assistant engineer on the Civic Staff of Col. George W. Goethalls, United States Army, at the quarterly meeting of October 7, 1910, held the close attention of the Corps for the evening, with his lecture, "A Trip Across Panama: Life and Conditions on the Canal Zone." The official government slides, loaned for the occasion, to Comrade Miller, by the Isthmian Canal Commission, added to the artistic effect of the lecture, and materially increased its instructive value.

Comrade Miller disclosed an anecdotal and humorous bit of history with which the general reader does not seem to have yet had a familiar acquaintance. Severing the two Americas for a

waterway was not, it appears, an original conception of either the Frenchman or American. Charles V, the great emperor, whose "capacious and decisive judgment had directed the affairs of one-half of Europe,"¹ not content that the hindrance of a narrow strip of land should confine the operations of his galleons to the waters of a single sea, when the waters of another, just a little way beyond, beckoned them to further captures on the main and conquests on the shore, directed his engineers to cut a channel through the obstruction, that his ships might find a passage from the one sea to the other. The engineers set about their task with confidence, intent upon its accomplishment, but Charles V had gone, and his successor had come, before compelled, at last, to concede it, they reluctantly reported their failure.

Unwilling to admit conclusively that their profession had not yet reached out far enough in its scientific acquisitions to grasp so stupendous an undertaking, and being persuaded, possibly, that they might trifle with religion and thus impose upon the credulity of a court and a people always willing to accept unreservedly the immutability of a Divine command, submitted that the intervention of such a command had prevented the execution of that of their Royal Master, and quoted from Matthew, xiv. 6, a passage of Scripture which, if read disconnectedly, it might be facetiously said fully sustained them: "What therefore God hath joined together let not man put asunder."

The Corps testified its appreciation of Comrade Miller's clear, comprehensive, and exhaustive deliverance, not only in a number of speeches that followed in endorsement and recognition of its merits, but in the hearty unanimity with which it voted its thanks.

The respective promotions of Brig.-Gen. Wendell P. Bowman to be the major-general and division commander of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and Col. J. Lewis Good to be a brigadier-general, were recognized by the Veteran Corps at the quarterly meetings which immediately succeeded the advancement of each, by appropriate resolutions of congratulations and appreciation of their capabilities and service that had so worthily won them their well-deserved promotion.

The military legislation of 1911 advances the officer on the retired list with an honorable war service to the "next highest grade."

¹ Robertson's Charles V.

The announcements from time to time made from the Adjutant-General's Office of the officers entitled to this increased rank include Col. R. Dale Benson, Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim, and Col. Sylvester Bonnafon, Jr., to be Brigadier-General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, retired.

The Veteran Corps took the initiative—the Board of Officers in full accord and by resolution requesting the Veteran Corps to assume charge, pledging the support of the active command—in preparation for the commemoration of the all-important semi-centenary some two years previous to its happening. In the avowed success that followed, preliminaries need but cursory review. Interest centres in the event itself. A failure demands details, that censure may be justly apportioned; not so a success, where there is no one to censure and where all rejoice alike.

As the celebration was designed as commemorative especially of the regiment's fiftieth anniversary, it was promptly conceded that that day should be exclusively its own. Whatever was to be done independently by the Corps was to be set apart for some other day. Hence it was that the Veteran Corps' anniversary dinner, though intended, too, to be specially commemorative as a semi-centenary event, was fixed for the 18th, that the regiment might, as it did, arrange for an anniversary dinner of its own, and as a whole, on the night of the 19th.

A General Committee on detail, development, and execution was named from the two organizations, and Col. Sylvester Bonnafon, Jr., selected as the temporary chairman; Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim followed as the permanent chairman, and upon Col. Wiedersheim, as if it were by a process of natural selection, also fell the chairmanship of the Veteran Corps' Committee, and of the Executive Committee beside. On this Executive Committee with him were: Sylvester Bonnafon, Jr., Vice-chairman; J. Campbell Gilmore, Secretary; James Hogan, Paymaster; Wm. W. Allen, R. Dale Benson, Henry J. Crump, J. Lewis Good, James W. Latta, John P. Nicholson, Wm. B. Smith, J. A. Wiedersheim, A. L. Williams.

After numerous projects had been discussed, considered, and disposed of, a number adopted of burdensome detail in their execution, notably the dinner and parade, two great schemes for preservation of the past and perpetuation for the future that fell exclusively to the lot of the Veteran Corps was the one the con-

struction of a bronze statue of the soldier of 1861 to stand for the regiment for all time upon the new Parkway City Hall Plaza, or some other location of equal prominence, and the other the preparation and publication of the fifty years of history that the regiment would complete on its anniversary day of 1911.

The statue in front of the Union League, unveiled as the column passed, on the occasion of the semi-centenary anniversary parade, the creation of the eminent sculptor, H. K. Bush-Brown, bears its own best testimony of a problem of pose and action of a foot soldier in bronze, demonstrated to a solution. Col. John P. Nicholson, Chairman, and his committee, Colonels R. Dale Benson, Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., and J. Campbell Gilmore, with Major Henry J. Crump and James Hogan, deserve especial mention.

There was no suspension of energies in fear of a depleted exchequer, with confidence in the management that means would be at all times in waiting. Every undertaking was zealously pressed to a successful completion. When unanimous consent is freely given, as it undoubtedly is here, distinction is never invidious. It is safe, therefore, to specialize and without impairing a decorous propriety one may, on this occasion at least, be permitted to praise or speak well of another. That there would have been a commemorative demonstration in celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the First Regiment comporting with its dignity is not to be questioned, but it is alike unquestionable that, but for the substantial support from business and financial circles secured through the aid and influence of Colonels R. Dale Benson and Theo. E. Wiederheim and the confidence imposed in them by the men of business and finance, these leading features of perpetuity and preservation would have been necessarily omitted.

The Union League Building, in course of reconstruction, its Assembly Hall, upon which the Veteran Corps had seemingly, through the League's courtesy, held a sort of prescriptive right for its anniversary celebrations, was consequently out of service. Investigation clearly demonstrated that for a dinner of such proportions and appointments as the pretentious preparations in progress indicated it was to be the province of this one to maintain, the one and only suitable place for it in size, adornments,

elegance, and impressiveness was the Academy of Music. The few occasions on which the building, since its dedication in the late fifties, had been set apart for such a purpose were of themselves sufficient to make each occasion an ever-memorable event in the city's chronology.

Savo for its intellectual features, its anecdotal and humorous incidents, that deserve to survive, its occasional creation or revival of events of import or moment, the dinner in history is usually briefly disposed of. The Veteran Corps' dinner, however, commemorative of the regiment's semi-centenary, summing up an historic period, rounding an epoch, characteristic in itself in the place where held, in the men and women who, as participants or spectators, gave it their countenance and lent it their presence, together with the many suggestive inducements that foster its remembrance, make it deserving of a preservative place in the annals of the Corps.

Though the event has scarce reached sufficient maturity to entitle it to historic treatment, yet that treatment seems to have already been freely accorded in the contemporaneous story so effectively told in the columns of the *Public Ledger* of Wednesday, April 19, 1911. Of a descriptive force persuasive, convincing, attractive, its reproduction here, in part, will be a helpful contribution.

The Veteran Corps of the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, celebrated its 50th anniversary with a dinner last night in the auditorium of the Academy of Music.

In all the martial spirit engendered by the occasion there was one episode which evinced the respect of warriors for one whose years have endowed her with a wealth of majestic memories. This was when the hundreds of men seated about the long tables and the vast audience in the boxes, balcony and galleries rose as one and, turning toward the right-hand proscenium box, the one known as that of the Prince of Wales, did heartfelt homage to Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull, the oldest daughter of the regiment present.

Mrs. Turnbull is 90 years old, but she rose with the dignity of a queen and, waving a small American flag, looked down upon the faces of those upraised, until the moment grew too tense, tears filled her eyes and two glistened upon those cheeks upon which Time's furrows appeared merely as smiles drifted from their moorings.

Then the men of war sang lustily, "Auld Lang Syne."

Mrs. Turnbull is the mother of Major Charles S. Turnbull, senior surgeon of the First Regiment. She is the daughter of Colonel Charles Somers Smith, the first captain of Company A, the first company of the First Regiment and organized 50 years ago last night, and the regiment's third Colonel. It was Colonel Theo. E. Wiedersheim, toastmaster of the night, who in a tender

speech called attention to Mrs. Turnbull's presence before the formal speech-making began. With Mrs. Turnbull were her daughter-in-law, Major Turnbull's wife, and their daughter, Mrs. Hamilton D. South, whose husband is an officer of the U. S. Marine Corps.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING

The dinner was one of the largest and, in so far as the military element of its guests was concerned, one of the most distinguished ever held in Philadelphia. A dinner had not been held on the floored-over auditorium of the Academy since the time when the University of Pennsylvania was host to Grover Cleveland, then serving his second term as President of the United States, this having been the largest dining event in the history of the time-honored building at Broad and Locust Streets.

On the stage space, in which the table of the speakers was placed, there were banks and terraces of palms, azaleas, bay and boxwood trees, amid which gleamed many electric lights. Above the centre, emblazoned in light, was the regiment's insignia and flanking it on either side were shields bearing the dates 1861-1911.

Most of the diners were in full dress uniform, and among those of blue with their trappings of gold could be seen the more ornate regalia of the First City Troop. It was a superlatively brilliant sight and not alone on the dining floor, but above in the parquet circle, the balcony and even the first gallery, where were assembled a host of beautifully gowned women, who came in later in the evening to enjoy the speech making.

When the host of uniformed men had marched in from the corridors and had taken their places at the seven long tables, their heads were bowed while an invocation was said by the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of Holy Trinity Church. Then from behind the banks of palms the martial bugles sounded, and three veterans raised the Stars and Stripes aloft. For this ceremony the band played the national anthem amid cheering, but a few moments later, when the diners again arose and again with bowed heads drank a silent toast to their departed comrades, the muffled musical instruments sighed the beautiful opening strains of the Chopin funeral march.

JEST AND STORY AROUND

Then song and wartime jest and story began to go round, the band played such melodies as the soldiers of the 60's loved, and which proved themselves as well known after 50 years. There was many a time when the entire assemblage, diners and spectators alike, joined lustily in the choruses, the while waving silken flags, with which everyone had been presented. Enthusiasm was never more contagious. Of the genuine Old Guard of the Regiment, William W. Allen, Samuel Bell, Alexander C. Fergusson, James W. Latta, William A. Wiedersheim and Alexander P. Colesberry attended, with the exception of the last named, who is at present in mourning.

The souvenir of the occasion was of exceptional elaboration and beauty. It was a white vellum-bound booklet, on the cover of which was embossed in colors the insignia of the corps. The frontispiece was a reproduction of the statue by Bush-Brown, "The Spirit of '61," which will be unveiled to-day before the Union League, and on another page were reproductions of clippings from the PUBLIC LEDGER of April 17, 18 and 20, 1861, referring to the corps.

The other pages, all of them gems of the printers' art, contained information of interest to the organization's members and songs which were sung at the festivity.

Thackeray, something of the line of thought of Dr. Samuel Johnson that "a chair at the tavern table was a seat on the throne of human felicity," found huge enjoyment in a well-satisfied appetite. He relates this incident of himself. Charlotte Brontë, who held him in high esteem, on one occasion was opposite him at table, both guests, where the host delighted to entertain sumptuously. "I confess it," said Thackeray, "with humiliation that I saw her admiration for me gradually disappear as everything went into my mouth and nothing came out of it, and as I took my fifth potato, she folded her arms, leaned across the table, and with tear-filled eyes, breathed imploringly, 'Oh! Mr. Thackeray, don't.'"

The guests were still thrifty in anecdote, badinage was abundant, conversation did not lag, the music still charmed, but gallery and balcony, having seen all there was to see, were waiting to hear all there was to hear; beside the time had come to pass from substance where everything had gone into the mouth to sentiment where something should come out of it. Colonel Wiedersheim, that the precious memories awakened by the presence and reception of Mrs. Turnbull might not be permitted to vanish, proceeded with his own felicitous opening address, supplementing it with the ready speech with which he, in turn, introduced the other speakers who followed him. Gen. James W. Latta, on the "Surviving ex-Colonels"; C. Stuart Patterson, Esq., the Quartermaster of the Veteran Corps, on "The Soldiers of the Union"; Rev. Wilson R. Stearly on "Some Types of Heroism"; Maj.-Gen. C. Bow Dougherty, Commanding the Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Col. John P. Nicholson, Recorder of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, the Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, of Pennsylvania, and H. K. Bush-Brown, the sculptor. These speeches, important out of the volume of incident that this epochal occasion had brought forth, will be found in the Appendix.

And so the anniversary dinner of the Veteran Corps of the 18th of April, 1911, in commemoration of the First Regiment's semi-centenary, passes into the historic annals of the Corps so

that its reminiscences, when narrated in the far-off time, may not "be distrusted" as were those of "old settlers, who see their youth in the flattering light of distance."

The Veteran Corps' presence in the column of parade—the parade elsewhere more fully treated of—on the nineteenth, the consummation of its many preparations for that and its other functions, concluded its participation in the commemorative ceremonies planned for the occasion. The moment seemed adventitious for a most auspicious end. Every detail had been perfected, all was in readiness, the column had but to pull out and begin the march, when a storm, that had given but a brief warning of its approach, asserted itself with a persistent severity. A military display designed to commemorate an event of special import, a century or half century intervening between the date of its happening and the day of its commemoration, loses much of its significance by postponement. So the parade went on over the entire route, as prescribed, the inharmonious relations between uniforms and weather no hindrance, the incessant downpour no deterrent.

The sidewalks were not altogether deserted, but the appreciative crowd of spectators that awaited the column, ready with generous greeting and demonstrative welcome, had by the relentless energies of the storm been largely driven to cover. Yet with all its discomforts, all its disappointments, the occasion afforded an opportunity for a test of zeal, endurance, and sacrifice that will probably more significantly lengthen its memories than would the generous welcome of a cloudless sky or the enthusiastic greeting of popular appreciation.

Colonel Wiedersheim was in command, with every officer of the Field and Staff at their posts, Company Commandants with their respective commands, their men all in the ranks, and all, officers and men, so continued undeterred by the forbidding element, so potently present, until the entire route had been covered and the formal salutes exchanged between column and corps at the dismissal of the parade.¹

There was a touch of sentiment in the parade with six of the sons of ex-Colonels, Carl N. Kneass, Henry M. McMichael, John E. Latta, Harrison W. Latta, R. Dale Benson, Jr., and William A. Wiedersheim. 2d, in attendance in the marching column on

¹ See Appendix Roll of Membership, Veteran Corps.

the invitation of the commandant of the Corps, something akin to the incident at the dinner, not so impressive, perhaps, but still alike effective. It was evidence, too, that the Veteran Corps was desirous to instil into the progeny that should be born of its members that same spirit of loyalty, allegiance, support, countenance, and encouragement, which the Corps itself has always maintained towards the military parent from whence come its birth and existence.

IN MEMORIAM

THE VETERAN CORPS' TRIBUTE TO

MAJOR EDWIN N. BENSON

PROMOTER, FOUNDER, ORGANIZER

This Minute is made by the Veteran Corps, of the First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, to commemorate the virtues, to recognize the services, to preserve the recollections of their late Comrade, Major Edwin N. Benson.

Major Benson was born January 16th, 1840, and died April 18th, 1909. He came from eminent forbears, and was himself the father of a large family, to perpetuate a name and fame that had so worthily come to him. A college bred man, a churchman, he had a foundation in knowledge and a basis in religion for an ever increasing usefulness.

Though large resources fell early to his keeping, they never weakened his keen sense of business activity, nor diverted him from a full recognition of life's graver responsibilities.

His habits were plain, his tastes modest, his ways unpretentious. His opportunities never removed him from touch with the humblest. He thought out his conclusions, reasoned out his judgments. Of clever discernment, wiser sometimes than his fellows, clamor never swayed, persuasion never moved him from the better purpose. He was neither stinted in his benevolence nor chary with his charity. He selected his beneficiary for his worth and dispensed his bounty to the deserving. He had an abiding faith in the value of friendship: he never forgot the companions of his youth, nor did he overlook the friends of his ripper years. He was always ready with a cordial greeting, and the commemorative gift was his favorite method of more substantial recognition.

He could write fluently and composed readily. He had a talent for verse, and his prose writings were scholarly in thought and attractive in style. In his earlier manhood he ventured upon several dramatic productions, which though pronounced by his friends to have been of decided merit, were never given to the public. His poem "A Stroke of the Pen" is a gem of poetic literature.

His moral life, his home life, his religious life was ever a convincing proof of his splendid Christian manhood.

Major Benson was of strong soldierly predilections. He had served his country in the ranks in the two campaigns of Antietam and Gettysburg in the great Civil War. Eligible thereby to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, he became and was first a member of George G. Meade Post No. 1.

Department of Pennsylvania, and afterwards of Post No. 2. of the same Department.

He had, too, a unique distinction. By reason of his services in the field as a soldier, he had secured his right to membership in one of the two great military orders of the country; and he was also one of the selected few who were accorded Honorary Membership in the other, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, because "in civil life during the rebellion" he had been "specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government, and (was) active and earnest in maintaining the supremacy of the same."

Impelled by the conviction, as were the young men of his time, that in the then momentous struggle for a nation's life the country must depend upon its youth, Major Benson offered his services, and was enrolled in the First Regiment of Infantry on the date of its organization, April 19th, 1861, selecting "D" as the company of his choice. He passed away while the Regiment was in the course of the celebration of its Forty-eighth Anniversary, and through all those intervening years his interest never weakened, his energies never slackened in an active personal support and encouragement of every measure, every purpose, designed or intended for its betterment or advantage.

A subsequent staff appointment, major and aide-de-camp on the Staff of the First Division, broadened his influence and enlarged his opportunities.

He recognized the value of organization, and in 1875, that the men who had seen service in war, or been honorably discharged in peace, might renew their comradeship, and lend their influence and support to the military parent that had bred them, he was a promoter, founder, and organizer of the Veteran Corps. As the first major of the Corps, he filled the office acceptably, and, declining all further preferment, was content to render service modestly in his own way and at his own time, and he always rendered it effectively. A score or more of incidents of conspicuous import, a far greater number of lesser moment, testify to the value of his contributions to the welfare of the Corps. He was always ready with response when an address was requested—and what he said always bore evidence of reading and research:—with his purse when funds were in requisition: with intelligent counsel when a problem was to be solved: with encouragement in difficulty, and appreciation in success, everywhere and at all times, was felt the strong force of his will, and the wise conclusions of his judgment. In his testamentary directions the Corps was still remembered.

Major Benson, always in active touch with public affairs, warmly supported the political party with which he was affiliated, and though he never held office, nor sought office, he was selected for the honorable position of Presidential Elector, was named as the President of the Electoral College, and with his colleagues cast the vote of Pennsylvania for James A. Garfield for President and Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President. His greater distinction, however, came as he appreciated it, and his friends and fellow-citizens understood it, when for four successive years, from December, 1884, to December, 1888, he was elected and re-elected to the Presidency of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, of which at the time of his decease he had been for forty-six years a member.

This Corps takes this, its first opportunity, to extend to the stricken family its deepest sympathy in a bereavement so sorrowful and a loss so irreparable.

MUSTER-ROLLS AND APPENDICES

MUSTER-ROLLS

North American and United States Gazette, April 22, 1861.

MUSTER-ROLLS

Of the companies composing the First Regiment, "Gray Reserves" of the city of Philadelphia.

COMPANY A

Captain Charles S. Smith
1st Lieutenant James D. Keyser
2nd Lieutenant Geo. F. Delleker

C. G. Childs, 311 Walnut St.; Morton McMichael, 1403 Filbert St.; Charles Gilpin, 709 Walnut St.; Ferd J. Dreer, 520 Spruce St.; R. P. King, 522 Spruce St.; Joseph P. Mort, Third and Wood Sts.; Lewis T. Conover, 708 South Tenth St.; James J. Duncan, 921 Locust St.; Wm. Troth, 1116 Citron St.; Samuel Welsh, 708 Spruce St.; Francis H. Duffee, 247 South Fourth St.; Henry C. Carey, 1102 Walnut St.; George W. Richards, 1014 Clinton St.; James Tromelien, 509 Franklin St.; B. Morgan Ash, 1913 Lombard St.; Charles J. Thomas, 303 Walnut St.; Francis Bell, 1803 Lombard St.; John Bell, 1135 Lombard St.; Richard C. Harvey, Twentieth below South St.; Joseph H. Seal, 455 Marshall St.; John B. Myers, 1222 Arch St.; Edward Gaskell, 1021 Vine St.; Robert P. Desilver, 1820 Chestnut St.; L. A. Goley, 1517 Chestnut St.; Andrew M. Jones, 1419 Locust St.; Joseph P. Robeson, 1125 Chestnut St.; Samuel Allen, 1224 Buttonwood St.; J. S. Haversteck, 1345 Vine St.; Geo. W. Wharton, 1226 Christian St.; Geo. S. Bethell, 1224 Spring Garden St.; C. Peters, Sixth and Germantown Ave.; B. B. Jenkins, 1136 Race St.; Geo. Griscom, 416 Walnut St.; E. C. Markley, 21 So. Sixteenth St.; Wm. Hart Carr, 2133 Arch St.; David Jayne, 282 So. Third St.; James Crissy, Goldsmith Hall, Library St.; Judge J. I. Clark Hare, 229 So. Sixth St.; Isaac Hazeburst, 508 Walnut St.; Peter McCall, 24 So. Fourth St.; Dr. McKenzie; Timothy Hennessy; Erastus Poulson, 502 Walnut St.; Samuel J. Reeves, 1209 Walnut St.; Frederick Fraley, 417 Walnut St.; Dr. A. L. Elwyn, 1422 Walnut St.; Benjamin Etting, 1315 Spruce St.; John B. Newman, 1716 Spruce St.; J. C. Sidney, 520 Walnut St.; Jno. G. Brenner, 925 N. Eighth St.; Judge Wm. D. Kelley, Forty-first and Myrtle Sts.; Wm. H. Newbold, 1416 Spruce St.; Thomas Sparks, 1311 Locust St.; Edw. S. Handy, 1620 Spruce St.; W. S. Baker; J. R. Fry, South Third St.; Jos. B. Myers, 3rd and Vine Sts.; Chas. F. Steele, N. W. Corner Eighteenth and Wallace Sts.; J. C. Pearce; Col. J. Ross Snowden, 1715 Green St.; Amos R. Little, 602 N. Sixth St.; Edmond Deacon, 262 No. Sixth St.; George Howell, 1530 Chestnut St.; J. B. Smith, 621 Commerce St.; F. R. Backers, Seventh below Parrish St.; Wm. Vodges, Race St.; Wm. J. P. White, Ninth below Pine St.; Richard Donagan, 605 Sanson St.; Beaton Smith, 510 Walnut St.; Thos. A. Hilner, 2051 Vine St.; H. N. Shannon, 220 Chestnut St.; Jas. M.

Toy, 220 Chestnut St.; J. J. Phillips, 1104 Girard St.; R. C. Shannon, 1610 Wallace St.; Saml. H. Trotter, 1627 Spruce St.; Chas. Conrad, 206 Chestnut St.; Henry Serrell, 206 Chestnut St.; H. W. Ridgway, 206 Chestnut St.; J. B. Steilman, 52 So. Second St.; Edward Hutchinson; P. J. Fry, 206 So. Twelfth St.; Lewis C. Cassidy, Sixth below Walnut St.; Charles Desilver, 1220 Chestnut St.; W. H. Winder, 314½ Walnut St.; John Clayton; John F. Bodine, 207 No. Thirteenth St.; Stephen R. Rogers, 1311 Girard Avenue; James L. Newman, 1124 Walnut St.; Charles Gibbons, 252 So. Third St.; W. E. Whitman, 135 So. Fifth St.

A meeting of Company A, First Regiment of Gray Reserves, of the City of Philadelphia, will be held this (Monday) evening, at the Sansom Street Hall, at 7½ o'clock, for further organization.

Philada., April 20, 1861.

CHARLES S. SMITH,
Captain.

COMPANY B

Captain	J. Laudenslager
Lieutenant	Wm. Fling
Lieutenant	J. C. Sterling

Samuel Riley, 1616 Ridge Road; Charles G. Borhok, 413 So. Ninth St.; John Elliott, 319 Walnut St.; J. D. Spear, 130 South Second St.; J. G. Edwards, 715 Sansom St.; August Edwards, 715 Sansom St.; Saml. Branson, 33 So. Eleventh St.; W. H. Miskey, 718 Chestnut St.; Henry Bird, 904 Clinton St.; Lucius Webb, 420 Reed St.; R. Troubat, 309 So. Fifth St.; Geo. Mitchell, 114 North Twenty-first St.; C. C. Mackey, 612 Market St.; Alex Russell, S. E. Corner Twelfth and Sansom Sts.; Henry Hemeker; Isaac C. Price, 1725 Mt. Vernon St.; Thos. J. Beckett, 310 Locust St.; J. H. Bulkley, 1204 Race St.; H. P. Mitchell, 1026 So. Fifth St.; Saml. C. Paris, 804 So. Fifth St.; Saml. Sears, Goldsmith's Hall; Jas. S. Burnett, 309 Walnut St.; Thos. Allman, Jr., 248 No. Eleventh St.; W. O. B. Merrell, William and Pratt Sts., West Philadelphia; Robert Huddle, 224 Lombard St.; Wm. G. Allen, 35 No. Seventeenth St.; E. H. Thouron, 2003 Arch St.; G. Collins, 249 No. Sixth St.; Edwin Greble, 1708 Chestnut St.; Horace Everett, American Hotel; Austin Siddons, 507 Washington Ave.; Obediah Shingle, 1126 Division St.; Francis Blackburn, 433 Chestnut St.; M. S. Alexander, 109 S. Twentieth St.; Daniel Stone, 1437 Filbert St.; James Sheridan, 1718 Spring Garden St.; Hiram Sweet, 1228 Monterey St.; Wm. K. Coulson, Eleventh and Callowhill Sts.; C. Oppenheimer, 885 No. Sixth St.; R. J. Mercer, Ninth St. below Pine; George Bolden, 1317 Arch St.; Elwood Willson, 1339 Arch St.; George Merrick, 447 Magnolia St.; Geo. Henson, 236 New St.; Simon Snyder, 603 Noble St.; George C. Geyer, 541 No. Thirteenth St.; Lewis Lewis, 713 Locust St.; Barton Green, 429 No. Sixth St.; W. Duncan, 306 No. Ninth St.; D. J. Cochran, 243 No. Seventeenth St.; Wm. A. Forrest, 1018 Ridge Avenue; Henry Rosenheim, 725 Julia St.; Amos R. Little, 602 No. Sixth St.; John C. Davis, 925 No. Eleventh St.; John N. Massey, Ninth St. below Vine; John C. Youngman, 217 Coates St.; J. S. Best, 839 No. Fifth St.; Geo. W. Zimmerman, 136 No. Second St.; A. L. Hinkle, 907 Division St.; E. P. Lescaure, 682 Wharton St.; Geo. Lescaure, 682 Wharton St.; C. J. Shengle, 1126 Division St.; Geo. W. Hoffman, 1119 St. John St.; D. L. Carpenter, Mantua; Chas.

E. Burch, 421 No. Fifteenth St.; Robert M. Fetch, 1120 Myrtle St.; J. A. Eisenbrey, Washington House; J. B. Downs, 533 No. Fifteenth St.; James Muldoon, 112 So. Eleventh St.; A. M. Herkness, Sanson and Ninth Sts.; Geo. Woelpper, 426 Franklin St.; Wm. G. Steel, 503 Market St.; Chas. E. Lex, 1225 Arch St.; Jas. Markoe, 1620 Locust St.; H. W. Gorman, Queen St. below Front; G. H. Roberts, 1210 Filbert St.; Geo. Laudenslager, 926 Race St.

The above Company will assemble in the third story of Franklin Hall, Sixth St. below Arch, this (Monday) evening, 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock.

COMPANY C

Captain	Joseph N. Piersol
Lieutenant	William W. Wagner
Lieutenant	John G. Murphy

William Armstrong; James West, 234 So. Eleventh St.; William Thompson, 824 South St.; Joseph Kerr, 529 Chestnut St.; J. H. Hildeburn, 3 So. Twelfth St.; Wm. B. Gordon, 405 No. Ninth St.; Wm. Young, Winter, west of Sixteenth St.; Matthew W. Bruce, 406 Wharton St.; John H. Fredericks, Knight's Place, Cherry and Fifth; George W. Boggs, 1713 Pine St.; Adolph Mellier, 241 So. Sixth St.; John R. James, 309 So. Thirteenth St.; Alfred Richardson, 1514 Ridge Avenue; William H. Wayne, 1618 Cherry St.; James E. Helmbold, 1204 Wallace St.; Joshua Scattergood, 1022 Pine St.; Charles C. Wilson, 1503 Moyamensing Ave.; William M. Armstrong, Barley Sheaf Tavern; Chas. Williams, 112 No. Fourth St.; George Belger, Third below Vine St.; Thomas Helm, 717 No. Tenth St.; B. Griffin Barney, Wm. J. Barney, 126 Walnut St.; Jas. A. McCulloch; A. D. Cash, 1520 Locust St.; Jos. R. Burkart, 317 Spring Garden St.; Chas. S. Richie, 1346 Pine St.; Jos. H. Schreiner, 915 Ontario St.; Thos. Timmons, 911 Moyamensing Ave.; Emanuel Street, 424 Belgrade St.; William H. Miller, 2010 Vine St.; Wm. P. Hacker, Arch below Twelfth; Benj. F. Huddy, 145 No. Second St.; Albert G. Bunn, 1025 Lawrence St.; R. P. Johnson, 236 So. Ninth St.; Jacob Umstead, 1426 Parrish St.; Amos Lanning, 217 Market St.; Ameron Lockhart, 517 Chestnut St.; Chas. W. Debuist, 401 Stockton St.; Wm. E. Kennedy, 430 No. Second St.; Jas. Carr, 314 South St.; Lewis Lockard, 1512 Ridge Ave.; Danl. H. Brown, Columbia Ave. and Front St.; John P. Thompson, 1031 Market St.; Danl. Mahony, 1127 Parrish St.; W. Heimberger, 433 York Ave.; Saml. Culp, 255 No. Third St.; Lewis R. Hassinger; Geo. P. Horse; J. D. Mercer, 117 No. Water St.; C. H. Fernald, 25 So. Sixth St.; Jas Le Fevre, 450 No. Seventh St.

A meeting of Company C will be held this (Monday) evening, 22nd inst., in the fourth story of 413 Arch Street, at 8 o'clock.

COMPANY D

Captain	George W. Wood
1st Lieutenant	T. West Blake

H. J. Carson, 766 So. Second St.; George Noble, 705 Green St.; John Shuman, 421 Monroe St.; S. R. Chardon, 525 Catharine St.; Geo. F. Benkert,

131 Almond St.; Jacob Land, 2223 Clayton St.; Samuel Z. Brock, 515 Dilwyn St.; Edward C. Diehl, 1412 Lombard St.; J. R. Bringham, 632 Franklin St.; J. Rutherford, Jr., 1212 Locust St.; Joel Thomas, 1533 Lombard St.; Alex. P. Colesberry, 209 So. Sixth St.; Thomas Fewks, Twenty-fifth and Locust Sts.; Daniel Huhn, Thirty-fourth and Lancaster Pike; E. Potts, 209 So. Sixth St.; Fredk. Pinker, 2215 Virginia St.; Geo. W. Wharton, Jr., 1226 Christian St.; Ambrose L. Cram, 1815 Lee St.; Henry C. Johnson, St. Lawrence Hotel; Manes McCloskey, Stamper's Alley; Emile F. Detrick, 234 So. Eleventh St.; Harman Baugh, 125 Elfriths Alley; Joseph A. Speel, 323 No. Seventh St.; Felix H. Degan, 217 Carter St.; Lewis Bermaud, 757 So. Ninth St.; Thomas C. Carpenter, 1241 No. Eleventh St.; J. Atlee White, 809 No. Thirteenth St.; Geo. W. Stout, 133 Arch St.; Henry J. White, 5 No. Twelfth St.; Austin J. Montgomery; Thomas Clark, 242 Arch St.; George L. Nagle, 315 Spruce St.; E. W. Burkhardt, 817 Spring Garden St.; Wm. Wolbert, 519 Arch St.; Samuel Barr, 530 Thompson St.; John G. Connelly, 527 Chestnut St.; Edwin A. Souder, 3 Dock St.; Chas. T. Matheys, Sansom St. Hall; Thomas Wire, 1416 North Fifteenth St.; Lewis S. Hale, 612 Wood St.; Alex. Kennedy, 2306 Linn St. Fairmount; Henry S. Camblos, 2107 Arch St.; Joseph R. Bacon, 211 Market St.; John S. Bower, Sixth and Vine Sts.; J. W. Hart, 211 Wildey St.; Joseph C. Townsend, 243 Market St.; J. S. Best, 889 No. Fifth St.; H. T. Thomas, 211 Market St.; Wm. Newton, 804 Depot St.; James Euston, 406 No. Eleventh St.; Cortland Folwell, 32 No. Fifth St.; Hugh McIntyre, 1503 Filbert St.; Thomas Quinn, 623 Sears St.; Geo. R. Middleton, 629 Sears St.; J. F. Slifer, 416 Crown St.; George W. Martin, 125 So. Second St.

The above Company (D) will meet this (Monday) evening, 22nd inst., at the Hall of the Phenix Hose Company, third story, Zane Street, above Seventh, at 8 o'clock.

COMPANY E

Captain	Wm. H. Kern
Lieutenant	Chas. F. Hupfeld
Lieutenant	B. J. Ripperger

William C. Vineyard, 657 No. Eighth St.; Daniel Brick, 905 Auburn St.; Francis Nolen, 830 Ellsworth St.; George N. Rohl, 1128 Girard Ave.; J. Stewart Brown, 721 Chestnut St.; Robert Irvine, 1318 Vine St.; Chas. Raynor, 434 No. Eighth St.; Geo. W. Martin, 1323 Girard Ave.; Edward Murphey, 319 Dugan St.; Edwin Booth, 603 No. Eleventh St.; E. B. Colton, 214 So. Delaware Ave.; Adam McElroy, 11 So. Ninth St.; Chas. H. Fernald, 1219 No. Twelfth St.; Theodore Burkhardt, 1315 Mt. Vernon St.; Robt. Burkhardt, 329 Tamany St.; Wm. C. Kane, 1730 Webster St.; John Fryburg, 1003 Ward St.; James Gladding, 36 Catharine St.; John R. Blackerstone, 230 No. Twentieth St.; T. Henry Jacoby, 721 No. Twelfth St.; Jno. C. Snowden, 1010 Wallace St.; John Marston, Jr., 2323 Green St.; Morris Keyser, 312 New Market St.; Jas. T. Spicer, N. W. corner Union and Aspen Sts.; George Whitely, 1302 So. Sixth St.; Jno. Harrison, 1607 Locust St.; George S. Fox, 1934 Lombard St.; Isaac Keller, 704 Bayard St.; G. Moulton Allen, 1024 Chestnut St.; John Mackintosh, 1333 So. Fourth St.; William Bispham, 1605 Filbert St.; Samuel Bell, 1938 Lombard St.; Joseph Pope, 507 Federal St.; John A. Myers, 507 Washington Ave.; Mawhew M. Anderson, 201 Union

St.: John McAllister, 12 Marshall St.; James Young, 317 So. Fifth St.; Wm. D. Connelly, S. E. corner Thirteenth and Spring Garden Sts.; T. L. Beale, 417 So. Third St.; Isaac Fredericks, 536 Mechanic St.; Joseph Baker, 138 No. Wharves; Wm. Otley, S. E. corner Tenth and Lombard Sts.; Archibald Ronaldson, 991 Locust St.; Martin Buehler, 441 Market St.; Christian Meeser, 330 No. Tenth St.; John B. Spackman, 127 No. Twentieth St.; F. V. Reisch, 441 Market St.; Wm. J. Okie, Walnut above Eighth; A. J. Baton, 415 Spruce St.; James C. Rice, 702 No. Second St.; George Kentz, 1306 Frankford Road; Wm. H. Karr, 113 No. Second St.; Frank Nicholson, Fourth and Willow Sts.; Wm. B. Norris, 1633 Spruce St.; Geo. W. Wentling; Matthias Riley, 724 Moss St.; D. W. Fletcher, 209 So. Sixth St.

Company E will meet this evening, in District Court Room No. 2, corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets, at 7½ o'clock punctually.

COMPANY F

Captain	Thomas Kirkpatrick
Lieutenant	Silas Wilson
Lieutenant	John M. Ross

Charles Hamilton, 1115 Lombard St.; John Conyers, 644 Marshall St.; Henry M. Wilson, 1611 Spruce St.; S. W. Colton, 1839 Filbert St.; Wm. J. Parker, 519 Pine St.; Wm. Yates, 724 So. Sixth St.; Robert Wilson, 1528 No. Second St.; Morgan J. Thomas, 241 No. Seventeenth St.; Edward Burke, 1508 Sansom St.; E. K. Snow, 1217 Buttonwood St.; Thomas Gibson, 429 Mellwain St.; Henry C. Boyle, Redwood St.; Thomas Wattson, Arch St. below Front St.; Julius Stern, 836 No. Fifth St.; David Gilliman, 145 Dock St.; J. H. Roack, 122 Chestnut St.; E. G. A. Baker, 135 No. Third St.; R. S. Hall, 1133 So. Eleventh St.; Chas. Desilver, Chestnut St.; Thomas Graham, 223 No. Eleventh St.; Elliott Thomas, 1623 Vine St.; Aaron Gilbert, 507 No. Third St.; John C. Taber, 1508 Green St.; Wm. H. Taber, 2138 Mt. Vernon St.; Wm. W. Keyser, 559 No. Second St.; John R. Hand, 1326 No. Thirteenth St.; Geo. Turner, 249 So. Eleventh St.; John Q. Williams, 108 So. Fourth St.; Henry S. Myers, 327 So. Sixth St.; Frederick Tellerson, 1740 Wood St.; Fred. Zarracher, 8 Hickey St.; James L. Claghorn, 1504 Arch St.; Charles Bard Reess, 239 So. Fifth St.; James Ross, 202 So. Fifteenth St.; Edward Heston, 622 No. Eleventh St.; Wm. Duffy, 403 Walnut St.; Thomas J. Clendenin, 15 Ellen St.; Thomas Carpenter, Marshville, Chester County; David Barley, 863 No. Thirteenth St.; Stewart Huston, 1219 17th St.; Michael Tracey, 919 So. Eighth St.; Samuel H. Davis, 824 No. Eighth St.; Wm. Smith, 648 No. Fifteenth St.; Wm. N. Dickerman, 114 Margaretta St.; R. Wharton Ogden, 1206 So. Third St.; Henry Zell, 602 Pine St.; Joseph R. Wilkins, 116 No. Twelfth St.; David Lindsey, 924 Cherry St.; Charles Whiteman, 327 Redwood St.; H. May, 829 Callowhill St.; Charles Rubincain, 2024 Chestnut St.; B. Hummell, 821 Callowhill St.; Samuel Freese, 816 Wood St.; John G. Berringer, 419 Hamilton St.; Robert Long, 1044 South St.; Wm. Baker, 5 William St.; Wm. E. Whiteman, 133 So. Fifth St.; Joseph G. Cox, Front St. below Arch St.; Francis Lee, 230 Chestnut St.

Company F will meet on this (Monday) evening, 22nd inst., at 413 Arch Street, fifth story, at 7½ o'clock.

COMPANY G

Captain	Geo. W. Briggs
Lieutenant	Edw. Dewee
Lieutenant	Benj. W. Hays

Robert Alsop, 533 No. Sixth St.; Jarius Baker, 138 No. Wharves, Edward Partridge, 633 Thirteenth St.; J. D. Stokes, 153 Third St.; S. A. Roberts, 43 Sixth St.; Philip N. Decomb, 717 So. Eighth St.; Samuel Cook, 517 Arch St.; Peter Brenner, 34 Coates St.; G. W. Wilson, 1127 Myrtle St.; Edward Damai, 143 Arch St.; H. N. Graeff, 1021 Chestnut St.; John B. Newman, 1716 Spruce St.; Chas. J. Evans, 721 No. Twentieth St.; Chas. Frishmuth, 614 No. Eighth St.; F. P. Dubosq, 304 Chestnut St.; Matthew Black, Fifteenth above Shippen St.; Cornelius Goodwin, 712 Park St.; Jas. S. Nickerson, 65 No. Second St.; Pugh Maderia, 115 So. Tenth St.; Jacob B. Coates, 842 No. Fifth St.; Henry S. Stricker, 864 No. Eighth St.; John Gravenstine, 1200 Wallace St.; John S. Chesnut, 1520 Filbert St.; Thomas S. Crombargar, 1322 N. Thirteenth St.; Joseph Cox, 108 No. Second St.; T. H. McCalla, 308 No. Fifth St.; Bartholomew Clard, 115 No. Eighth St.; Henry B. Fasham, 433 So. Ninth St.; John McLaughlin, 217 So. Sixteenth St.; Francis Guynor, 731 So. Sixteenth St.; Albert G. Bumm, 1005 Lawrence St.; R. B. Johnson, 236 So. Ninth St.; Jacob Umstead, 1426 Parrish St.; John W. Whetham, Ridge Avenue; Amos Lanning, 217 Market St.; Cameron Lockhart, 517 Chestnut St.; Charles W. De Buist, 401 Stockton St.; Wm. F. Kennedy, 430 No. Second St.; Bernard C. Timmins, 213 So. Second St.; James Carr, 314 South St.; William Miller, 2026 Vine St.; Samuel S. Kelley, 822 Walnut St.; Lewis Lockard, 1512 Ridge Ave.; Daniel H. Brown, Columbia Avenue and Frankford Road; John P. Thompson, 1031 Market St.; Simon Mudge, 1214 Filbert St.; Daniel Mahoney, 1127 Parrish St.; George W. Feisterman, 1130 Girard St.; Matthias Riley, 724 Moss St.; Wm. Pope, 534 McIlwain St.; D. P. Jones, 720 No. Tenth St.; Frank Cooper, 1327 Thompson St.; Thomas Hollingsworth, 1344 No. Thirteenth St.; John C. Gerrish, 610 No. Front St.; Charles J. Anstice, 1614 Coates St.

The above Company (G) will meet on this (Monday) evening, 22nd inst., at the Wetherill House, Sansom St., above Sixth, at 7½ o'clock.

THOMAS S. CROMBARGAR,
Secretary.

COMPANY H

Captain	Charles M. Prevost
First Lieutenant	Atwood Smith
Second Lieutenant	Chas. P. Herring

Albert R. Foering, H. G. Leisinring, Robt. H. Campbell, Chas. B. Campbell, D. S. Winebreuner, E. A. Hendry, Andrew J. Catherwood, John S. Jarden, William M. Ireland, Alphonso C. Ireland, James G. Wilson, Charles O. Klett, George Gordon, Edward W. Bailey, John W. Moore, George W. Hall, Isaac B. Oakford, Charles S. Feather, Horace L. Peterson, Henry Herber, George W. Benners, George W. Hacker, Benj. N. Cregar, Samuel A. Jarden, Henry Buddy, Jacob Reigel, H. B. Pothem, John B. Austin, John H. Diehl,

J. P. Perot, Lucien Moss, Charles Lennig, Benj. A. Shoemaker, Harrison Jarden, J. W. Phillips, W. F. Gardner, W. Wilson, Jr., Edward Pepper, Wm. A. Beers, H. B. Furlar, R. Coane, J. R. Bell, A. Hinekey, H. W. Gray, Ephraim Clark, Jr., J. L. Hutchinson, Henry Lapsley, H. M. Wilson, T. E. Harper, J. S. McMullen, Wm. W. Allen, J. E. Parker, John Trucks, Jr., Wm. T. Elbert, David Lee, Francis Lee, William Thomas, C. P. Miller, R. O. Lowry, Dendy Sharwood, Ellwood Wilson, Geo. Cornman, E. S. Tallmadge, W. C. Parsons, Samuel Simes, Wm. H. Brown, Charles E. Davies, Peter A. Davies, Samuel N. Davies, A. T. Goodman, F. A. Goodwin, John Wright, John S. Newbold, E. L. Moss, A. Cuthbert Thomas, Elliott Thomas, John Harrison, Thomas S. Harrison, Stirling Bell, M. A. Kellogg, 127 No. Eighteenth St.; Thomas Dallett, 1313 Walnut St.; Robert B. White, 1703 Locust St.; John F. Cabot, 1102 Spruce St.; L. C. Madeira, John Welsh, Jr., John Durburrow, Gustavus Ronge.

The above company will meet at Hlasco's Saloon, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, punctually.

By order of

CHAS. M. PREVOST,
Captain.

COMPANY I

Captain	Charles P. Warner
Lieutenant	John Ross Clark
Lieutenant	Jacob S. Hess

George H. Hill, Northwest corner of Ninth and Green Sts.; John W. Oliver, 1710 Brown St.; William Shields, 2224 Callowhill St.; Wellington Williams, 113 So. Fifth St.; Wm. W. Flaherty, N. W. corner Third and Wood Sts.; Geo. W. Olenheimer, S. W. corner Fifth and Vine Sts.; Jas. E. Brown, 721 Chestnut St.; C. L. Rehney, Ashland House; Wm. W. Kendrick, 512 So. Nineteenth St.; J. B. Smyth, 344 So. Fifteenth St.; Theo. March, 243 So. Eleventh St.; Wm. E. Taber, 150 No. Seventh St.; Geo. L. Miller, 2036 Vine St.; Jos. J. Ford, 438 No. Fourth St.; John Simpson, 121 Market St.; C. W. Heath, 911 Catherine St.; Alex. McCauley, 315 Dugan St.; Daniel Smith, 421 Marriott's Lane; Morgan North, 335 Greenwich St.; Chas. D. Pancoast, N. E. corner Tenth and Melon Sts.; Thos. McCann, 427 Marriott St.; Owen McLaughlin, 424 Marriott St.; Henry Bruner, 503 Spruce St.; Abraham Sussman, S. E. corner Fourth and Market Sts.; David Giltman, 145 Dock St.; Samuel B. Miller, 436 Spruce St.; DeW. Clinton Hanline, 413 Arch St.; John F. Combe, 1130 Market St.; Rosewell Parsons, 1703 Callowhill St.; Jacob Cooke, N. E. corner Sixth and Willow Sts.; Wm. A. Dodson, N. W. corner Second and Market Sts.; Samuel Bell, Jr., 108 South Wharves; Stirling Bell, 108 South Wharves; C. H. Fernabee, 1219 No. Eighth St.; John M. Chesnut, Second and Market Sts.; James L. Bryan; E. C. Oakford; C. W. Watson; A. W. Hoopes; Edwin D. Mullen; Wm. Doughton; John D. Ninesteel, Jr.; Wm. N. Dunton; E. Scott Mills; Robert Lindsay, 508 Franklin St.; Samuel B. Hoppen, M.D.; John E. Diehl, 1826 De Lancey Place; John C. Copper, 449 No. Eighth St.; Edward Irwin, 1507 Sansom St.; D. H. Laudenslager, 402 Walnut St.; H. H. Eldridge; Joseph M. Hendry.

Company I will meet at Hall of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, this evening at 7½ o'clock, punctually.

COMPANY K

Captain	Jacob Bennett
Lieutenant	Wm. King
Lieutenant	Edwin Wattson

John R. Green, A. R. Vanatee, G. E. Knight, W. Thomas, D. Stanley Hassinger, Harvey E. Gennig, George W. Eyre, Wm. M. Neall, J. B. Flues, J. Howard Mitchell, E. J. Longmire, Charles P. Miller, 105 No. Nineteenth St.; Thomas Birch, 1717 Vine St.; Wm. G. Mentz, 1718 Vine St.; J. S. M. Cowell, 1905 Chestnut St.; George T. Thorn, 1428 No. Fifteenth St.; Wm. H. Morris, 1933 Chestnut St.; Jos. R. Flanigen, 121 So. Eighteenth St.; Wm. Eckfeldt, 2028 Girard St.; B. C. Evans, 246 Chestnut St.; J. H. Harman, 1121 Chestnut St.; Jacob Levick, 1712 Heath St.; Samuel H. Tyson, 1702 Ann St.; George Ranken, 804 Fellow St.; John A. McAllister, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; Louis H. Trimble, 915 Filbert St.; George Stone, 22 Swanwick St.; Wm. E. Littleton, 147 So. Fourth St.; David Lee, 230 Chestnut St.; Frank Lee, 230 Chestnut St.; C. E. Claghorn, 120 Chestnut St.; J. C. Fryer, 120 Chestnut St.; John W. Claghorn, 1009 Arch St.; Geo. Mackintosh, 510 Federal St.; Wm. Shinn, 16 and 18 So. Broad St.; John Vogle, 408 No. Eleventh St.; James Hamilton, 1409 Filbert St.; Hector Mackintosh, 1016 Walnut St.; Wm. Struthers, Market St. above Tenth St.; Joshua H. Cousty, 1013 Cherry St.; Edw. Pennington, 1706 Locust St.; W. P. Cunningham, Erie and Fitzwater Sts.; Seligman Abeles, 117 No. Second St.; Thos. Wriggins, Fifth and Chestnut Sts.; James Brown.

The above Company (K) will assemble this (Monday) evening, 22nd inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Wetherill House.

RECAPITULATION

COMPANY	OFFICERS	MEN	TOTAL
"A"	3	90	93
"B"	3	77	80
"C"	3	52	55
"D"	2	56	58
"E"	3	57	60
"F"	3	59	62
"G"	3	56	59
"H"	3	88	91
"I"	3	52	55
"K"	3	42	45

TOTAL 658

MILITIA OF 1862.

SEVENTH REGIMENT

Organized September 12-15, 1862—Discharged September 26, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF—Colonel, Napoleon B. Kneass; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles H. Graeff; Major, Joseph M. Piersol; Adjutant, William W. Keys; Quartermasters, Alfred R. Foering, Alexander P. Colesherry; Surgeon, William C. Byington; Assistant Surgeon, Silas Updegrove; Sergeant Major, Benjamin

M. Dusenberry; Quartermaster Sergeant, Edw. Wattson; Commissary Sergeant, Cauffman Oppenheimer; Hospital Steward, John H. Pratt.

COMPANY "A"—Captain, Charles S. Smith; First Lieutenant, James D. Keyser; Second Lieutenant, George F. Delleker; First Sergeant, William W. Hollingsworth; Sergeants, William T. Blummer, Amos Lanning, William D. Hastings, R. Rundle Smith; Corporals, John Stewart, Galloway C. Morris, Albert V. Nolen, George M. Freeman, Joseph Mort, William G. Montz, George W. Potter, Robert L. Allen; Musicians, Thomas Wright, Edward Wilks; Privates, Edward Abbott, Charles R. Abbott, Frederick M. Bissell, Daniel Baugh, William D. Bennage, William Bell, John Bell, Jr., John S. Bispham, Joseph Bradley, George W. Campbell; George A. Cooke, William V. Clay, Casper H. Duhring, Henry J. Davis, Henry A. Duhring, Jacob H. Donaldson, William F. Davis, George T. Davis, Matthew Davis, Frederick A. Dreer, C. Reuben Denckle, Henry W. Doughten, John B. Ely, Theodore Ely, S. Allen Evans, William E. Eagen, John D. Ford, Edward J. Furlong, William Griffith, Thomas R. Garsed, Harry W. Gamble, Thomas O. Goldsmith, Jr., Joseph Harrison, Jacob H. Harman, Henry E. Hayward, Charles D. Harper, Samuel R. Hansel, Edward H. Hunt, Lewis B. Jackson, John Joyce, George W. Kirke, Joseph Kincaid, Andrew Kincaid, William Kincaid, Amos R. Little, Frederick Librandt, Jr., John Lang, Edward C. Markley, Jr., Thomas R. Murray, A. Joseph Miller, Thomas E. Moorhead, Thomas McGowan, Alfred Penine, Reuben W. Peterson, John W. Patton, William Patten, George W. Richards, Gabriel A. Reichert, Jr., Seth W. Roderick, Matthias Roland, William A. Richardson, J. Rush Ritter, James W. Sears, Edgar T. Sees, James Stokes, James D. Smith, Edwin Shock, James H. Snodgrass, T. Leaming Smith, Samuel H. Trotter, William H. Thaw, William F. Trewin, Charles Thomson, Jr., George C. Thomas, William H. Townsend, Benjamin R. Thaw, George Thomson, Edward W. Vodges, Henry B. Vaughan, Lawrence Voelker, Thomas P. Wilson, Jr., John P. Watson, Samuel Welsh, Jr., John M. Walton, Theodore Yerkes.

COMPANY "B"—Captain, C. Fred. Hupfeld; First Lieutenant, William Hart, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Charles S. Jones; First Sergeant, William H. Faber; Sergeants, Isaac C. Pearson, William Pettit, John McCreight, George Dodd, Jr.; Corporals, Fred F. Fisher, Charles Fiet, Robert Greer, Jr., Nathan S. C. Fowell, Samuel W. Hart, Joseph J. Wright, Frank W. Miller, Robert E. Epstein; Musician, John W. Taber; Privates, Charles W. Bell, Samuel S. Bell, Albert P. Benners, Wm. H. H. Bickley, Thomas Bennett, George R. Birch, Joseph Bond, Josiah Bond, Jr., Thomas W. Bower, Charles R. Brown, George W. Brown, Jr., Charles V. Burkart, Charles C. Burrows, Joseph Campbell, Jr., Joseph W. Cassedy, William H. Castle, Charles H. Clewell, C. Harry Crawford, John Davenport, William Derwin, William H. Early, Adam P. Eckfeldt, John Farena, Benjamin M. Feltwell, Howell Y. Fisher, John Fox, Henry Graham, Dennis W. Greany, Levi B. Griffiths, John Greer, Evan B. Haines, Henry R. Hastings, James Hunter, Henry Holland, William H. Johnson, Stuart Logan, Edward Meeks, Harry C. Miller, James B. Minich, Walter Morris, William T. Mullen, William McKinney, George W. McMinn, W. Brantley Payne, W. Harry Platt, Joseph C. Randall, Samuel M. Roberts, John S. Reeder, Harry L. Ryno, Charles F. Schoolman, John F. Schiots, John Settle, Henry V. Siekle, Robert Simpson, Henry T. Smith, Robert A. Smith, James S. Stokes, Richard P. Taylor, Thomas B. Thompson, Lloyd H. Walton, Harrison C. Wright.

COMPANY "C"—Captain, Atwood Smith; First Lieutenant, William W. Allen; Second Lieutenant, John W. Powell; First Sergeant, Alexander C. Furgusson; Sergeants J. Lewis Bell, Harry P. Leland, Charles O. Klein, Joshua H. Cousty; Corporals, Edward H. Ogden, Oscar C. Mohan, Wm. H. Wetherill, Samuel Simes, T. E. Harper, John Trucks, Jr., Thos. Brown, Thad. S. Shannon; Musician, Edwin L. Bryan; Privates, Harvey Agg, Isaac J. Alexander, George E. Alkins, Robert Backer, Jr., Samuel Barington, James E. Bell, William A. Bell, W. Arthur Bell, Charles J. Biddle, Craig Biddle, James S. Biddle, John W. Beidleman, William Bispham, Charles E. Boughter, John F. Boughter, Joseph H. Brazier, William H. Brett, Samuel M. Butler, William P. Clyde, John S. Carzow, Harvey Cheatham, William M. Clark, Benj. P. Croll, Samuel N. Davies, John Dean, William T. Donaldson, William H. Dubose, William L. Dunglison, Robert R. Eckendorff, James H. Erickson, Charles Egner, George W. Farr, Jr., George N. Fletcher, John O. Giller, John D. Good, George W. Grove, Philip Halzell, Madison R. Harris, George H. Haverstick, Morton P. Henry, James Hogan, Jesse J. Hood, Joseph R. Houston, George L. Harrison, Horatio Howard, Horace N. Kakes, Charles H. Keinball, Joseph N. Lamberti, Percy Landerly, Henry Lapsley, William H. Markley, John Mason, Jr., J. Howard Mitchell, Henry B. Morris, David M. McCarroll, Francis J. McBeath, Edward McGlaughlin, John McGill, John McNally, George F. Oxwell, Wister C. Parsons, George W. Podesta, Francis S. Reinstein, William H. Reed, Jr., George I. Richie, James Shaughnessy, David Shuster, Josiah F. Slifer, William E. Stone, David W. Stuart, John W. Sexton, Edward Shower, Ben. Tingley, D. Lamont Tingley, I. Jones Taylor, Elliott Thomas, Michael Toohey, George H. Trimble, William H. Van Jugan, Henry Volkmer, Joseph L. Wilson, William H. White, Francis Wilson, Oliver C. Whitaker, George G. Wise, Richard S. Young.

COMPANY "D"—Captain, J. Ross Clark; First Lieutenant, Chas. K. Ide; Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Willis; First Sergeant, Harry F. West; Sergeants, Gerald DeCoursey, Peter A. Hinkle, Alexander H. Driesbach, William A. Seegar; Corporals, Joseph H. Seaver, Joseph W. Lewis, James M. Willis, Thomas K. Walker, I. Hunt Butler, Jr., Albert Moore, John H. Fine, William L. Fox; Musician, James A. Becket; Privates, J. Edward Addicks, John L. Ashmead, Lehman T. Ashmead, Edward Bartholomew, Edwin N. Benson, James Boyles, Jr., John Blakiston, Simon W. Colton, Robert D. Cox, Chas. W. Colliday, Harry Crowell, Albert W. Clark, John H. Diehl, Samuel W. DeCoursey, Edgar W. Earle, Jno. H. Edwards, William R. Edlis, Harvegh Farrington, Edwin A. Haas, John Hall, Frank Hays, I. Thomas Harrop, Isaac D. Harbett, Hugh B. Houston, George W. Harkins, W. Clemens Hunt, Pemberton S. Hutchison, Augustus Haverstick, Sam'l James, P. Marcella LaFourcade, Jr., Wm. Lilly, Malcolm Lloyd, George J. Lenoe, Clem. S. Lancaster, Thomas B. Lancaster, Edward V. Lansdale, Charles W. Leavitt, Charles A. Mahong, Benjamin F. Miller, George Massey, Robert Massey, Jr., William N. Moland, Harry M. Mitchell, Nathan Myers, John B. Myers, Jr., John Moss, Jr., A. D. W. McCullough, Benj. C. McCullough, Walter McMichael, Joseph D. McKee, George D. Naphers, John F. Naulty, G. Bolton Newton, George S. Osbourn, Jr., Edgar C. Prosser, John Price, Dillwyn Parrish, Jr., Clement S. Rutter, John J. Ridgway, J. West Rulon, Edward B. Showell, S. Grant Smith, John D. Smallwood, Henry G. Smith, John M. Stockton, John D. Sibletham, Aaron P. Shallcross, William S. Steel, David Stern, Edward H. Shaw, William L. Suddards, John Seitz, James M. Stokes.

bury, Henry J. Taylor, John M. Taylor, Edward B. Thornton, Alexander Thackeray, John L. Welsh, Frederick A. Walker, Samuel Wagner, Jr., Abel B. Wilkins, William D. Williams, Rudolph I. Watson, Ernest Zantzing, Alfred Zantzing.

COMPANY "E"—Captain, Jacob Laudenslager; First Lieutenant, Julius C. Sterling; Second Lieutenant, Thos. Altman; First Sergeant, James Muldoon; Sergeants, Thomas C. Wright, Francis C. Garrigues, Charles J. Field, E. Burroughs; Corporals, Lewis H. Esler, Richard J. Alexander, Jos. Laudenslager, David Stewart, Henry S. Field, Theo. D. Spear, Joseph B. Schlater, Frank Pryor; Musician, Henry Feehling; Privates, M. F. Ashmead, Thos. Allen, John L. Asay, Edwin Bender, Chauncy Burk, Charles Berger, John L. Bellows, George W. Beitel, Joseph M. Custer, D. W. Custer, E. T. Cannon, Joseph L. Crawley, William Y. Carver, James M. Cress, Joseph H. Chubb, William A. Dobbyn, William H. Daley, John L. DeMar, Joseph L. Downie, Isaac J. Evans, Harry C. Elliott, Charles Este, George L. Esher, John M. Fisher, Charles E. Fritz, Isaiah P. Fitter, John H. Frederick, Andrew J. Fitzgerald, George L. Graham, Edwin D. Gilbert, Edwin T. Gratley, George W. Garrett, David Hewitt, Lewis B. Hanson, Charles Hallowell, Joseph L. Hutchinson, Joseph Holdskom, Charles Hunter, John Hughes, Martin C. Hall, William L. Jones, Wilson M. Jenkins, John A. Kramer, Thomas Kegan, Isaac Killian, Charles C. King, William J. Kramer, Geo. W. Laws, Walter L. Leeds, Edwin Lewis, Thomas Massey, Jr., Francis P. Mogridge, D. S. Moore, Charles N. Moorehead, Philip S. Mason, John W. Moore, Garrett Nagle, Richard Norris, Cauffman Oppenheimer (pr. to Commissary Sergeant), Robert S. Pollock, Horace A. Reeves, Edward E. Robbins, Jacob Raymond, William C. Robbins, John Rourke, William J. Simon, Charles Spring, Harrison B. Schell, John Sample, Henry P. Schetkey, Benjamin F. Shedaker, Albert D. Spear, Thomas F. Scattergood, William H. Shephard, William Tielston, Alfred Taggart, Daniel Toersch, Edwin P. Wilson, D. H. Wright, Charles S. Watson, Alexander Whilden, Jr., Charles D. Woodruff, Francis H. Woodruff, Jeremiah C. Wyman, Daniel F. Wolf, John D. Wells, Samuel S. Zelly.

COMPANY "F"—Captain, Harry C. Kennedy; First Lieutenant, Harry A. Fuller; Second Lieutenant, Robert M. Banks; First Sergeant, James M. Borer; Sergeant, Jacob H. Armbruster, Andrew J. Croll, James J. Swoyer, Nathan Berkenstock; Corporals, Charles W. Schoop, John S. Stairs, Philip McManus, Samuel C. Behm, Henry K. Bentz, Samuel R. Kersbuer, Uriah K. Arnold, William C. Tripler; Musician, Albert C. Dillingham; Privates, Frank M. Ashton, Milton C. Berger, P. Henry Barnes, William H. Barton, John K. Barton, George Bartle, S. Theodore Cummings, James H. Clark, John A. Conrad, George W. Christ, William Costa, Paul B. Clogget, George C. Dunn, David D. Elder, Joseph Everling, John K. Fernald, John A. Fable, John Fitzpatrick, Sparta Fritz, Samuel Fluck, Josiah C. Gerhard, James L. Greib, William R. Hasenpat, Charles Homer, Edward A. Heintz, Edward C. Hess, Joseph A. Hoffman, John S. Houtz, Hiram G. Haney, William Harris, Frank L. Haines, George O. Keck, Edward Kayser, Hugh Kennedy, John A. Lynch, Samuel Lyndall, James Lindemuth, George M. Miller, B. Melville Machette, Nathan M. Maxwell, Henry Martin, Joseph Morgan, George W. Moore, Henry L. Musselman, Rudolph C. Nagle, John R. Nagle, Samuel H. Nicholson, Peter Norton, William M. Ogden, Smiley Orr, Michael P. Phelan, Josephus Roberts, Martin K. Regar, Michael Redding, Frank H.

Roatch, Joseph R. Riley, James L. Rahn, George H. Roberts, John R. Seibert, J. Harry Sterret, Charles Saeriste, George Stone, John L. Small, Joshua Sperring, George W. Shultz, John K. Shoemaker, John K. Tripler, Edward K. Tryon, Jr., Samuel H. Venable, Fred. M. Wagner, Adam P. Zimmerman.

COMPANY "G"—Captain, George W. Wood; First Lieutenant, George W. Martin; Second Lieutenant, John Rutherford, Jr.; First Sergeant, Henry J. White; Sergeants, John C. DeCosta, George W. Wharton, John D. Barr, James C. Wray; Corporals, Ormond Peniston, William K. Jewell, Horace Lee, D. W. Heppard, Joseph B. Shenell, Edward C. Ritchie; James Watson, Jr., Charles M. Slaymaker; Musician, James McElmell; Privates, Benjamin G. Annies, Albert G. M. Bower, Samuel Bower, M. H. Bailey, Daniel Broker, John Burns, J. Marshall Buddy, William H. Brittain, Thomas Boay, Alfred B. Bennett, George W. Butler, William A. Buck, Edward D. Brooks, Alexander P. Colesberry promoted to quartermaster, Edward Corlies, James M. Campbell, William A. Camberlin, Charles Duncan, George T. DeCosta, Harry C. Ewing, Joseph Evans, Lloyd Evans, James M. Ferguson, Albert D. Fell, George Ford, Frank Gutager, Albert W. Gropengeiser, Thomas Gilbert, Jesse Garrett, John Huggard, Andrew B. Holloway, Charles R. Hemphill, Robert B. Hoofstittler, Francis Hetzell, William F. Jones, George W. Jester, Charles B. Kitchen, Alexander E. Laver, Thomas M. Longstreth, Thomas H. Mudge, John Mason, John McKeown, J. Clifford Oat, Samuel C. Ogle, George W. Parker, Edward B. Reed, Nathaniel Rulon, John C. Rodgers, William N. Shoemaker, James Scravendyke, Edward Shields, Geo. E. Shewell, Samuel S. Sharp, Joseph Sibley, Frederick D. Stone, John Stone, Henry B. Simons, Philip H. Tenbrook, William N. Toy, William H. Trueman, James Totham, Henry A. Terry, J. A. Tilge, Edward W. Thomson, Isaac Van Dusen, Edward M. Vinton, Frank L. Vinton, Charles A. Vannaman, John A. Vorhees, Virginius Wernwag, Charles Watson, Charles H. Wagner, Alpheus M. Walker, William D. Willson, Stephen Wayne.

COMPANY "H"—Captain, Francis P. Nicholson; First Lieutenant, William W. Keys (pr. to Adjutant); Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Kern; First Sergeant, Ellwood Rowand; Sergeant, William S. Parsons, Charles W. Spear, Thomas Brown, Thomas Watson; Corporals, William Petrick, Joseph G. Keys, George F. Blaise, Casper H. Yeager, William F. Ireland, Thomas W. Young, John W. Kerr, Robert W. Keen; Musician, Robert Shoemaker; Privates, John H. Able, Lewis P. Bogle, William Bevans, William S. Brown, James Burns, Frederick Baker, Henry Bain, James Brutsche, Jr., Lewis Born, Charles A. Blake, William Coxe, James W. Cooper, William Colsher, Thomas Cooper, William Creagmite, Charles H. Cake, James H. Dye, William Devin, Jacob Fricke, Charles F. Gockler, Charles C. Griffith, Joseph C. Garter, Henry W. Gifford, John F. Githens, Thomas Haines, Thomas H. Hough, William F. Haas, Enon M. Harris, Harry Hertzler, John Jones, Jr., John A. Kintler, John R. Kookogy, Henry H. Kirk, John I. Kirk, William Lukens, Thomas H. Levering, George M. Loudenslager, Thomas D. Long, Hugh Lomax, Anson R. Lukins, William H. Metcalf, Daniel Murray, Albert K. Miller, Robert L. L. Moore, Jesse Merutheon, William McAlister, William M. McFarlane, George A. Newman, William H. Parsons, Edward Porter, Davis Quinn, Thomas R. Reed, James Ruam, Edward F. Ryan, Conrad Rhoads, Samuel W. Smulling; Albert F. Schaeffer, William L. Shoemaker, Frederick Slifer, William A. Starr, James B. Smith, William F. Spillman, John F. Sherman, Frederick H. Schell, James Scott, Eugene Surbert, John L. Smith, Rudolph

Saverbrey, John Schall, Samuel F. Schell, Charles E. Starrett, Matthew P. B. Thomas, William H. Thorn, Isaac T. Wolf, John Wood, Albert Wick, Robert G. Wilson, Alfred Whittington, George W. Wise, George E. Younger, George I. Ziegler.

COMPANY "I"—Captain, George W. Briggs; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Adams; Second Lieutenant, Joseph A. Speel; First Sergeant, William Maris; Sergeants, John McLaughlin, Richard Peltz, Isaac M. Graham, Chauncey J. Melvin; Corporals, Samuel I. Warner, Robert S. Williamson, Frank A. Tagart, Richard A. Poulson, David P. Jones, Edward B. Cobb, Henry C. Selby, Arthur Stewart; Musician, Samuel Winkworth; Privates, Samuel I. Allen, Thomas H. Aurooker, Samuel Bray, John D. Burs, Frank Butler, Samuel Benison, Thomas Barry, George W. Cantrell, Edward I. Cantrell, Michael F. Carl, Charles Colter, Joshua S. Clid, James Cooper, Thomas Cunningham, John Crawford, Henry E. Donning, William Dick, J. Nelson Davis, Charles Dixey, James A. Ford, William H. Flomertfelt, Daniel M. Fleming, John D. Gwynn, James Greer, John Gordon, D. Mason Godwin, Charles W. Heath, Henry S. Harper, Emmor W. Haus, Daniel Harrison, John Hare, John Harvey, James Hickman, Charles H. Jones, John B. Johnson, William H. Kid, William Kennedy, James Kane, George W. Kelley, Robert Lamond, John W. Mann, Thomas M. Moore, Joshua Mullen, James Madara, Adam B. Magaral, Pashel Melvin, John McCardle, James E. McCardle, Hugh I. McCarty, James H. McGlinsey, Robert McConnell, Charles McCarty, William Nicholson, John Nicholson, George H. Rothermel, William H. Rowletter, George Rutter, Ridgway W. Robbins, Thomas C. Stokes, George W. Simpson, Samuel Schidie, Henry Synnmon, John Synnmon, James Smith, David Silow, Thomas B. Subers, George I. Thorn, William E. Wiley, William H. Wright, Thomas L. Young.

COMPANY "K"—Captain, Henry D. Welsh; First Lieutenant, David A. Woelpper; Second Lieutenant, John Wandell; First Sergeant, Joseph S. Siner; Sergeants, Robert K. McNeel, Samuel D. Wentz, John W. Sheppard, Samuel H. Safford; Corporals, Thomas Page, Henry Clay Fox, Frederick Walters, Malcolm M. Coppuck, William McCall, Gilbert L. Lentz, Samuel D. Foering, James C. Kerr; Musician, Chancellor Smith; Privates, William J. Atwood, John Austin, Frank A. Bassler, William H. Baines, Byron Bowen, Isaac B. Baxter, William K. Black, Mathew F. Boland, Charles D. Baxter, James Cardell, William H. Conkle, Ney Churchman, William R. Carroll, Charles T. Colladay, Joseph Carson, Thomas C. Cain, Thomas Cochran, Aaron L. Clouser, Joseph Dolan, Daniel F. Davis, Robert L. Evans, George B. Epler, Robert C. Ford, Samuel H. C. Felton, Robert Foller, Augustus C. Feigley, Joseph C. Furgeson, James Graham, George T. Gravenstine, David E. Hogan, Thomas H. Heston, George S. Hensel, Thomas Harrington, Howard F. Harkness, John Henry, James W. Hassler, Joseph Harring, Herbert E. Hele, George H. Jones, Benjamin Kerns, John Logan, Robert Laurie, William H. Lukens, William Mansfield, James A. Moss, James A. Mansfield, David Miller, Alexander Merrill, Daniel W. Marbers, Benjamin V. Mein, William C. Myers, James McCloskey, Edward McDermot, David McCurdy, James McConnel, John S. Newman, Charles M. Palmer, Jacob Roesh, Edward N. Rue, Franklin Richie, William Russell, Peter W. Rumble, Joseph H. Snow, Edward T. Snow, James Stinson, James Snyder, Freeman Scott, Jesse Supplee, Samuel Sketchley, John Stritzell, Thomas M. Smith, Hugh H. Smith, Charles F. Shaw, John Tanner, John W. VonNeida, George

E. Willis, Edward F. Wagner, John Winn, Edwin B. Wentz, Thomas Weygandt, Charles G. Whitaker, Charles J. Walton, Allen Wilson, Jefferson Young.

COMPANY "L"—Captain, Isaac Starr, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Benoni Frishmuth; Second Lieutenant, John S. Jenks; First Sergeant, Samuel L. Irwin; Sergeants, Theodore A. Graham, William H. H. Taylor, John Reed, Benjamin L. Mattack, John McLaughlin; Corporals, Charles Foster, Theodore A. Roberts, John Knight, William Reynolds, John C. Caldwell; Privates, Thomas A. Auduton, George A. Baker, Mel Bailey, Edward Bensell, George Bensell, William D. Black, John J. Bradshaw, Henry C. Bispham, William J. Bridell, William J. Brown, William Butcher, Richard Campion, Daniel Campion, Thomas A. Carlisle, Francis Chase, Edward D. Coe, William Coloburg, Philip G. Collins, William W. Curran, George W. Dairs, John C. Flemming, Frederick Frey, John Finch, John C. W. Frishmuth, Stephen T. Garland, John Graff, Patrick Hennissey, Daniel W. Howard, William H. Hughes, Charles M. Johns, Francis Kerr, Samuel G. Kerr, Robert H. Latimer, John W. Lemaistree, John Larsen, Thomas Leach, Theodore T. Lewis, Charles E. Lloyd, Charles Lowry, John Marh, William H. Mattson, Benjamin H. Moore, Robert McCoy, James McDowell, John W. Natt, Robert H. Neff, Robert Nichol, John Pettigrew, Samuel C. Powell, Evan Randolph, John B. Reed, Robert H. Reed, Henry Rose, John R. Rue, Jr., William Sartain, Henry C. Spaekman, Thomas Schrater, Robert Smith, Milton Smith, Max Schmitt, Benjamin S. Stone, Henry E. Smyser, Thomas E. Tack, Samuel P. Tack, Thomas S. Tindall, Samuel W. Trowert, Edward W. Troth, John A. Thompson, John Waddell, Philip F. Wharton, William H. Ward, William Wilson, William Whitney, Henry Williams, Francis Wiltbank.

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EMERGENCY TROOPS OF 1863.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Mustered in June 26, 1863—Discharged August 1, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF—Colonel, Charles S. Smith; Lieutenant Colonel, Isaac Starr, Jr.; Major, Frank P. Nicholson; Adjutant, George S. Bethell; Quartermaster, Edwin Wattson; Assistant Surgeons, William Darrach, Jr., Thomas A. Downs; Chaplain, J. W. Huntington; Sergeant Major, John J. Rutherford; Commissary Sergeant, George A. Smith; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. P. Broomell; Hospital Steward, Samuel Meader.

COMPANY "A"—Captain, James D. Keyser; First Lieutenant, William W. Hollingsworth; Second Lieutenant, Amos Lanning; First Sergeant, John Stewart; Sergeants, R. R. Smith, George M. Freeman, William P. Atkinson, Galloway C. Morris; Corporals, William H. Drayton, Jacob H. Harman, John Lang, Edward C. Markley, Albert H. Mershon, T. Leaming Smith, Casper H. Duhring, John McCann; Privates, Isaac S. Atkinson, Jr., Theodore F. Albright, James L. Allen, Frederick M. Bissell, John Bell, Jr., Joseph G. Brittain, Harry R. Clark, Franklin Coggins, John M. Campbell, William V. Clay, John A. Clappitt, George A. Cooke, Jay Cooke, Jr., Sumpter M. Carty, Matlack Davis, George T. Davis, Louis A. Duhring.

Charles R. Denckla, Augustus Dubosq, Joseph G. Darlington, William E. Eagin, S. Allen Evans, Charles H. Fox, Thomas M. Foster, Frank Freed, Samuel T. Freeman, Edward Griffith, Louis Godey, William J. Granlees, Thomas Glover, Washington H. Gilpin, George Gilpin, Joseph Harrison, Samuel R. Hansell, Charles F. Hollingshead, Arthur Hayward, Joseph Henry, Allen J. Hartman, John Joyce, John L. H. Krouse, William Kinkaid, Arthur H. Little, Willing F. Lewis, William E. Lewis, Jr., John Lavens, John T. Lewis, Nathaniel S. Large, Thomas E. Morehead, William C. Marshall, Morris Mershon, Benjamin F. Napheys, Henry W. Nagle, Henry C. Potter, Henry C. Pollock, John W. Patton, Joseph G. Rowland, John P. B. Reichert, Thomas Reeser, James Rush Ritter, John H. Ritchie, Samuel M. Reid, Edward M. Rothewell, Henry A. Rodgers, Allen W. Richards, Mathias Rowland, Howard Richards, Henry Sylvester, John C. Sees, Harry C. Selby, Edwin Shock, Solomon H. Staats, G. Rush Smith, James W. Sturdivant, William H. Townsend, George Thomson, Charles J. Thomson, Alfred Thornton, Thomas Tyndale, Richard N. Thomas, Benjamin Taylor, William T. Trewine, William Vaughan, Jr., Thomas P. Woolman, J. Benton Young, Theodore Yerkes.

COMPANY "B"—Captain, Charles S. Jones; First Lieutenant, John McCreight; Second Lieutenant, George Dodd, Jr.; First Sergeant, Frederick J. Fisher; Sergeants, Charles Fiot, Robert Greer, Jr., John H. Fareera, William Durwin; Corporals, James Dodd, Charles Wildman, Moses H. Eaton, Joseph Cunningham, Thomas H. Martin, Robert Greer, Wm. H. List, Charles G. Peters; Musicians, William Borie, James A. Becket; Privates, John N. Aiken, John D. Bagge, Edwin Brock, David W. Ball, Wm. C. Bridges, Charles H. Bridenhart, Frank Butler, Charles W. Burkhardt, Thomas Bennet, Robert S. Bender, John Collum, William W. Derrick, Septamus Davison, Erastus C. Flint, James S. Foy, Michael Foy, William M. J. Fury, John Fox, Harry E. Genrig, Joseph Greer, Alexander W. Greiner, William Hull, Jacob Haney, William H. Kennedy, George W. Kelley, Mark L. Lacey, John D. McGrath, Charles McCarter, John McClellan, Magnus C. Olson, B. J. Pearson, George W. Powell, John Rodgers, Harry L. Ryne, William S. Stoever, William H. Seeds, Thomas B. Thompson, Henry Thorn, Alfred W. Tappen, John Van Fossen, A. F. Walters, William E. Wymer.

COMPANY "C"—Captain, William W. Allen; First Lieutenant, John W. Powell; Second Lieutenant, J. Lowrie Bell; First Sergeant, Edward H. Ogden; Sergeants, T. Stewart Brown, James H. Erickson, Samuel Harrington, Elliott Thomas; Corporals, John O. Giller, Joseph B. Godwin, Francis Wilson, George H. Trimble, Joseph L. Wilson, Samuel N. Davies, Horace N. Kates, Gustavus A. Hoffman; Musician, Edwin L. Bryan; Privates, Thomas Ashton, Thomas Altemus, William H. Butler, Robert Barker, Jr., Charles S. Boyd, William S. Boyd, Jr., James E. Bell, Charles Billenstein, Joseph H. Brazier, Samuel M. Butler, J. Wilmer Beidleman, John F. Benner, A. Penrose Benner, Henry C. Bolton, William H. Brett, Mahlon Bryan, John S. Carrow, William G. Clarkson, William M. Clark, Heber K. Clark, Henry G. Clement, Henry W. Colesberry, Smith Crowell, Jr., J. M. Cummings, John W. Cooper, Thomas Cooper, Benjamin P. Croll, Theodore H. Cramp, Daniel Campbell, George F. Dewey, John H. A. Davison, Clarence E. Duffee, Samuel G. Diehl, John B. Dorris, Egerton Dillingham, John W. DeBarger, Franklin S. Evans, Thomas H. Ellmaker, Charles Egner, Charles E. Elms, Henry K. Fairgrieve, James P. Fisher, John E. Fagan, John Hulse, James Hunter, Dayton W.

Hulbert, Philip Halzell, William H. Harris, Albert Hewson, Thomas Harrington, Albert E. Hand, James Hogan furloughed July 4th, J. W. L.) Joseph A. Kelly, Charles R. Lawrence, John Laughlin, Henry C. Miller, Francis W. Miller, George J. Mitchell, Thomas C. Miles, Jr., W. Mitchell McCallister, James McConnell, Andrew McBride, William F. North, Joseph O'Brien, George W. Oakford, Samuel J. Pettit, William C. Peters, Davis Quinn, George W. Rees, William H. Reed, Jr., Aplin S. Reeves, James Shaughey, Lillya Stewart, David W. Stewart, Charles K. Spangler, Josiah F. Slifer, Wm. H. Taylor, Henry L. Taggart, Albert W. Taylor, Henry Thomas, Henry Volkmar, Allen H. Ward, William H. Wemmer, George A. Wilt, George G. White, Evan N. Yerkes.

COMPANY "D"—Captain, J. Ross Clark; First Lieutenant, Charles E. Willis; Second Lieutenant, Harry F. West; First Sergeant, Alexander H. Driesbach; Sergeants, Joseph H. Seaver, Thomas K. Walker, James M. Wills, W. Augustus Seeger; Corporals, J. Hunt Butler, William L. Fox, Harry Crowell, Edgar C. Prosser, Albert Foster, Malcolm Lloyd, Robert D. Cox, Samuel Wagner, Jr.; Privates, Edwin N. Benson, Frank C. Benson, Charles L. Boldin, John Blakiston, Albert Bruder, Paul Beck, James T. Black, Simon H. Colton, J. Clarence Cresson, Henry T. Claghorn, William W. Craige, Jonathan L. Cresson, Charles W. Colliday (died at Carlisle, Pa., July 1st, 1863, of wds. rec. in action), David W. Dennison, Isaac Duntun, Samuel W. DeCoursey, Edgar W. Earle, Inman H. Evans, William J. Faires, Edward L. Fennimore, Moyer Fleisher, Spencer Fullerton, Thomas C. Furness, Clement Finley, Joseph K. Fletcher, William E. Furness, John W. Gibbough, William D. Gemmill, J. B. Gemmill, Frederick J. Goodwin, William B. Henry, Ambrose Harkins, Lewis M. Hallowell, Frank Hayes, Hugh B. Houston, William S. Huddell, Theodore Justice, William F. Jenks, Charles W. Leavitt, T. Midlin Longstreth, J. Lukens, J. D. Meredith, William N. Moulard, Henry M. Mitchell, Edward D. Meier, John W. Meier, Francis M. McBride, Edward McKinley, Benjamin C. McCullough, A. D. W. McCullough, Charles McCrea, Frank McCrea, Frank L. Neall, F. Clement North, George D. Napheys, George W. Neiman, John M. Odenheimer, Effingham Perot, Frank Platt, E. Greenough Platt, Edward Randall, Beverly Robinson, John J. Ridgeway, William H. Raizuel, S. D. Ross, Raymond S. Roberts, James M. Stokesbury, Aaron T. Shallcross, David Sterne, Frederick D. Stone, John Stone, William S. Steen, Alfred Stokes, Samuel Sloan, William Troutwine, Harry J. Taylor, Thomas Voight, Rudolph J. Watson, Samuel M. Wannamaker, J. S. Witmer, Howard Walker, E. Watts, William J. Watson.

COMPANY "E"—Captain, Jacob Laudenslager; First Lieutenant, James Muldoon; Second Lieutenant, Franklin C. Garrigues; First Sergeant, Thomas C. Wright; Sergeants, Robert J. Alexander, Lewis J. Esler, Willis S. Smith, Charles Watson; Corporals, Edwin T. Gratley, Francis Woodruff, Harrison B. Schell, Jesse White, Jr., David Hewitt, James M. Cross, Alfred A. Taggart, Charles Hollowell; Privates, Alexander H. Allen (disch. July 11, 1863), Charles Bennett, Thomas R. Bigelow, Joseph R. Burkart, James P. Burroughs, William H. Boulton, James Butler, Chauncey E. Burk, Orlando Branson, Aaron L. Clouser, Charles Crissy, Gavin, B. Clark, William J. Cunningham, William A. Doblyn, Gustavus A. Donno, Charles E. Davis, Thomas H. Donehower, Samuel Daniel, Harry E. Elliott, Charles Este, Samuel Eckstein, John M. Fisher, Charles P. Ferry, William L. Forbes, James A. Filley, Benjamin Franklin, Bennett Fulmer, Albert P. Francine, Ellwood Gaskill, Harry C.

Greisemer, Peter A. Grosh, Edmond D. Gilbert, William E. Grosh, Harry C. Hunter, Thomas Henderson, Lewis B. Henson, Robert Hunter, B. Jeffries, John C. Jeffries, John A. Kramer, George F. Kimber, Laten C. Krisher, Benjamin F. Krisher, Edwin Lewis, Thomas Mareto, Daniel W. Mathers, John W. Moore, John Marks, Harry Mercer, Jr., Thomas Massey, Jr., Robinson Moore, Barton C. Moore, Philip S. Mason, Henry L. Ostrander, John O'Rourke, Thomas McCoy, John R. McPetridge, Robert H. Pollock, Barton J. Penrose, William T. Pierce, Charles H. Reeves, Howard Reed, Lewellyn H. Rumer, Willett Ridgway, Sidney C. Rendall, George A. Smith, Charles Sperring, Wm. H. Schuyler, Albert D. Spear, Jacob K. Swayer, Charles Schriver, James Simons, David Stewart, Charles H. Savage, Frank T. Stopp, John H. Stark, Thomas Sharp, John A. Tice, William H. Torr, John B. Trimble, Daniel T. Wolf, Christopher Wolf, Charles H. Woodruff, Samuel J. Walker, William R. Williams.

COMPANY "F"—Captain, Harry C. Kennedy; First Lieutenant, Benjamin M. Dusenbury; Second Lieutenant, Robert M. Banks; First Sergeant, Samuel C. Behn; Sergeants, Chas. W. Schropp, Samuel R. Kerschner, Frederick M. Wagner, John K. Lynch; Corporals, J. Harry Sterritt, Theodore E. Wiedersheim, William M. Ogden, Samuel Lyndell, Edward Pritchard, George S. Davis, Nathan H. Schettler, Jacob F. Hand, Jr.; Privates, P. Augustus Beck, Paul H. Barnes, William D. Bispham, Ashland Beckett, William Bell 1st, William Bell, 2nd, Amos Bailey, William G. Buchanan, James M. Berlin, Frank S. Borden, Isaac Bennett, James H. Clark, G. Washington Christ, John K. Chester, Paul B. Clegget, Augustus L. Crawford, John A. Conrad, Daniel W. Clark, Theodore S. Cummings, Edwin T. Chase, Joseph R. Dorrell, William Dingee, Joseph Donahue, Charles Dugan, David Ridgway Evans, David D. Elder, Alfred Elliott, Joseph Fitzpatrick, Alfred T. Fisher, Richard H. Francis, Isaiah C. Gerhart, Aaron Gaskill, Isaiah Willard Gibbs, Samuel B. Gill, William H. Glazier, Frank A. Greiner, William R. Hasenpat, Frank L. Haines, J. Edward Haverstick, Henry Hollowbush, John Walter Hastings, Theodore Haros, Thomas B. Hagstock, Thomas H. Harris, Francis A. Jackson, Joseph W. Johnson, Jr., George O. Keck, Frank G. Kennedy, John Luchenbach, Daniel Langendorf, Jesse Lukens, Thomas A. Lyle, Mitchell Low, Louis Langer, James P. Linderhuth, Robert Knox, George M. Miller, James Medeira, Charles Mears, William H. McDonald, Timothy McCarthy, James W. McArthur, Rudolph C. Nagle, James B. Noblit, Richard Odenath, Smiley Orr, Thomas Orr, George W. Pomeroy, William H. Piersall, Joseph C. Roopp, Francis Roxoudt, William R. Smith, William Schulte, George S. Shugart, Arthur W. Scott, William J. Stillwell, Thomas P. Stuard, Charles W. Schaeffer, Andrew J. Snyder, Samuel C. Scott, John M. Shugley, William H. Snowden, Rudolph W. Smith, William H. Schureh, Albert L. Tyson.

COMPANY "G"—Captain, Henry J. White; First Lieutenant, James C. Wray; Second Lieutenant, Thomas H. Mudge; First Sergeant, George E. Darlington; Sergeants, William K. Jewell, Silas W. Pettit, Alfred P. Bennett, William Miller; Corporals, James D. Ferguson, J. Garrison Knight, Thomas S. Woodbury, Henry Buzby, J. B. Ogle, Henry A. Ferry, Samuel S. Sharp, William N. Pennell; Musicians, James McElmell, Albert C. Dillingham; Privates, Lewis L. Allen, Joseph Andrews, Frank Ashly, Benjamin G. Annis, Francis Abbott, Robert M. Buckwalter, Marwood H. Bailey, Samuel Bailey, Israel M. Burrows, Allen A. Barber, Andrew J. Buckius, William A. Buck, James Franklin Buck, Henry Burgoyne, William M. Bayard, Isaac

E. Broomell, Nathaniel Clegg, Thomas J. Cahill, John B. Davis, Luke Ellis, Thomas F. Eagin, Alexander Eppelsheimer, Clayton B. Fife, Robert C. Ford, Wm. Frankish, Charles B. Finley, John Gradl, James M. Graham, Albert W. Gropengeiser, Ezekiel Hunn, Jr., Benjamin L. Hill, William J. Hepburn, James Jones, Charles D. Law, Rudolph C. Meyer, Lewis E. Meginley, Edward Moelling, James A. Mansfield, James C. McNaughton, Charles McManus, John McKeown, William O'Brien, Samuel C. Ogle, William J. Piper, Julius B. Price, William Reeves, William A. Reuss, William A. Sherer, Charles Schnider, Charles F. Shaw, Henry B. Simons, Isaac E. Scott, Edward Shields, William P. Thompson, Edgar B. Tage, Charles Thackard, John A. Voorhees, William H. Wallace, James N. West, David R. Walton, John Wandell, Jr., James R. Young.

COMPANY "H"—Captain, George W. Kern; First Lieutenant, Mortimore L. Johnson; Second Lieutenant, David Jones; First Sergeant, Theodore Rose; Sergeants, William H. Metcalf, Frederick W. Miller, James H. Dye, George F. Blaisse; Corporals, John Dubarry, Harry Kilgore, Nathan F. Reinhart, Alfred F. Schaeffer, B. W. Walter, Alfred Whittingdon, John Jones, Jr., Isaac Wolf; Musicians, Harry C. Freedman, Charles E. Shoemaker; Privates, John H. Able, B. Allen, Louis Borm, Alonzo Baker, Thomas Barry, Simons H. Barrett, Abram Brown, Sidney Brown, John Baizig, William H. Cresson, Robert Creighton, Henry C. Campbell, William Creigmill, John H. Depervin, Isaac T. Dalton, Patrick Ferner, William Greiner, George Grauer, Sheppard Harris, Joseph G. Heycke, Daniel Handley, John H. Hope, Isadore Hilgert, Joseph A. Hilgert, John M. Johnson, Edward F. Johnson, Thomas J. Johnson, John A. Kinsler, Henry H. Kirk, John J. Kirk, Charles Krise, Leopold Klopfer, Joseph H. Lambert, Hugh Lenox, Edward W. Lukins, George Meredith, Benjamin Moore, Richard L. L. Moore, Albert K. Miller, William Pedrick, Edward E. Porter, William F. Pretchell, Thomas R. Reed, John Retze, George W. Russell, James Ruan, James Roberts, William Raynor, John L. Smith, Richard W. Shields, Joseph L. Starr, Samuel W. Smulling, Henry C. Smith, William F. Schneider, William F. Schaubell, Henry Steiner, Robert Wilson, David R. Williams, George Zerns.

COMPANY "I"—Captain, George W. Blake; First Lieutenant, William Maris, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, John C. Sullivan; First Sergeant, John D. Groynn; Sergeants, William E. Wiley, Thomas S. Wilkes, William W. Smith, Edward D. Brooks; Corporals, Edward E. Packer, Louis F. Barger, Josiah F. Sellers, Charles T. Ilman, E. W. Haws, D. Mason Goodwin, George W. Simpson, James A. Ford; Musicians, Samuel Winkworth, Henry J. Coons; Privates, Robert H. Aked, Robert G. Albertson, Edwin H. Brookes, Malcomb Briggs, Martin Baxter, Richard C. Blaney, William J. Brown, Thomas Cunningham, John K. Cunningham, James Conway, Charles P. Calhoun, Davis Comly, James T. Cook, Samuel Crowther, Charles Dotterer, Thomas C. Dougherty, William Davies, William J. Dick, John Fox, John Friel, Knox Gormand, James R. Grier, Robert A. Gordon, William F. Hamilton, Henry Hunter, George Hurst, Robert H. Huntley, John H. Harris, Samuel H. Ilman, Harold Ilman, Alexander Johnston, William H. Kid, Charles Kelly, Isaac H. Lutz, William Linsenmaer, Joseph Meeney, Samuel E. Meader, Charles Myers, Robert Moore 1st, Robert Moore 2nd, John McCardle, John McGarvey, Robert Quinn, Milton D. Roberts, Charles H. Robinson, Henry C. Randall, Asher A. Sellers, William Shields, Louis Simon, James Smith, Robert Thompson, John G. Thomas, Benjamin A. Tomlinson, John Thom-

son, William Wallace, Roger G. W. Welsh, James Watson, Thomas Wright, William H. Weller, George W. Ziegler.

COMPANY "K"—Captain, William W. Keys; First Lieutenant, David A. Woelpper; Second Lieutenant, Silas H. Safford; First Sergeant, Robert K. McNeely; Sergeants, Joseph L. Siner, Charles W. Spear, Henry C. Fox, James Neville; Corporals, John W. Kerr, William T. Phillips, Thomas Brown, Charles T. Colladay, George E. Willis, Frederick Waiters, Samuel D. Foering, Albert G. Fisher; Musicians, Chancellor Smith, John W. Taber; Privates, William J. Atwood, James D. Ash, Francis W. Barbier, Charles A. Baker, Samuel Baker, William Bartley, Herman E. Bitterlick, Francis S. Browning, John F. Curtis, Joseph P. Carson, Frank E. Cunningham, Robert Donald, John Devlin, Samuel Elder, Edwin Frost, Alexander M. Fasey, Joseph C. Gardner, David Gordon, James Graham, Charles B. Gladding, Richard M. Hartley, Patrick H. Hart, Augustus Hak, Charles H. Hutchinson, Emanuel Hooper, George Holt, John Irvin, George W. Jackson, John Jackson, Mathew Jackson, Perry T. Kester, John Lee, Nathan H. Levering, Edward M'Dermott, James M'Closkey, James M'Cully, Peter M'Connoshie, Mathew O'Brien, Frederick Ottenheimer, Albert S. Pritchard, Michael Phelan, Edward N. Rue, Charles W. Rauch, William H. Rittenhouse, Frederick M. Roberts, Louis Ristine, William Righter, Frank Rupertus, William Russell, David Roll, John Stritzell, Freeman Scott, Jr., William L. Schaeffer, Jr., Norman M. Smith, James H. Thropp, Henry Tutt, Charles C. Taylor, William Valler, Thomas J. Weygandt, John F. Wilt, Samuel Walker, Griffith Williams.

UNASSIGNED MEN—William M. Lehman, John W. Patton.

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COMPANY "L"—Captain, Benoni Frishmuth, carried in the Militia Muster-Rolls, Bates' History, Militia of 1863, Vol. V, page 1331, as an Independent Artillery Company.

INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY COMPANIES

Mustered in June 26, 1863. Discharged August 1, 1863.

Captain, Benoni Frishmuth; First Lieutenants, John S. Jenks, Samuel T. Irvin, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Bennett L. Matlaek; First Sergeant, John C. W. Frishmuth; Quartermaster Sergeant, John McLaughlin; Sergeants, Daniel W. Howard, Theodore A. Graham, Charles E. Foster, William H. Sloanaker, Henry F. Geyer, William D. Black; Corporals, Max Schmitt, Frank Kerr, Henry C. Spackman, William E. Tindale, James J. MacDowell, Alexander M. Marshall; Privates, James R. Bancroft, Isaiah Bates, William Bell, Edmund B. Bensell, Thomas W. Bower, Joseph T. Bradshaw, William J. Bridells, Charles R. Brown, William H. Brown, Jr., Francis Budd, Harrison Campion, Edward Christman, Edward D. Coe, Robert H. Connelly, Henry C. Cuthbert, William Duckston, Jr., David N. Egbert, Jr., Francis C. Farnum, Andrew Fitzwater, Jr., James B. Floyd, Charles Foote, Stephen T. Garland, Elisha T. Glover, Jr., Frederick H. Haines, Henry S. Harper, Thomas J. Haus, George H. Haven, James P. Hayes, James S. Haven, Charles F. R. Henckeroth, Louis R. Hibberd, Jacob D. Hoffner, Roger S. Henderson, Charles Homer, David Hopkins, Henry Hopkin, Jr., Francis L. Irwin, Isaac Jarrett, Robert H. Jenkins, Jr., John W. Jordan, John J. Keller, Frank Kelton, James Kerr, Charles T. King, John Kinkade, William G. Knowles, Thomas W. Larsen, Frank N. Lawton, Thomas Leach, Charles S. Lowry, Caleb H. Malin, Charles

INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY COMPANIES.—*Continued*

H. Mason, John Mason, Theodore P. Matthews, John L. Ogden, Joseph H. Ogden, Henry Owenshine, Joseph K. Potter, Henry Purnell, William W. Parrish, Thomas J. Patton, John Poole, Jr., Samuel C. Powell, Milne Ramsey, Walter Ramsey, Theodore C. Randall, John S. Reed, Thomas A. Roberts, William E. Sartain, William H. Sayen, Francis Schreiber, Edward O. Skelton, John F. Scheidt, Edward Sheering, George L. Simonsen, George G. Smith, Richard Smith, William F. Smith, Thomas C. Stokes, Clarence H. Swearingen, George W. Thompson, James A. Thompson, Wilfred H. Unger, Robert F. Walsh, William H. Ward, Samuel P. Whipple.

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF FIELD AND STAFF OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, COMMANDED BY COLONEL R. DALE BENSON, AND CALLED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM THE 20TH DAY OF JULY, WHEN ENROLLED, TO THE 5TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1877, WHEN DISCHARGED.

[Copied from original rolls on file in A. G. O., Hbg., January 11, 1911.]

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*R. DALE BENSON	Colonel		July 20	Phila.
*J. ROSS CLARK	Lt. Col.		July 20	"
CHARLES K. IDE	Major		July 23	"
*A. HAVERSTICK	Qr. mr.		July 20	"
*H. L. ELDER	Comm.		"	"
W. A. ROLIN	Pay mr.		"	"
*WM. S. STEWART	Surg.		"	"
A. L. LEACH	A. Surg.		"	"
*C. S. TURNBULL	A. Surg.		"	"
*W. H. DOLE	1st Lt. Co. E, Act. Adjt.		"	"
L. C. TAPPEY, JR.	Qm. Sgt.		"	"
H. M. PEARCE	Com. Sgt.		"	"
WM. M. ANGNEY	Hosp. Stwd.		"	"
WM. T. BAKER	Prin. Musician		"	"

*Round House Service.

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY A, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P., AT PHILADELPHIA FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*WASHINGTON H. GILPIN	Captain		July 20	Phila.
*WILLIAM B. SMITH	1st Lt.		"	"
GEORGE GRIM	2d Lt.		July 21	"
CHARLES A. ROSE	1st Sgt.		July 21	"
*EDMUND WETHERBY	Sgt.	22	July 20	"
*EUCLID M. SUPPLEE	Sgt.	30	July 20	"
*ADAM KESSLER, JR.	Sgt.	22	July 20	"
*WILLIAM F. HIRONS	"	22	July 22	"

COMPANY A.—Continued

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
WILLIAM PEGLEY	Sgt.	22	July 22	Phila.
HENRY B. FAIRCHILD	Corporal	21	July 21	"
*HENRY C. ARBUCKLE	"	20	July 20	"
LUCIUS C. HEYLIN	"	20	July 21	"
*CHARLES OGRAM	"	22	July 20	"
*LEANDER MARSHALL	"	25	"	"
*C. DORWIN FREEMAN	"	20	"	"
GEORGE E. DEACON	"	23	July 21	"
ALEXANDER A. FINNIE	Musician	18	July 26	"
*GEORGE W. DEMERS	"	23	July 20	"
*BROLASKY, HOWELL DEC.....	Private	20	"	"
CRESSWELL, MATTHEW, JR.....	"	19	July 21	"
CHEYNEY, JOHN K.....	"	20	July 26	"
*DAMON, ALBERT F., JR.....	"	24	July 20	"
DEACON, FREDERICK H.....	"	23	July 21	"
DURHAM, ISRAEL W.....	"	21	"	"
*FARR, JOHN W.....	"	23	July 20	"
FERNON, NORMAN S.....	"	21	July 24	"
GIBBONS, CHARLES S.....	"	22	July 21	"
*GILPIN, BERNARD	"	20	July 20	"
*GILPIN, HENRY D.....	"	21	July 21	"
HERMANN, WILLIAM C.....	"	22	July 29	"
HUNT, GEORGE A.....	"	24	July 26	"
*HAMSON, EDWARD H.....	"	21	July 20	"
*JOHNSTON, ROBERT H.....	"	23	"	"
*LENT, JOHN	"	20	"	"
*LEONARD, KINGSTON G.....	"	23	"	"
*MAGILL, KIRK W.....	"	19	"	"
MAGEE, FRANK H.....	"	22	"	"
*MORRIS, GEORGE K.....	"	21	"	"
*PRICE, ALLEN D.....	"	21	"	"
PRICE, WILLIAM D.....	"	25	July 31	"
RUDOLPH, GUS S.....	"	23	July 21	"
SMITH, JOHN F.....	"	20	"	"
*SLOAN, CHARLES H.....	"	20	July 20	"
*WALLACE, JAMES S.....	"	21	"	"
WESTON, ROSWELL M.....	"	25	July 21	"
WHEELER, EDWARD P.....	"	29	"	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY B, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*THOMAS J. DUNN.....	Captain	34	July 20	Phila.
*JOHN L. GOOD	1st Lt.	23	"	"
*WILLIAM EWING	1st Sgt.	25	"	"
*CHARLES P. FISHER	Sergt.	26	"	"
CHARLES LOCKREY, JR.....	"	27	"	"
WILLIAM CAIBNS	"	24	"	"

COMPANY B.--Continued

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*ROBERT J. LUMPKINS	Sgt.	26	July 20	Phila.
CHARLES R. FLOYD	Corporal	24	"	"
*RICHARD WARD	"	23	"	"
EDWARD F. FRAILEY	"	21	"	"
EDWIN J. PANCOAST	"	25	"	"
*CHARLES E. MITCHELL	"	23	"	"
*JOHN LOCKERY	"	22	"	"
*CECIL C. MORPHINS	Musician	20	"	"
*PIERCE MCAFEE	"	21	"	"
BROWN, ROBERT F.	Private	20	"	"
BRUNNER, FREDERICK B.	"	34	"	"
BALLINGER, RICHARD	"	28	"	"
BASHORE, WILLIAM H.	"	24	"	"
BEIBMAN, CHARLES	"	21	"	"
BOYLE, EDWARD L.	"	20	"	"
*CLEELAND, WILLIAM J.	"	21	"	"
CRAWFORD, ALBERT B.	"	26	"	"
CARLIN, THOMAS F.	"	21	"	"
CANNON, JAMES	"	28	"	"
CANNAVAN, WILLIAM	"	22	"	"
CURRIE, WILLIAM	"	22	"	"
DUNSMORE, JAMES	"	29	"	"
DUFFIELD, CHARLES C.	"	21	"	"
DUKE, CHARLES P. L.	"	20	"	"
EPPELSHEIMER, CHARLES H.	"	22	"	"
FOSTER, CHARLES H.	"	23	"	"
GREEN, FRANK E.	"	23	"	"
GRIFFITH, BENJAMIN	"	21	"	"
*GARDINER, SYDNEY	"	20	"	"
HASSETT, EDWARD	"	23	"	"
HELLER, WILLIAM W.	"	23	"	"
*HENDERSON, THOMAS J.	"	21	"	"
*HAMILTON, CHARLES E.	"	20	"	"
*LOCKREY, GEORGE	"	20	"	"
MCQUADE, JOHN	"	27	"	"
*MCQUADE, LOUIS	"	22	"	"
MULLIN, ALBERT E.	"	22	"	"
MEESER, WILLIAM	"	22	"	"
NEVINS, WILLIAM	"	23	"	"
*PFOUST, LOUIS	"	22	"	"
ROGERS, THOMAS	"	20	"	"
*ROGERS, SAMUEL	"	20	"	"
*ROGGENBERG, DANIEL	"	20	"	"
*ROSS, JAMES H.	"	22	"	"
SHIDELL, JAMES	"	20	"	"
SMITH, HENRY	"	22	"	"
SOFFE, HENRY	"	25	"	"
SEIBEL, HENRY J.	"	20	"	"
*SPEILER, CHARLES H., JR.	"	21	"	"

COMPANY B.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*SIMMONS, WILLIAM H.	Private	22	July 20	Phila.
STEINMETZ, CHARLES	"	23	"	"
THICKER, HENRY R.	"	23	"	"
*VAN CORT, JOSEPH	"	23	"	"
*WEISBROD, WILLIAM	"	24	"	"
WEISBROD, FRANK	"	21	"	"
*WILLIAMS, WILLIAM K.	"	24	"	"
WEAKLEY, FRANK T.	"	21	"	"
SCOTT, JAMES B.	"	21	"	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY C, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
DAVID A. MCCABROLL	Captain	32	July 21	Phila.
	1st Lt.			
	2d Lt.			
*WILLIAM H. GILROY	1st Sgt.	27	July 20	"
EDWARD S. MUSTIN	Sgt.	45	"	"
*HENRY AVERY, JR.	"	25	"	"
*WALTER R. KERN	"	24	"	"
*FREDERICK L. ZEBLEY	Corporal	26	"	"
FREDERICK G. WILLIAMS	"	27	July 21	"
GEORGE K. WHITE	"	28	July 22	"
*PEARCE S. CONRAD	"	21	July 20	"
*GEORGE W. SHARP	Musician	21	"	"
JOSEPH JEANDELL	"	30	July 22	"
CHARLES HELMS	"	25	July 21	"
BATTEN, GEORGE	Private	27	"	"
*BONDY, SIMON M.	"	21	July 20	"
*FLEMING, JAMES	"	21	"	"
FRYER, JOHN O.	"	28	July 25	"
*GILROY, GEORGE W.	"	21	July 20	"
GRIMM, J. HENRY	"	30	"	"
*HANCE, R. ALBERT, JR.	"	21	"	"
HOLMES, FREDERICK L.	"	21	July 21	"
*HOWARD, CHARLES H.	"	34	July 20	"
HOWARD, JAMES M.	"	27	July 22	"
*KAMES, WILLIAM S.	"	24	July 20	"
KERSHAW, BENJAMIN J.	"	22	July 30	"
KUHN, CHARLES F.	"	27	July 23	"
*RILEY, JAMES S.	"	28	July 20	"
*ROCKHILL, ABRAHAM C.	"	28	"	"
*RUBY, HENRY J.	"	27	"	"
*SHERBORNE, THOS. P.	"	23	July 23	"
*WATSON, T. WILSON	"	21	July 20	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY D, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM.....	Captain	31	July 20	Phila.
FRANCIS DUPONT MABSTON.....	1st Lt.	30	July 21	"
JOSEPH H. BORROUGHS	2d Lt.	26	"	"
*WILLIAM H. JACKSON.....	1st Sgt.	33	July 20	"
*JAMES HOGAN	Qm. Sgt.	34	"	"
*WILLIAM H. FINLEY	Sergt.	32	"	"
HARRY O. HASTINGS	Corporal	27	July 23	"
*J. FREDERICK CHESSIRE	"	37	July 20	"
*CHARLES F. GILLER.....	"	26	"	"
*EDWARD H. BARRISTER	"	25	"	"
JOSEPH H. GRANT ..	"	36	July 21	"
J. REX ALLEN	"	24	"	"
*EDWARD S. SAYRES, JR.....	"	26	July 20	"
*WM. C. O'BRYAN	Musician	26	"	"
*G. WASHINGTON SLEMMER	Dr. Sgt.	31	"	"
*ABBOTT, JAMES C.....	Private,	28	"	"
*ABBAY, W. BURLING	"	21	"	"
BROWN, HENRY A.....	"	22	July 29	"
BRADLEY, JAMES J.....	"	25	July 21-24	"
*BINDER, HARRY	"	23	July 20	"
*CARLILE HENRY C.....	"	30	"	"
*COXE, CHARLES H.....	"	37	"	"
*DIMOND, RICHARD	"	29	"	"
*DOBBIN, JAMES, JR.....	"	22	"	"
*FARREN, JOSEPH D.....	"	28	"	"
FELL, REESE D., JR.....	"	24	July 21	"
*HARDING, JOHN L... ..	"	29	July 20	"
HEYL, WALTER	"	26	"	"
*HITCHCOCK WALTER H.....	"	23	"	"
HARRISON, THEODORE L.....	"	29	July 23	"
*HUNT, WILLIAM H.....	"	18	July 20	"
LEMAISTRE, HARRY F.....	"	32	July 20-25	"
*LINNARD, EUGENE G.....	"	25	July 20	"
*LITTLE, THOMAS	"	27	July 21	"
LEVICK, CHARLES M.....	"	29	"	"
MCCALLA, A. CHARLES	"	20	"	"
*MCCREEDY, R. WILSON	"	22	July 20	"
*MCKENNA, ANDREW D.....	"	29	"	"
MICKLE, JOHN W.....	"	22	July 21	"
NORTH, HERBERT A.....	"	22	"	"
*ROBERTS, ALFRED R.....	"	24	July 20	"
RODGERS, FRANK D.....	"	29	July 21	"
SEITZ, E. MILTON	"	19	"	"
*SMITH, GURNEY ST. C.....	"	36	July 20	"
*SQUIRE, WILLIAM A.....	"	30	July 20-22	"
*STERLING, HARRY F.....	"	22	July 20	"
STREET, GEORGE D.....	"	25	July 21	"

COMPANY D.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
SHAW, J. MERRITT	Private	21	July 23	Phila.
*SLEMMER, JESSE K.	"	25	July 20	"
TEARLE, ALFRED C.	"	28	July 21	"
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM R.	"	25	"	"
WHELAN, KINGSTON G.	"	25	"	"
YARDLEY, J. MARTIN	"	24	"	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY E, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*JAMES MULDOON	Captain		July 20	Phila.
WILLIAM H. DOLE	1st Lt.		"	"
*JAMES A. FILLEY	2d Lt.		"	"
*SAMUEL H. ALLEN	1st Sgt.	28	"	"
*JOHN A. SNYDER	Sgt.	28	"	"
HENRY SCHRODER	"	24	July 21	"
EDWARD SWAIN	"	28	July 28	"
FRANK CRANE	"	30	July 21	"
*WILLIAM H. TAPPEY	Corporal	23	July 20	"
WILLIAM KILLIAM	"	27	July 22	"
*WILLIAM HODGES	"	30	July 20	"
*GILBERT L. STROUT	"	27	"	"
THOMAS EARLY	"	43	July 21	"
*ALBERT G. BUNN	"	23	July 20	"
*ADAMS, CHARLES	Private	27	"	"
*ARTHUR, HARRY	"	23	"	"
ALTEMUS, FRANK L.	"	38	July 21	"
*BANGS, FRANK	"	23	July 20	"
*BAKER, EGBERT	"	24	"	"
BEATTY, WILLIAM	"	23	July 21	"
BATTLES, FRANK	"	22	July 22	"
BRUNER, THOMAS	"	24	July 30	"
CRANS, JOSEPH	"	30	July 24	"
DARRAN, ALONZO	"	27	July 21	"
DENT, JOSEPH	"	20	"	"
*DEALY, JOSEPH	"	37	July 20	"
*FREAS, ALBERT	"	22	"	"
*FRALEY, JOSEPH	"	25	"	"
GLENN, GEORGE	"	22	July 21	"
GOLD, JAMES	"	24	"	"
GARRISON, CHARLES	"	23	July 22	"
GARRETT, HOUSTEN H.	"	22	July 21	"
*HEXAMER, CHARLES	"	25	July 20	"
HAGAN, HARRY	"	24	July 21	"
HEATON, GEORGE	"	23	July 27	"
HENDRICKSON, TYLER B.	"	23	July 21	"

COMPANY E.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*HAYES, ELMER W.	Private	35	July 20	Phila.
KING, HARRY	"	24	July 22	"
*KING, FRANK W.	"	22	July 20	"
*MARTIN, ALBERT	"	23	"	"
MYERS, GEORGE	"	23	July 21	"
*MULLIN, FRANK	"	22	July 20	"
PANSON, ATWOOD P.	"	22	July 21	"
*ROBERTS, DALLIE J.	"	23	July 20	"
RAND, LEON	"	21	July 21	"
RICHWINE, FRANK G.	"	22	"	"
ROSE, THEODORE	"	35	"	"
*SWAIN, CHARLES	"	25	July 20	"
SCHWARTZWAEIDER, VICTOR	"	22	July 21	"
SCHOEMAKER, JOSEPH	"	22	"	"
STEWART, DAVID	"	39	"	"
STEWART, HARRY	"	25	"	"
STROCK, MAURICE J.	"	24	July 31	"
*THOMASON, HARRY	"	25	July 20	"
*THOMASON, GEORGE	"	22	"	"
*THACHER, CHARLES	"	23	"	"
*THACHER, LOTHROP	"	20	"	"
WILLIAMS, CHARLES	"	26	July 21	"
*WARNE, JESSE	"	25	July 20	"
WHITNEY, EMERY S.	"	21	July 21	"
WHITESIDE, FRANK	"	23	"	"
WARREN, WILLIAM	"	22	"	"
*ZELMER, ELWARD	"	25	July 20	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY F, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*THOMAS E. HUFFINGTON	Captain	31	July 20	Phila.
*FREDERICK P. KOONS	1st Lt.	32	"	"
ALPHONSO L. BECK	2d Lt.	32	"	"
*GEORGE L. PHILLIPS	1st Sgt.	27	"	"
*FRANK MCCARTIN	Sgt.	29	"	"
*HARRY G. KIRSCHKE	"	31	"	"
*T. EDWIN HEATH	"	26	"	"
*GEORGE G. FLEMING	"	25	"	"
JOHN P. ADAMS	Corporal	24	July 21	"
HARRY F. WITTIG	"	27	"	"
*JAMES BROCKEN	"	33	July 20	"
*JOSHUA PERLIEFFER	"	24	"	"
*EDWIN MCCOY	"	26	"	"
*DAVID H. HAGAN	Musician	32	"	"
*BROWN, WILLIAM B.	Private	24	"	"
*CUNNINGHAM, WM. H.	"	24	"	"
CURRY, CORNELIUS	"	25	July 20	"

COMPANY F.—Continued

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
DYER, EUGENE M.....	Private	21	July 23	Phila.
DEISINGER, EDMUND	"	27	July 21	"
*GAVITT, HARRY	"	24	July 20	"
GODFREY, SAMUEL	"	21	July 21	"
GELF, HARRY B.	"	23	July 27	"
*HARRIS, ALFRED	"	23	July 20	"
*HEARD, GEORGE C. S.	"	41	"	"
HUMPHREYS, ROBERT	"	22	July 22	"
IRVING, D. ELWOOD	"	25	July 21	"
KECK, GEORGE O.	"	29	"	"
*MARTIN, ALFRED C.	"	22	July 20	"
*MELLOY, THOMAS W.	"	25	"	"
*MOOCK, HARRY G.	"	26	"	"
*MOUNTJOY, JOHN J.	"	24	"	"
BAUERS, GEORGE H.	"	21	"	"
STICKNEY, RICHARD W.	"	28	July 21	"
SMITH, HOWARD W.	"	20	"	"
*THOMAS, WILLIAM	"	25	"	"
WITHERS, JOHN	"	33	"	"
*WITTIG, ADOLPH WM.	"	25	July 20	"
WINKWORTH, THOS. H.	"	22	July 21	"
WILLIAMS, NORRIS A.	"	23	"	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY G, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*CHARLES H. KRETSCHMAR	Captain	29	July 20	Phila.
JOHN A. PURCELL	1st Lt.	21	July 21	"
THOS. B. MCCORMICK	2d Lt.	23	"	"
M. ALFRED POWERS	1st Sgt.	29	"	"
MAHLON E. JONES	Sgt.	29	July 22	"
*SAMUEL C. ANDRESS	"	27	July 20	"
WILLIAM J. WRIGHT	"	30	July 22	"
*GEORGE KLINE	Corporal	25	July 20	"
WILLIAM P. BECK	"	28	July 22	"
JOHN PENROSE	"	26	July 21	"
LOUIS WAGNER	"	29	July 22	"
CHARLES GRIFFITH	"	23	"	"
*HOWARD H. ROBERTS	"	23	July 20	"
SAMUEL W. IRWIN	Musician	31	July 23	"
*CHARLES E. ZEBLEY	"	30	July 20	"
*BELL, WILLIAM	Private	24	"	"
BULLINGER, ANDREW J.	"	44	July 21	"
BUCHANAN, JAMES	"	23	July 20	"
*BAIRD, JOHN R.	"	27	"	"
*BUCHANAN, WILLIAM	"	21	"	"
BOES, JACOB, JR.	"	20	July 23	"
*BLITZ, HENRY J.	"	21	July 20	"

COMPANY G.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*COPELAND, SAMUEL	Private	24	July 20	Phila.
*DAVIS, JOHN W.	"	24	"	"
*ELMES, FRANK C.	"	22	"	"
FILER, CHARLES W.	"	32	July 21	"
*GASKINS, THOMAS A.	"	21	July 20	"
*GORDON, GEORGE	"	21	"	"
*HARVEY, MORRIS P.	"	20	"	"
HENDRY, WILLIAM E.	"	22	July 22	"
KRETSCHMAR, F. WILLIAM.	"	38	"	"
*LEWIS, FRANK J. G.	"	23	July 20	"
*MCLURE, THOMAS C.	"	21	"	"
*MALCOM, JAMES.	"	52	"	"
*PENROSE, JAMES H., JR.	"	22	"	"
*SEWARD, JOHN	"	23	"	"
*SMITH, JOHN M.	"	24	"	"
SMITH, FRANK D.	"	20	July 21	"
*STROUD, EDWARD H.	"	22	July 20	"
*ULRICH, GEORGE W.	"	25	"	"
*WESTBROOK, VANCE	"	24	"	"
*WRIGHT, HARRY S.	"	22	"	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY H, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*HARRY R. SHULTZ	1st Lt.	31	July 20	Phila.
*RUSSELL P. HOWARD	1st Sgt.	39	"	"
*GUSTAVUS HART	Sgt.	32	"	"
*CLARENCE T. KENSIL	"	22	"	"
*GEORGE C. BARR	"	26	"	"
*C. E. STOKES	Corporal	23	"	"
*WM. H. RIDGWAY	"	22	"	"
GEORGE KNORR	Musician	26	"	"
HENRY ROBINSON	"	24	July 21	"
BONNAFFON, JR., A. L.	Private	31	"	"
BARNES, H. M.	"	26	"	"
*CLARK, PETER	"	23	July 20	"
*CREE, JR., J. D.	"	23	"	"
COONAN, PATRICK	"	23	July 21	"
DONNELL, JOHN	"	32	July 20	"
*DORSHEIMER, H. M.	"	22	July 21	"
*EVERHART, E.	"	21	July 20	"
*HARRISON, W. H.	"	24	"	"
*HARRIS, CHARLES	"	26	"	"
*HARVEY, GEORGE	"	23	"	"
JONES, HENRY L.	"	24	July 21	"
*JONES, S. M.	"	35	July 20	"
JUSTICE, JOS. J.	"	31	July 21	"
LALLOW, JAMES	"	27	"	"
*LESYEA, EDWARD	"	26	July 20	"

COMPANY H.— *Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*MC CLEES, JAS.	Private	24	July 20	Phila.
O'BRYAN, JOHN	"	27	July 21	"
*O'BRIEN, GEORGE	"	25	July 20	"
PETERS, M. J.	"	26	July 21	"
*LITTER, GEORGE	"	27	July 20	"
*SMITH, JR., J. L.	"	25	"	"
SMITH, THEODORE	"	28	July 21	"
*STEINER, HENRY	"	45	July 20	"
*STOEYER, CHARLES	"	22	"	"
*WEBBER, E. H.	"	25	"	"
DUSENBURY, W. H.	"	25	"	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY I, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.,
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*GEORGE K. SNYDER, JR.	1st Lt.	28	July 20	Phila.
W. C. F. REICHENBACK.	1st Sgt.	30	July 21	"
*ANGELO MILLER	Sgt.	30	July 20	"
AUGUSTUS LUKER	"	37	"	"
*HERMAN WEIPKER	"	27	"	"
*HOWARD MARCH	Corporal	24	"	"
*JOHN ARMSTRONG	"	25	"	"
*FRANK P. BAILEY.	"	24	"	"
*JOSEPH BURKHART	"	27	"	"
*WILLIAM BALDWIN	"	25	"	"
BENJAMIN F. SNYDER	"	25	"	"
*FREDERICK W. WEIGHTMAN	"	21	"	"
*GEORGE W. WATT	Musician	19	"	"
JAMES QUIGLEY	"	26	July 26	"
ANGNEY, WILLIAM N.	Private	21	July 21	"
*ARMSTRONG, ROBERT.	"	23	July 20	"
*BAKER, WARREN S.	"	21	"	"
*BUCKIUS, ANDREW J.	"	32	"	"
BRYSON, WILLIAM P.	"	29	July 21	"
*CRUTCHFIELD, HENRY W.	"	25	July 20	"
CARVER, JAMES H.	"	23	July 21	"
DUNTON, JOSEPH	"	29	"	"
ELTONHEAD, HARRY B.	"	21	July 26	"
HOEFTETTER, AUGUST	"	23	July 21	"
*KNEEDLER, HARRY W.	"	21	July 20	"
*KNECHT, A. WILSON.	"	21	"	"
LEECH, JOHN	"	57	July 21	"
LIPPINCOTT, GEORGE W.	"	52	"	"
*MCINTYRE, FREDERICK	"	21	July 20	"
*MEREDITH, WALTER	"	21	"	"
*MCCLURG, JOSEPH T.	"	24	"	"
*MADDEN, CHARLES T.	"	25	"	"
MINCHIN, WILLIAM W.	"	21	July 22	"
MITCHELL, JOSEPH B.	"	21	July 20	"

COMPANY I.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where
ROHRMAN, HARRY H.	Private	21	July 22	Phila.
*SNYDER, LEWIS G.	"	22	July 20	"
SHERIDAN, CHARLES J.	"	21	July 21	"
*THOMPSON, ALFRED	"	26	July 20	"
TREGO, CHARLES F.	"	24	"	"
VANMETRE, WILLIAM S.	"	24	July 26	"
*WATE, JOHN M.	"	21	July 20	"
*WRIGHT, JUSTAS C.	"	30	"	"
WETHERBEE, LEON H.	"	22	"	"
WILLITS, JOHN M.	"	37	July 21	"
YARDLEY, GEORGE W., JR.	"	22	July 20	"
YOUNG, ALFRED W.	"	34	July 26	"

MUSTER AND PAY ROLL OF COMPANY K, FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P.
AT PHILADELPHIA, FROM JULY 20TH TO AUGUST 5, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where
*ISIDORE CROMELLEN	Captain	26	July 20	Phila.
A. LAWRENCE WETHERILL	1st Lt.	24	July 21	"
*HARRY D. TOY	1st Sgt.	30	July 20	"
HARRY M. ROLIN	Sgt.	23	July 21	"
WALTER S. OTTINGER	"	24	"	"
WILLIAM H. JOHNSON	"	23	July 20	"
J. CAMPBELL GILMORE	"	21	July 21	"
*EDWARD S. BARNES	Corporal	23	July 20	"
*FRANK H. CLEMENT	"	23	"	"
*REED HUNT	"	30	"	"
*FRANK D. TOY	"	24	"	"
JAMES T. STEWART ..	"	30	July 21	"
WILLIAM HOBBSBERGER	"	21	"	"
*JOSEPH KNIGHT, JR.	"	24	July 20	"
*FRANK R. EARLY	Musician	19	"	"
JOHN M. NAPIR ..	"	18	"	"
JOSEPH P. BARTON	Private	22	July 22	"
S. WARREN BENERMAN	"	20	Aug. 1	"
JOSEPH C. BUSH	"	23	July 21	"
*CAMPBELL, JOHN ..	"	36	July 20	"
ECKHARDT, CHARLES H.	"	23	July 21	"
GODWIN, JAMES O.	"	22	"	"
HITCHCOCK, THOMAS	"	22	"	"
HORTER, J. WEISS ..	"	24	"	"
HURLEY, HARRY	"	21	Aug. 1	"
JOHNSON, EDWIN A.	"	22	July 29	"
LANG, JACOB	"	20	July 20	"
LONGSTRETH, JR., GEO. R.	"	21	July 23	"
MARKS, HARRY C.	"	26	July 21	"
MOORE, ALBERT ..	"	21	"	"
NUSBAUM, ARTHUR	"	25	"	"
*POLLOCK, JAMES W.	"	24	July 20	"

COMPANY K.—*Continued*

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Enrolled. 1877.	Where.
*Roche, Edward W.	Private	25	July 20	Phila.
*Root, John M.	"	28	"	"
Snowden, Walter	"	22	July 21	"
Saurwalt, Harry	"	20	July 23	"
*Siddell, Howard	"	22	July 20	"
*Silbert, Harry	"	21	"	"
*Tyler, William R.	"	21	"	"
Wiener, Joseph	"	20	"	"
Wigmore, Charles	"	36	"	"
Woodruff, Harry H.	"	21	July 21	"

RECAPITULATION.

	Field and Staff	Companies										Total.
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	
Com. Officers	11	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	33
Non-Com. Officers ...	4	13	11	8	10	11	10	10	6	11	12	106
Musicians		2	2	3	2		1	2	2	2	2	18
Privates		28	49	18	38	49	25	27	27	32	26	319
	15	46	64	30	53	63	39	42	36	46	42	476

MUSTER-OUT ROLL OF FIELD, STAFF AND LINE OF THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. PA., COMMANDED BY COLONEL S. BONNAFFON, JR., FROM THE 26TH DAY OF JULY, 1877, TO THE 21ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Must.-in. Age. 1877.	Where.	Remarks.
S. BONNAFFON, JR.,	Col.	33	July 26 Phila.	
J. M. LINNARD,	Lt. Col.	37	" "	Prompt'd fr. Maj. July 30, '77.
C. M. MILLER,	Major	30	" "	Prompt'd fr. 1st. Lt. & Qm. July 30, '77. vice Linnard prompt'd.
HORACE SEE,	Adj't.	42	" "	Prompt'd. 1 Lt. Co. E, Aug. 13, '77. vice Abercrombie res'd.
A. W. TAYLOR,	Capt. and Comm.	32	" "	
JAMES TATEM,	Capt. and Paym.	30	" "	
JOHN P. WATSON,	1 Lt. and Qr. Mr.	"	" "	Prompt'd fr. Sgt. Co. C, July 30, '77. vice Miller, prompt'd.
ALBERT WHELEN,	Maj. and Surg.	32	" "	
H. B. REED,	1 Lt. and A. Surg.	29	" "	

Name.	Rank.	Must.-in. Age. 1877.	Where.	Remarks.
R. J. KEENAN,	Sgt. Maj.	28 July 26	Phila.	Prom't'd. fr. Corpl. Co. B, vice Van Leer, prom't'd.
H. P. RAYFIELD,	Com. Sgt.	24	" "	
FRANK R. MARSHALL,	Qr. Sgt.	40	" "	
HENRY A. HOFFMAN,	Dr. Maj.	37	" "	Prom't'd. fr. Co. H, Aug. 31, vice Smith, reduced.
JAMES P. WOOD,	Hos. Stw.	27	" "	
Lost.				
J. M. LINNARD,	Major		" "	Prom't'd. fr. Maj. to Lt. Col. July 30.
J. J. ABERCROMBIE,	Adj't.		" "	Prom't'd. fr. 2 Lt. Co. G, July 27, res'd Aug. 5, '77.
C. M. MILLER,	1 Lt. and Qm.		" "	Prom't'd. to Maj. Jul. 30, vice Linnard.
WADE H. MORRIS, JR.,	Sgt. Maj.		" "	Prom't'd. 2 Lt. Co. H, Aug. 5, ve. Smith, res'd.
CHARLES F. STILTZ,	Sgt. Maj.		" "	Disch'd. per O. No. 43, AGO. Hbg. Aug. 22, '77.
WM. J. VAN LEER,	Sgt. Maj.		" "	Prom't'd. to 2 Lt. Co. C, Sept. 5.
GEO. W. SMITH,	Drum Maj.		" "	Reduced to ranks Aug. 31.
Gains.				
J. M. LINNARD,	Lt. Col.		" "	From Major, July 30.
C. M. MILLER,	Major		" "	" 1 Lt. & Qm. July 30.
HORACE SEE,	Adj't.		" "	" 1 Lt. Co. E, Aug. 13.
R. J. KEENAN,	Sgt. Maj.		" "	" Corpl. Co. B, Sept. 5.
HENRY A. HOFFMAN,	Dm. Maj.		" "	" Pvt. Co. H, Aug. 31.

Term of service: for emergency

Company A.				
FRANK C. BENSON,	Capt.			Prom. Capt. Aug. 25. ve. Evans, res'd.
JAMES BRUEN,	1 Lt.	July 27	"	Prom. to 1 Lt. Aug. 25. ve. Benson promoted.
EDWARD R. DUGAN,	2 Lt.	"	"	Prom. 2 Lt. Sept. 4, ve. Warren to Capt. Co. H.
Lost.				
JAMES M. LINNARD,	Capt.			Prom. to Major, July 26, '77.
FRANK EVANS,	Capt.		" "	Resigned Aug. 25, '77.
FRANK EVANS,	1st Lt.			Prom. Capt. ve. Linnard prom. July 26.
FRANK BENSON,	1st Lt.			Prom. Capt. ve. Evans, Res'd, Aug. 25.

Name.	Rank.	Must-in. Age. 1877.	Where.	Remarks.
FRANK BENSON,	2nd Lt.			Prom. 1st Lt. <i>vc.</i> Evans, promt'd July 27.
JAMES BRUEN,	2nd Lt.			Prom. 1st Lt. <i>vc.</i> Ben- son, promt'd Aug. 25.
JEFF D. WARREN,	2nd Lt.			Prom. Capt. Company H, Sept. 4.
JEFF D. WARREN,	1st Sgt.			Prom. 2nd Lt. <i>vc.</i> Bruen, promt'd Aug. 25.
EDWARD R. DUIGAN,	5th Sgt.			Prom. 2nd Lt. <i>vc.</i> Bruen, promt'd Sept. 4.

Gained.

FRANK C. BENSON,	1st Lt.			Prom. to Capt. Aug. 25.
JAMES BRUEN,	2nd Lt.			Prom. to 1st Lt. Aug. 25.
JEFF D. WARREN,	1st Sgt.			Prom. 2nd Lt. Aug. 25.
EDWARD R. DUIGAN,	1st Sgt.			Prom. 2nd Lt. Sept. 4.

Company B.

JAMES S. FOY,	Capt.		July 26 Phila.	
JOHN F. COMBS,	1st Lt.		" "	
ALEXANDER YOUNG,	2nd Lt.		" "	

Company C.

JOSEPH R. C. WARD,	Capt.	32	" "	
GEORGE W. GOWER,	1st Lt.	35	" "	Prom. 1st Lt. Sept. 4, '77, <i>vc.</i> Miller, res'd.
WILLIAM J. VAN LEEB,	2nd Lt.	21	" "	Prom. 2nd Lt. Sept. 4, '77, <i>vc.</i> Gower, promt'd.

Lost.

WENDELL P. BOWMAN,	1st Lt.	29	" "	Prom. Capt. Co. K, Aug. 9, '77.
HENRY C. MILLER,	1st Lt.	31	" "	Resigned.
HARRY C. MILLER,	2nd Lt.	31	" "	Prom. 1st Lt. Aug. 12, <i>vc.</i> Bowman, promt'd.
WILLIAM L. BRATTON,	2nd Lt.	33	" "	Discharged per S. O. No. 43, AGO. Hbg., Aug. 22, 1877.
GEORGE W. GOWER,	2nd Lt.	35	" "	Prom. 1st Lt. Sept. 4, <i>vc.</i> Miller, resigned.
WILLIAM L. BRATTON,	1st Sgt.	33	" "	Prom. 2nd Lt. Aug. 11, <i>vc.</i> Miller, promt'd.
GEORGE W. GOWER,	1st Sgt.	35	" "	Prom. Lt. Aug. 23, <i>vc.</i> Bratton, discharged.
JOHN P. WATSON,	Sgt.	38	" "	Prom. Lt. and Regt. Q. M. July 30.

Company D.

HENRY P. DIXON,	Capt.	32	July 26 Phila.	
WALTER M. ANDERSON,	1st Lt.	28	" "	
JOHN DIXON,	2nd Lt.	34	" "	

Name.	Rank.	Must.-in. Age, 1877.	Where.	Remarks.
Company E.				
F. W. KRETCHNER,	Capt.	Aug. 9	Phila.	Prom. 1st Lt. Co. K, to Capt. Co. E, Sept. 5 1877.
JOHN DUMBELL,	1st Lt.	July 26	"	Prom. from 2d Lt. Aug. 13, '77.
CHARLES S. BAKER,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. from Corp. Aug. 13, '77, ve. Dumbell, promoted.

Lost.

CHAS. J. WICKERSHAM,	Capt.	"	"	Resigned Aug. 18. re- lieved from comm. Sept. 4, '77.
HORACE SEE,	1st Lt.	"	"	Trfd. to Regt. Stff. as Adj. per R. O. No. 27.
JOHN DUMBELL,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. 1st Lt. Aug. 13. ve. See, promoted.
CHARLES LINFORD,	Qr. Sgt.	"	"	Prom. 2nd Lt. Co. G.
CHARLES S. BAKER,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. 2 Lt. Co. E ve. Dumbell, promoted.

Gain.

F. W. KRETCHNER,	Capt.	Aug. 9	"	Prom. from 1st Lt. Co. K, Sept. 5, ve. Wick- ersham, res'd.
JOHN DUMBELL,	Corpl.	"	"	Prom. 2nd Lt. Co. E, Aug. 13, ve. See, pro- moted.
CHARLES BAKER,	Corpl.	"	"	Prom. Corp. Aug. 13, ve. Dumbell, promoted.

Company F.

GEORGE A. JAEGER,	Capt.	26	July 26	Phila.
AUSTIN E. BRADY,	1st Lt.	36	"	"
DUDLEY W. HAGNER,	2nd Lt.	34	"	"

Company G.

JAMES C. WEAY,	Capt.	July 26	"	
MICHAEL GRIFFITIN,	1st Lt.	"	"	

Lost.

JACOB E. HYNEMAN,	1st Lt.	"	"	Discharged per O. No. 43, AGO. Hbg.
JOS. J. ABERCROMBIE,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. 1st Lt. and Adjt. July 27.
CHARLES LINFORD,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Resigned Aug. 24, '77.
MICHAEL GRIFFIN,	1st Sgt.	"	"	Promoted 1st Lt. Aug. 23, 1877.

Name. Gained.	Rank.	Must.-in. Age, 1877.	Where.	Remarks.
MICHAEL GRIFFIN,	1st Lt.	July 26	Phila.	Prom. fr. 1st Sgt. Aug. 23, vc. Hyneman.
CHARLES LINFORD,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. fr. Co. E, July 29, vc. Abererombie.

Company H.

JEFFERSON D. WARREN,	Capt.	July 26	"	Prom. fr. 2nd Lt. Co. A, Sept. 4, vc. McCann.
WADE H. MORRIS, JR.,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. fr. Sgt. Maj. Aug. 5, vc. Smith.

Lost.

JAS. MCCANN, JR.,	Capt.	"	"	Resigned Sept. 4, '77.
W. JAS. ATTWOOD,	1st Lt.	"	"	Discharged per AGO. No. 43, Hbg., So. Aug. 22, 1877.
F. PERCY SMITH,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Resigned Aug. 5.

Gain.

J. D. WARRAN,	Capt.	July 26	Phila.	Prom. fr. 2nd Lt. Co. A, Sept. 4.
W. H. MORRIS, JR.,	2nd Lt.	"	"	Prom. fr. Sgt. Maj. Aug. 5.

Company I.

HENRY F. LEO,	Capt.	42	July 26	Phila.
WILLIAM H. TIFFANY,	2nd Lt.	29	"	"

Lost.

JOHN S. ALEXANDER,	1st Lt.	"	"	Resigned Sept. 5.
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Company K.

WENDELL P. BOWMAN,	Capt.	29	Aug. 9	Phila. Prom. fr. 1st Lt. Co. C, Aug. 9.
CHAS. H. CLAUSEN,	1st Lt.	"	"	Prom. fr. 1st Sgt. Sept. 7.
CLAY KEMBLE,	2nd Lt.	"	Aug. 11	Wilkes-Prom. fr. Pvt. Co. D. Barre, Aug. 11.

Lost.

FREDERICK KRETSCHNER,	1st Lt.	"	Aug. 9	Phila. Prom. to Capt. Co. E, Sept. 5.
CHAS. H. CLAUSEN,	1st Sgt.	"	"	Prom. to 1st Lt. vc. Kretschner.

Gain.

CHAS. H. CLAUSEN,	1st Sgt.	"	"	Prom. to 1st Lt. Sept. 7.
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Copied from original rolls on file in A. G. O. Hbg., Jan. 10, 1911.

MUSTER-ROLL, FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY, MAY 10-11, 1898, TO OCTOBER 26, 1898.

REARRANGED BY COMPANIES FROM REGIMENTAL ALPHABETICAL
ROLL, "RECORD OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS IN THE
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR."

1898.

(Published under the Provisions of the Act of Assembly,
Approved April 13, 1899.)

* Full Term, May 10-11, 1898, to October 26, 1898.

† Partial Term, entered after May 11, mustered out October 26, 1898.

Intermediate promotions, transfers, discharges, deaths, specially men-
tioned.

FIELD AND STAFF.

WENDELL P. BOWMAN, *Colonel*; enrolled April 28, 1898; commissioned as colonel; severely injured at Mt. Geronimo, May 2, 1898; not mustered with regiment; mustered August 5, 1898, to date May 11, 1898; resignation tendered, accepted and discharge ordered to take effect May 12, 1898, on account of physical disability received while visiting muster per par. 34 S. O. 188 W. Dept. A. G. O., August 11, 1898.

*J. LEWIS GOOD, *Lieut.-Colonel*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; in command of regiment from date of muster in. August 17, 1898, mustered in as colonel to date May 13, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

*ALBERT L. WILLIAMS; enrolled April 28, 1898, as *major*; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted to lieutenant-colonel August 17, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

*WILLIAM S. ALLEN, *Major*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

*THOMAS H. P. TODD, *Captain Company 1*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted to *Major, First Regiment*, August 17, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

*FREDERICK T. PUSEY, *Adjutant*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 5, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

FREDERICK P. KOONS, *Quartermaster*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 5, 1898; resigned June 23, 1898.

*FRANK L. MUELLER; enrolled April 28, 1898, as *sergeant*; promoted *quartermaster sergeant*; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted regimental quartermaster July 5, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

LAWRENCE S. SMITH, *Surgeon*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 5, 1898; died on or about August 17, 1898, on ship *Ward* en route from Porto Rico to New York, from typhoid fever contracted in line of duty.

*WILLIAM G. B. HARLAND, *Assistant Surgeon*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 5, 1898; promoted *Major and Surgeon, First Regiment* September 1, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.

- *JOSEPH P. TUNIS, *Assistant Surgeon*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 5, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- †CARUS T. BRADY, *Chaplain*; enrolled June 17, 1898; mustered in June 17, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- *AUGUSTUS D. PORTER, *Battalion Adjutant*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- *JOHN J. CONAWAY, *Battalion Adjutant*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- *JOHN B. MAULL; enrolled April 28, 1898 as *Sergeant Major*; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted second lieutenant Company I, August 8, 1898; mustered out with Company I October 26, 1898.
- *TOWNSEND WHELEN; mustered in May 11, 1898, as sergeant Company D; promoted regimental sergeant major August 7, 1898; appointed second lieutenant of Company G August 23, 1898; mustered in as second lieutenant August 26, 1898; mustered out with Company G October 26, 1898.
- *RALPH ALLEN LYNCH; enrolled April 28, 1898, as corporal Company A; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted regimental sergeant major August 26, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- *LYSANDER P. PRATT, JR.; enrolled April 28, 1898, as corporal Company A; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted regimental quartermaster sergeant July 11, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- MANTON G. SANTANO, *Hospital Steward*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; discharged October 3, 1898.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

- *WILLIAM E. CHAPIN, *Chief Musician*; enrolled April 28, 1898; mustered in May 11, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- *THOMAS F. BRENNAN; enrolled April 28, 1898, as musician Company A; mustered in May 11, 1898; promoted principal musician June 27, 1898; mustered out with regiment October 26, 1898.
- *WILLIAM S. DENISON; enrolled April 28, 1898, as musician Company K; mustered in May 10, 1898; promoted principal musician regimental band June 27, 1898; mustered out with regiment, October 26, 1898.

		Trans. from Company E			
†HOWARD J. AYERS	Private,				E
†FRANK A. BALDAUF	"	"	"	"	D
†HARRY BALDAUF	"	"	"	"	A
†IRWIN H. BEYER	"	"	"	"	B
†WILLIAM BOHLKE	"	"	"	"	A
†EDWARD W. CRAIG	"	"	Mus.	"	G
†WALTER P. DEAL	"	"	"	"	C
*FRANK FETTER	"	"	"	"	A
†FRANK FRAZIER	"	"	"	"	E
†GEORGE O. FREY	"	"	"	"	D
†WILLIAM F. GALE	"	"	"	"	F
†THOMAS M. GRIFENBERG	"	"	"	"	C
†HARRY GRIFFITH	"	"	Mus.	"	H
*CHARLES C. HILLEGASS	"	"	"	"	C
†BENJAMIN JOHN	"	"	"	"	I

†GEORGE T. LAIRD	Private	Trans. from Company F	
†JACOB S. LAUG	"	"	H
†HOWARD LOOMIS	"	"	I
†JAMES W. MASKILL	"	"	G
*WILLIAM B. RHODES	"	"	K
†WILLIAM W. TROUT	"	"	K

COMPANY A.

CLARENCE H. STALEY	Captain.	Resigned June 7, 1898.	
*CHARLES F. HESS	"	July 5 to October 26, 1898.	
*WILLIAM C. KNOX	First Lieutenant.		
*THOMAS W. WALKER	Second Lieutenant.		
*GEORGE T. KRETSCHMAR	First Sergeant.		
*CHARLES S. F. ELLWANGER	Sergeant.		
*JOSIAH MACK F. SHANNON	"		
*WILLIAM W. SHERER	"		
*MORTON BOORSE	"		
*HORACE B. DOUGLASS	Quartermaster Sergeant.		
*CHARLES A. DALEY	Corporal.		
*THOMAS P. DEVINE	"		
*ALEXANDER K. M. KNOTT	"		
*RALPH ALLEN LYNCH	"	Prom. Regt. Sgt. Maj.	
*LYSANDER P. PRATT, JR.	"	Prom. Regt. Q. M. Sgt.	
*EDWARD SHARP	"		
*THOMAS F. BRENNAN	Musician.	Prom. prin. mus.	
†HOWARD J. AYERS	"		
*MILTON B. ADLER	Private.		
WILLIAM A. ALEXANDER	"	Pro. Corp. Dis. Sept. 27, 1898.	
*DAVID ATWOOD	"		
GEORGE W. BAILEY	"	Discharged June 10, 1898.	
†HARRY BALDAUF	"		
†FRANK A. BARNARDO	"		
JAMES S. BARRETT	"	Discharged Oct. 13, 1898.	
*WILLIAM J. BARRY	"		
*GEORGE W. BEHR	"		
*DAVID H. BENCKERT, JR.	"		
*CHARLES C. BENNETT	"		
†GEORGE J. BENZ	"		
†WILLIAM BOHLKE	"		
†EDMUND C. BONSAI	"		
*ALEXANDER W. BOOTHBY	"	Prom. Corp.	
*HARRY L. BRENNER	"		
*CLARENCE H. BROADFELT	"		
†ROSCOE J. BROWN	"		
†SAMUEL L. BROWN	"		
*PATRICK CALLAHAN	"		
*FRANK A. COLLIER	"		
*WILLIAM S. COLLIER	"		
*LEWIS L. CONDON	"		
*JOHN CUMMINGS	"		

†EDWARD A. DEY	Private.
*JOHN I. DILL	"
*JOSEPH P. DILLON	"
†WILLIAM F. DILLON	"
†JOHN DOLAN	"
†WALTER A. DOWNEY	"
*WILLIAM W. J. DUNN	"
*HAROLD ESSIG	"
*FRANK FETTER	"
HOWARD W. FOX	" Discharged August 27, 1898.
†DAVID FREELAND	"
†MICHAEL GLEASON	"
*WILLIAM J. GLUCKERT	"
*CHARLES F. HAGNEY	"
JOSEPH G. HARROP	" Trans. to Div. Hosp. Corps Sept. 14, 1898.
†VINCENT E. HARVEY	"
*EDWARD HELD	"
†EUGENE R. HENDRICKS	"
JOSEPH Q. HILTON	" Discharged Oct. 5, 1898.
†EDWARD H. HINMAN	"
*HARRY D. HORST	"
HARRY HUBBARD	" Deserted July 3, 1898.
†CHARLES F. ISZARD	"
†FRANK JEFFERIES	"
†ROBERT JEFFERIES	"
†PAUL M. JEFFERIS	"
*JOHN F. KENNY	"
*DANIEL G. KEYSER	" Prom. Corp.
†WILLIAM H. KIMBLE	"
*CHARLES E. KISTLER	"
WILLIAM J. KLEINE	" Discharged June 9, 1898.
*RICHARDSON A. KNIGHT	"
CHARLES B. KOHL	" Died Oct. 4, 1898.
MORRIS G. LANE	" Discharged August 25, 1898.
†GEORGE R. LANGHAM	"
*C. IRVING LEADER	"
*EPHRAIM LIPSCHULTZ	"
*EDWARD W. LITTLE	" Prom. Corp.
*HARRY S. LONGWELL	"
*WILLIAM S. MAGINNIS, JR.	"
†JOSEPH W. MCGINLEY, JR.	"
†GEORGE L. MCMILLAN	"
*EDWARD P. MELLWIG	"
ALFRED A. MORRIS	" Trans. to Hosp. Corps. U. S. A., Aug. 10, 1898.
*THEODORE L. NEWELL	"
*CHARLES A. J. O'NEILL	"
*ROBERT W. PARKER	"
*ADAM H. PETERS	" Prom. Corp.
†WILLIAM F. PRESSLER	"

*CLARENCE E. RHOADES	Private.	Prom. Corp.
†ELMO T. RICE	"	
*JOHN E. RIDGWAY	"	Prom. Corp.
*CHARLES A. RITCHIE	"	
*GEORGE A. RONLY	"	
*WILLIAM ROSE	"	
†AUGUSTUS C. SCHAFFER	"	
†THEODORE D. SCHLINGMAN	"	
*C. MARSHALL SCOTT	"	
*THOMAS J. SHANNOR	"	Discharged Sept. 28, 1898.
†CLAUDE LE V. SKILLERN	"	
*FRANK P. SLOUGH	"	
*LOUIS P. STULZ, JR.	"	
*WILLIAM TITUS, JR.	"	
*HENRY TOGGWEILER	"	
JAMES TRACEY	"	Discharged Sept. 28, 1898.
†HENRY VIERECK	"	
*HERBERT WADSWORTH, JR.	"	Prom. Corp.
FRED MAY WALKER	"	Trans. Hosp. Corps, U. S. A. Aug. 10, 1898.
†GEORGE W. WALKER	"	
†WALTER WHITE	"	
*JOHN E. WILLY	"	
*ROY WILKINSON	"	
*CHARLES WILLIAMS	"	
HOWARD A. WILLIAMS	"	Died Oct. 4, 1898.
*RICHARD H. WOOLWORTH	"	
†EDGAR J. YARNALL	"	

COMPANY B.

*CHARLES S. WOOD	Captain.
*EDMUND W. LYNCH	First Lieutenant.
*THOMAS BIDDLE ELLIS	Second Lieutenant.
*WILLIAM F. EIDELL	Prom. 1st Sergeant May 10, 1898; M. O. Oct. 26, 1898.
*RALPH E. BLACK	Sergeant.
*JOHN MORGAN	"
*WALTER P. SIMMONS	"
*ROBERT STEWART	"
*THOMAS J. GILMORE	Quartermaster Sergeant.
ARTHUR S. BLACK	Corporal. Discharged Sept. 1, 1898.
†FRANK H. CLAY	"
*JAMES J. DOOLING	"
*EDWARD L. C. DRAIN	" Reduced to ranks Field O. S. A. Court; M. O. Oct. 26, 1898.
*DENNIS R. RUSSEL	" Reduced to ranks.
*WILLIAM B. WHITE	"
*JOHN T. HOWARD	Musician.
*MAXIMILIAN P. F. G. MILLER	"

FREDERICK E. ANDREWS	Private, Trans. to 2nd Div. 1st A. C. Hosp. August 14, 1898.
*HARRY G. ANDREWS	"
*GEORGE W. ANTHONY	"
†HARRY AUER	"
GEORGE BAUERLE	Discharged Aug. 20, 1898.
*THOMAS F. BAILEY	"
†DAVID J. BANSMER	"
*FRANK BEATTY	"
*LEONARD K. BELL	"
†IRWIN H. BEYER	"
*RICHARD L. BLACK	"
*WILLIAM D. BLIZZARD	Prom. Corp.
*JOSEPH W. BREEN	"
*EDWIN J. BRYANS	"
JOHN P. CHATHAM	Died Sept. 8, 1898.
*WILLIAM F. CHATHAM	"
*LAWRENCE F. CLINE	"
HARRIS COHEN	Discharged July 5, 1898.
†WILLIAM J. DALY	"
†JAMES DANIELS	Prom. Corporal.
*JAMES H. DAVIS, JR.	"
†GEORGE DEUFEL	"
†ANDREW T. DIEHL	"
†HENRY G. DORT	"
†WILLIAM M. DUTTON	"
*FRANK H. ELLENDER	"
*WILLIAM H. ETRIS	"
JOSEPH V. FERNANDEZ	Discharged July 24, 1898.
*THOMAS J. FITZSIMMONS	Prom. Corporal.
*ALFRED C. FLECKENSTEIN	"
GEORGE C. GILLESPIE	Trans. to 2nd Div. Hosp. Corps, 1st A. C., Aug. 14, 1898.
*CLARENCE T. GILMORE	Prom. Corporal.
ALBERT A. HAYBECK	Discharged Aug. 9, 1898.
*ALPHONSE W. HERMANN	"
*JAMES D. HEYSINGER	"
*WILLIAM J. HOOPES	"
*ALONZO HOOPES, JR.	"
*JOHN C. HOYER	"
*JAMES IBINSON	Prom. Corporal.
*ADDIS H. JACOBS	"
HARRY M. JAMES	Trans. 1st A. C. Hosp. Corps, June 15, 1898.
*WILLIAM O. KEHRWEIDER	"
*EDWIN KELLY	"
†FRANCIS KELLY	"
*JOHN J. KELLY	"
*GEORGE W. KEPHART	"
†JOHN C. LAIRD	"
*RICHARD LAUDERS	"

*WILLIAM G. LEDLIE	Private.
†JOHN LEE	"
*FREDERICK LENZ, JR.	"
*ROBERT H. LEWIS	"
*MARION B. LINDSAY	"
*SAMUEL D. LIPPINCOTT	"
†ALBERT R. LOWER	"
†WALTER G. MACDONALD	"
*LORD JAMES MAGINNIS	"
FRANK MARREN	" Died Aug. 28, 1898.
†JOHN A. MCCARRICK	"
†HARRY MCNEAL	"
†THOMAS MCNULTY	"
†JAMES S. MCPHAIL	"
*CHARLES J. MCPHERSON	"
*FRANK A. MILLIMAN	"
†ALBERT MISSIMER	"
†CHARLES MORROW	"
†JOHN MULLEN	"
THOMAS F. MURPHY	" Deserted Aug. 21, 1898; ret. vol. Aug. 24, 1898.
*JOHN J. NOLAN	"
†CHARLES OSWALD	"
†WILSON C. PRICE	"
*PERCY J. PULLEN	" Prom. Corporal.
*JOHN E. QUINN	"
*CHARLES RAEZER	"
†HARVEY M. ROPER	"
*RUDOLPH RUEDINGER	"
†JESSE Z. RUSH	"
†WILLIAM J. RYAN	"
CHARLES A. SCHAAL	" Discharged Sept. 8, 1898; phys- ical disability.
*JOHN W. SIDLE, JR.	"
†JOHN SIMMONS	"
†HARRY SIMONS	"
†BENJAMIN SPEED	"
SAMUEL D. STROUSE	" Trans. 2nd Div. 1st A. C. Hosp. Corps, Aug. 14, 1898.
*WILLIAM TAIT	"
*THOMAS S. TAYLOR	"
*WILLIAM J. TAYLOR	"
*GEORGE W. TOMBLESON	"
*WILLIAM K. VAN HORN	"
*EDWIN S. WARD	" Prom. Corporal
*CHARLES H. WEEKS	" "
THOMAS WEST	" Deserted Aug. 27, 1898.
*JOSEPH R. WETHERALD	"
HARRY J. WHITE	" Discharged Sept. 8, 1898.
*GUY C. WINNER	"
*WILLIAM R. WOLFENDALE	" Prom. Corporal

COMPANY C.

*LOUIS F. STEES	Captain.
*CHARLES C. ALLEN	First Lieutenant.
*AUGUSTUS D. WHITNEY	Second Lieutenant.
*PILBEE G. JENKS	Promoted First Sergeant.
*HARRY L. COOPER	First Sergeant. Prom. 2nd Lt. Co. K.
HARMON M. ARMSTRONG	Sergeant. Discharged Aug. 10, 1898.
*JOHN H. MAUER	"
*JOHN M. PATTERSON	Corporal. May 11, 1898. Prom. Sergt. July 7, 1898; M. O. Oct. 26, 1898.
*ARTHUR H. WILMER	Sergeant.
*WILLIAM W. MCFARLAND	Quartermaster Sergeant.
*CHARLES W. ALLISON	Corporal.
ROBERT B. CALDWELL	" Discharged Sept. 26, 1898.
*EDWIN W. KERST	"
*WILLIAM H. LIST	"
*MAURICE T. SMICK	"
*MARION Y. COLBY	Musician.
*FRANK B. ROZELLE	"
WILLIAM ALEXANDER	Private. Trans. 2nd Div. Hosp. Corps, Aug. 15, 1898.
*EDWIN ASHWORTH	"
*JAMES K. BROWN	"
†AUGUSTUS BUSCH	"
*JOHN H. CALDWELL	"
*LEWIS CALLAHAN	"
*WILLIAM A. CARLON	"
†CHARLES F. CAVENAUGH	"
*JAMES H. CHATHAM	" Appd. Corporal.
*WILLIAM CLARK	"
*ALBERT N. COLE	"
†JOHN V. COWEN	"
†HARRY W. COYLE	"
*WILLIAM A. DAILEY	"
*JAMES F. W. DARR	"
*WILLIAM C. DAY	"
†WALTER P. DEAL	"
*HARRY C. DINMORE	"
*CLARENCE J. DONNELLY	"
ROMAIN ECKERT	" Discharged Oct. 2, 1898.
*FRANK R. ELLIOTT	" Prom. Corporal.
*GEORGE F. EUSTON	"
*EDWARD J. FARRELLY	"
*FREDERICK A. FRASER	"
*HARRY GATES	"
†ROBERT C. GEDDES, JR.	"
†WILLIAM GRANT, JR.	"
*WILLIAM E. GRAY	"
*WILLIAM H. GRAY, 3RD.	"

*JOHN C. D. GRIFFENBERG	Private.	
†THOMAS M. GRIFFENBERG	"	
JOHN J. GRIFFITH	"	Appd. Corporal. Discharged Oct. 8, 1898.
*WILLIAM D. HAMMER	"	
†JOHN I. HENRY	"	Transferred from Co. G.
*HERBERT HESTON, JR.	"	
†CHARLES HEUMANN	"	
*CHARLES C. HILLEGASS	"	
*WARREN HINCKLE	"	
†OTTO JERABEK	"	
†JACOB JOSIAS	"	
†NED L. KAUFMAN	"	
†NEWTON KELLY	"	
†FRANK KIENZLE	"	
†WILLIAM H. KING	"	
*HENRY Z. KRESSLER	"	
FREDERICK LAW	"	Discharged Sept. 26, 1898.
†WILLIAM S. LAWRENCE	"	
*HARRY C. LEAMY	"	
JOSEPH B. LINERD	"	Discharged Sept. 28, 1898.
JAMES F. MAGUIRE	"	Died Sept. 18, 1898.
†THOMAS A. MAHONEY	"	
*JOHN C. MALLEN	"	
*WESLEY W. MANSFIELD	"	
*JAMES W. MARSHALL	"	
*FRANK L. MARTIN	"	
*DANIEL A. MASSEY	"	
*ROBERT W. McCANN	"	
*STERLING H. McCARTY	"	Prom. Corporal
*ALLAN E. MCCOLLIN	"	" "
†MATTHEW H. MCCONNELL	"	
*MARSHALL McCULLY, JR.	"	
†JOHN MCGEOY	"	
*LOUIS MCKEAN	"	
*JOSEPH McNAIR	"	
*WALTER W. MEADE	"	
JAMES C. MEGONIGAL	"	Appd. Corporal. Discharged Sept. 5, 1898.
†J. LAWRENCE MERRYLEES	"	
*WILLIAM W. MICK	"	
HAMPERSON MILDORAIN	"	Deserted July 26, 1898.
†CHARLES E. MINK	"	
BENJAMIN H. MOORE	"	Discharged Sept. 5, 1898.
†FRANK F. MORRISON	"	
†OSCAR J. MULLEN	"	
†RIFE MUSSELMAN	"	
*CHRISTOPHER NELSON	"	
*WALTER J. OSBORNE	"	
*GEORGE D. PRESTON	"	
†WILMER S. PURNELL	"	

JAMES RAFFERTY	Private,	Discharged July 18, 1898.
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS	"	Discharged Oct. 10, 1898.
*RUSSELL ROTHUM	"	
†PHILIP H. RULE	"	
*WALTER C. SCATTERGOOD	"	
*EDWARD E. SMITH	"	
†KIRK E. SMITH	"	
*GEORGE B. SMITHMAN	"	
†JOHN P. STUHLTRAGER	"	
*GEORGE Y. TAMS, JR.	"	
†EARL B. TAYLOR	"	
*ELLWOOD S. THOMPSON	"	
*WALTER P. TITTER	"	Prom. Corporal.
†JACOB TRAUTMAN	"	
†SAMUEL WEBB	"	
*GEORGE A. WENRICK	"	
*GUY WILLIAMS	"	

COMPANY D.

*ARTEMAS W. DEANE	Captain.	
*THOMAS B. THOMAS	First Lieutenant.	
*FRANK A. SINNICKSON	Second Lieutenant.	
*JOHN A. OSBORN	First Sergeant.	
*STEPHEN DE LA F. FUGUET	Sergeant.	
*JAMES F. LEETCH	Corporal.	Prom. Sergeant.
*RICHARD M. SHOEMAKER, JR.	Sergeant.	
*GUSTAV P. TISMER	Sergeant.	
*TOWNSEND WHELEN	Sergt.	Prom. 2nd Lt. Co. G.
*HERBERT M. GRIFFITHS, JR.	Prom. Quartermaster Sergeant.	
*EDWIN M. EVANS	Corporal.	
*GEORGE R. HOWELL	"	
FRANK M. ROSILLO	"	Discharged Sept. 2, 1898.
*WILLIAM S. SLOAN	"	
*WILLIAM E. GIBBONS	Musician.	
*PETER J. MATTHIESSEN	"	
†JOHN T. ANDREWS	Private.	
†HARRY O. BAUM	"	
*GEORGE F. BAKER	"	
†FRANK A. BALDAUF	"	
*JOHN H. BARNES, JR.	"	
WILLIAM W. BARR	"	Discharged Sept. 4, 1898.
†ALFRED M. BEARDSLEY	"	
†THOMAS B. BULYEU	"	
WILLIAM A. BOLTON	"	Discharged Oct. 10, 1898.
†WILLIAM F. BOWDITCH	"	
*HENRY BUSSEY	"	
†JOHN J. BYRD	"	
*CHARLES E. CHIPLEY	"	
†HORACE N. CLAXTON	"	

*JOHNSON N. COLLUM	Private.
†SAMUEL CORBION	"
*WILLIAM I. DAVISON	"
GEORGE ELLIOTT, JR.	Discharged Aug. 19, 1898.
*JOHN E. EVANS	"
*ROLAND C. EVANS	"
WILLIAM D. EYRE	Discharged Sept. 2, 1898.
*CHARLES A. FAUNUM	"
*GEORGE E. FETTERMAN	Prom. Corporal.
*HENRY C. FOX, JR.	"
*JOHN C. FRANKLAND	"
†GEORGE O. FREY	"
*CLARENCE J. GALLAGHER	"
†JOSEPH R. GASSLEIN	"
*THEODORE B. GEHLY	"
†WILLIAM G. GETZ	"
*RALPH H. GIBSON	"
*PLACIDO A. GUTIERAS	"
CHARLES H. HICKMAN	Discharged Oct. 10, 1898.
†GEORGE W. HILL	"
†GEORGE HOGG	"
†WILLIAM JAEGERMANN	"
†WILLIAM A. JENKINS, JR.	"
†CHARLES E. JOHNSON	"
*CHARLES R. JONES	"
*WALTER JONES	"
*RALPH KENT	Prom. Corporal.
†WILLIAM F. KING	"
*PENNEL C. KIRKBRIDE	" "
*WILLIAM O. LAMSON, JR.	"
†RALPH LANDENBERGER	"
†CHARLES C. LAWSON	"
*FREDERICK LESER, JR.	"
†THOMAS E. LLOYD	"
*ARTHUR B. LODER	"
*THEODORE C. LODER	"
†ALLAN G. LOWE	"
†THOMAS MAUSON	"
RUFUS H. MAY	Trans. to Sig. Corps. July 8, 1898.
*PAUL H. MCCOOK	"
*ROBERT S. MCCrackEN	"
†JOSEPH A. McDONOUGH	"
WILLIAM R. MCGILL	Discharged Sept. 2, 1898.
FREDERICK G. MCKEAN, JR.	Discharged Sept. 4, 1898.
†HAROLD McLAUGHLIN	"
*FRANK S. McMANUS	"
†GUY H. MELVIN	"
*JOHN W. MOFFLY, JR.	Prom. Corporal.
†JOSEPH E. MORSE	"
†WILLIAM P. MULLEN	"

GRAYSON M. P. MURPHY	Private. Hon. disc. Apptd. Cadet to U. S. Mil. Aca.
*JOHN B. MYERS	"
*HARRY B. NEWHARD	"
†GEORGE NUGENT	"
ALBERT D. O'BRIEN	" Discharged Aug. 23, 1898.
†ARTHUR W. ORMEROD	"
*HAROLD PALMER	"
*MAX PHILLIPS	"
RICHARD B. POLLARD	" Dishonorably discharged June 19, 1898.
GEORGE VAN H. POTTER	" Discharged Oct. 10, 1898.
*STANLEY N. POULTERER	"
†JAMES A. RANKIN	"
*EDWARD A. ROMMEL	"
LAWRENCE S. ROSE	" Trans. U. S. A. Hosp. Corps, July 19, 1898.
MORRIS J. SCHAMBERG	" Trans. U. S. A. Hosp. Corps, July 19, 1898.
BERNARD SCHAPERKOTTER	" Died Aug. 10, 1898.
CHARLES SCHERER	" Discharged Oct. 10, 1898.
*ALEXANDER G. SHAW	"
*RAYMOND E. SHELLCOPE	"
*HORACE M. SILER	" Prom. Corporal.
*HOWARD V. SLOAN	" Prom. Corporal.
†CHARLES E. SLOUGH	"
†BENTON M. SPRUANCE	"
*CHARLES H. STANTON	"
*THOMAS P. STEVENSON, JR.	"
*THOMAS H. A. STITES	"
*ANDREW M. STOKES	" Prom. Corporal.
*CLARENCE A. STOTT	" Prom. Corporal.
*THEODORE F. THOMAS	"
*ROY TRACY	"
†RONALD B. TWELLS	"
*OLIVER B. WAIT	" Prom. Corporal.
†WILLIAM H. WALTER	"
JOSEPH B. WEAVER	" Trans. to Sig. Corps, July 8, 1898.
*HUGH L. WHITE, JR.	"
†SAMUEL S. WHITE, 3RD	"
*FRANK S. WRIGHT	"
*JOHN S. YARDLEY	"
†JOHN J. YEAGER	"

COMPANY E.

*CHARLES P. SMITH	Captain.
*SAMUEL H. LEWARS	First Lieutenant.
*LOUIS R. HALSTEAD	Second Lieutenant.
*JAMES STEWART	First Sergeant.

*EDWARD J. BARK	Sergeant.	
*WILLIAM LEMLY	"	
*HENRY ROEMER	"	
*EDWIN R. STELL	"	
*WILLIAM H. HACKETT	Quartermaster Sergeant.	
*PAUL L. BONNER	Corporal.	
*THOMAS J. CONNOR	"	
*ISRAEL W. DUROSS	"	
*ELWOOD B. KERN	"	
*EDWARD J. REED, JR.	"	
*JOSEPH F. ZUGHOER	"	
*JAMES F. CORRIE	Musician.	
WALTER S. RICHARDS	"	Discharged July 26, 1898.
*WILLIAM ANDERSON	Private.	
†WILLIAM J. ANDERSON	"	
†SAMUEL ASPINWALL	"	
†HOWARD J. AYERS	Tran. Musician Company A.	
†ELI G. BALDWIN	Private.	
WALTER BEAM	"	Trans. to 2nd Div. Hosp. Corps, July 21, 1898.
*HARRY P. BENNETT	"	
†JESSE F. BOULDEN	"	
*HUGH M. BOYD	"	
*FRANK BRADFORD	"	
†TERRANCE BRADY	"	
*CHARLES E. BREARLEY	"	
*JOHN H. BROOKS	"	
*JASON D. BROOMELL	"	
†ST. CLAIR BURNETT	"	
*ROBERT CARTHEW	"	
EDWARD CHAPIN	"	Trans. to 2nd Div. Hosp. Corps, July 21, 1898.
*JOHN CLARK	"	
JOHN C. COLLINS	"	Discharged Sept. 12, 1898.
*HARRY A. COTTER	"	
*HOWARD L. DAVIS	"	
†WALTER H. DE MAINE	"	
†WILLIAM S. DENHAM	"	
†CHARLES B. DEVINE	"	
CHARLES DOLAN	"	Died Aug. 5, 1898.
*CHRISTOPHER DONEGAN	"	
†RICHARD DRAKE	"	
*HUBERT DUNN	"	
†WILLIAM D. FLOHR	"	
†JAMES E. FORD	"	
*WALTER E. FORD	"	
†FRANK FRAZIER	"	
†DANIEL J. GALLAGHER	"	
JOHN GARBREY	"	Deserted July 7, 1898.
*BERNARD J. GILLESPIE	"	
*WILLIAM E. GLENNEY	"	

*JAMES GOURLEY	Private.
†JACOB GREER, JR.	"
*ARTHUR L. HANWAY	"
†HARRY HARPER	"
*OWEN E. HOFFMAN	"
*FRANK W. HOWARD	"
*WILLIAM E. HUGHES, JR.	"
*HENRY D. JOHNSON	"
*CHARLES T. JONES	"
*SAMUEL B. JONES	" Prom. Corporal.
*RAYMOND KANE	"
*LANNEAN M. KINSEY	"
WILLIAM J. KOHRING	" Died August 9, 1898.
*WALTER G. LEWIS	"
*FRANK M. LUKENS	"
*WILLIAM J. MCCORMACK	"
†THOMAS MCCROSSEN, JR.	"
*LOUIS C. MCKEON	"
*THOMAS E. MCNEILL	"
*JOHN E. MERRY	"
†CHARLES A. MERVINE	"
†CHARLES MILLECK	"
*ALEXANDER R. MUSHETT	" Appd. Corporal.
*WILLARD L. MYERS	"
*GEORGE W. NOBLE	"
*EDWARD O'CONNOR	"
†FRANK OTTEY	"
*JOSEPH D. PORCH	" Prom. Corporal.
*CHARLES A. QUILLEN	"
†WILLIAM RAMBO	"
*THEODORE A. REED	" Prom. Corporal.
†CHARLES REICHING	"
†JAMES REILLY	"
*HENRY J. REITER	"
†WILLIAM G. RITTERSBACH	"
†JOHN J. ROBINSON	"
*GEORGE E. ROSS	"
*HAROLD C. SCRIBNER	"
†JOHN C. SEINER	"
†JOSEPH L. SEMLER	"
*CHARLES H. SHAW	"
†CHARLES F. SIMS	"
†JACOB N. SNYDER	"
*JOHN SPIKER	"
*FRANK STAENDEL	"
*WALTER C. STONE	"
†ADAM W. STOUT	"
*CHARLES S. SWAIN	"
*JAMES H. TAYLOR	"
*WILLIAM THORP	"
†MOSES A. TITCHENELL	"

†FREDERICK TOMLINSON	Private.
†HOWARD TRULLINGER	"
*GEORGE W. TRYON	"
*JOHN B. VANZANDT	"
JOSEPH S. VANZANDT, JR.	" Died Sept. 28, 1898.
†JOHN G. WALLACE	"
*EPHEAUM WIEGNER	"
*CHARLES WILLIAMS	" Prom. Corporal.
*JOHN W. WILSON	"
*EDMUND D. YARD	" Prom. Corporal.
*WARREN W. YOUNG	"

COMPANY F

*WILLIAM BROD	Captain.
*HENRY E. PEARSON	First Lieutenant.
*GEORGE C. SHOCH	Second Lieutenant.
*WRIGHT I. F. HAGGART	First Sergeant.
*JOSEPH L. CASTLE	Sergeant.
*EGBERT H. MORRISON	"
*JOSEPH R. QUINN	"
*WILLIAM A. WURST	"
*WILLIAM H. HEY	Quartermaster Sergeant.
*ELWOOD M. HAGGART	Corporal.
*HARRY A. HATTLEY	"
*CHARLES H. JAINEN	"
ALOYSIUS J. KNAPP	" Discharged Sept. 12, 1898.
LEWIS H. MATLACK	" Appd. 2nd Lt. 5th Penna. Vols.
*GEORGE W. SHORDAY	"
*WILLIAM H. CLEARY	Musician.
*JOHN J. O'CONNOR	"
†CLARENCE P. ANDRADE	Private.
*ARTHUR M. ARNwine	"
†JOSEPH AYRES	"
*FRANK W. BITTERLICH	"
CHARLES A. BLUMHARDT, JR.	" Trans. Hosp. Corp.; 2nd Div. 1st A. C. Aug. 14, 1898; M. O. Nov. 21, 1898.
*ARTHUR L. BOONE	"
REUBEN W. BOONE	" Trans. to Hosp. Corps. 2nd Div. 1st A. C. Aug. 14, 1898.
†MARTIN A. BROWN	"
*WILLIAM L. BULMER	"
*THOMAS H. BURROWS	"
†JOHN CAREY	"
*CHARLES A. CARNELL	"
*RICHARD B. CASTLE	"
†RAYMOND G. CASE	"
†JAMES CLEARY	"
*PATRICK CLEARY	"
†JAMES C. COCHNOWER	"

†JESSE H. COOPER	Private.
†WILLIAM CULIHANE	"
*ALBERT E. DAVIS	"
*MILLER L. DERRICKSON	"
†NICHOLAS C. DONAHUE	"
*WILLIAM G. DUFFIELD	Prom. Corporal.
HARRY M. ECKFELDT	"
*PAUL T. ELLENBOGEN	"
*ALPHONSE D. ESTOCLET	"
*JAMES A. EVANSON	"
†FREDERICK FINCKE	"
†EDWARD FITZSIMMONS	"
JOHN A. FOLEY	Died Sept. 23, 1898.
*WILMER E. FORTE	"
†WILLIAM F. GALE	"
*CHARLES W. GEISSEL	Prom. Corporal.
*JOHN GLASS	"
*CHARLES W. GRAY	"
*GUSTAVO J. GUIERAS	"
*JOHN B. HALL	"
†THOMAS M. HARRIS	"
*GEORGE HILLARY	"
*RICHARD HUNTER	"
†GEORGE H. JEFFERSON	"
†THOMAS J. KELLEY	"
THOMAS S. KEMP	Discharged Aug. 20, 1898.
*WILLIAM H. KIEFFER	"
*ALLEN KINCKINER	"
†CHARLES H. KRABER	"
*WALTER G. KUNZIG	"
†GEORGE T. LAIRD	"
*ALLEN M. LANCE	"
*GEORGE H. LAWSON	"
*GEORGE LEE	"
*ROBERT LEVENSON	"
*THEODORE F. LINDSEY	Prom. Corporal.
*WILLIAM F. LOESCH	"
*MAXIMILLIAN LORENZ	Prom. Corporal.
*JOHN JAMES MACENTEE	"
*HARRY F. MCCAFFERTY	"
†MICHAEL MCCLOUGH	"
†JOHN H. MCCUEN	"
*RICHARD C. MCCULLEN	"
*WILLIAM R. MCGLENCEY	"
†EDWARD MCGRORY	"
*CONRAD H. MILEY	Appd. Musician.
*HARRY V. MILLER	"
†MARK MORTON	"
*HUGH MURRAY	"
†WILLIAM W. NUNN	"
*MICHAEL O'BRIEN	"

*STEPHEN O'CONNOR	Private.	Prom. Corporal.
*WILLIAM H. PARKER	"	
†WALTER J. PEARSON	"	
*GEORGE H. PERRY	"	
*EDWARD J. PURCELL	"	
*ROBERT C. RAUSTON	"	
*GEORGE RAMBO	"	
*HARRY M. RAMBO	"	
*CHARLES H. REED	"	
†HENRY W. REID	"	
*EDWARD H. RODDY	"	
*MAX SCHREFFER	"	
†JAMES W. T. SCOTT	"	
*MAX SILVERMAN	"	
*HOWARD SMITH	"	
ROBERT P. STODDARD	Discharged Aug. 10, 1898.	
†GEORGE S. SWARTOUT	Private.	
*JOHN TACEY	"	
*JOHN E. TALLEY	"	
*EDWARD T. TOUCHSAENT	"	
ROBERT W. VAUX	Discharged Sept. 6, 1898.	
†CHARLES A. WARE	"	
*FREDERICK J. WEBER, JR.	Prom. Corporal.	
*JOHN N. WESTON	"	"
†HARRY ZEARDT	Private.	

COMPANY G.

*GEORGE C. VON DER LINDT	Captain.	
*GEORGE B. ZANE, JR.	1st Lt.	Prom. Captain Company I.
*WILLIAM B. JOHNSON	1st Lieut.	
HENRY F. CAMPBELL	2nd Lieut.	Resigned July 14, 1898.
*WILLIAM B. JOHNSON	"	July 24 to Aug. 25, 1898.
*TOWNSEND WHELEN	"	Aug. 26 to Oct. 26, 1898.
*WILLIAM B. JOHNSON	1st Sergeant.	appd. 1st Lieut.
*STEPHEN H. BAKER	Sergeant.	
*WILLIAM E. RINK	"	
*CHARLES N. VON DER LINDT	"	Prom. 1st Sergeant.
*RAYMOND C. WINTER	"	
*JAMES WALSH	Quartermaster Sergeant.	
*GEORGE BARR	Corporal.	
*HENRY E. BONNIN	"	
*ARTHUR S. FRITZINGER	"	
*HENRY W. SCHMID	"	
*WALTER B. THOMAS	"	
*WILLIAM H. FARRADAY	"	Prom. Sergeant.
*MICHAEL J. CALLAHAN, JR.	Musician.	
†EDWARD W. CRAIG	"	
*ALBERT KOTSCH	"	
*GEORGE W. ALEXANDER	Private.	
*CHARLES S. ANTRIM	Promoted Corporal.	

ALBERT C. BAKER, JR.	Deserted July 19, 1898.
†GEORGE W. BAKER	Private.
*ALFRED M. BARRAS	"
†EDWARD W. BEATTIE	"
*JOHN M. BLACK	"
*BENHARD BODANSEY	"
*ALBERT W. BUCKLEY	"
*RAYMOND J. BURKE	Private. Promoted Corporal.
†ROBERT B. BUTLER	"
†CHARLES M. CALDER	"
†JOHN J. CALLAHAN	"
†JAMES E. CORCORAN	"
*GEORGE T. D'AUTRECHY, JR.	"
†JASPER N. DAVIS	"
*SAMUEL H. DAVIS	"
JOHN S. DEAN	Trans. to Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., 1st A. C.
*J. FREDERICK DE PUTRON	"
*SELMER ELIAS	"
*FELIX J. ELLIOTT	"
*FRANKLIN ENGEL	"
*EDWIN L. FETTERS	"
*THOMAS FITZGERALD	"
*THOMAS FREWEN	"
*JOHN B. GALLAGHER	"
*RAYMOND H. GARDNER	"
*JOHN T. GOLT	"
*WILLIAM GUY	"
†LOUIS HANDWERKER	"
†JAMES G. HARVEY	"
*GEORGE HENDERSON	"
†JOHN I. HENRY	Trans. to Company C June 20, 1898.
*FRANK P. HESS	"
SAMUEL H. HETRICK	Discharged Aug. 24, 1898.
†EDWIN W. HITTLE	"
†EDWARD A. HOMAN	"
†ARCHIE HUTCHINSON	"
*HORACE J. INMAN	"
†FRANK B. JONES	"
†WILLIAM R. JONES	"
*JOHN KELLERMAN, JR.	"
*JACOB KIRCH	"
†EUGENE LEVI	"
*GEORGE LEWIS	"
*ARCHIE D. LULY	"
†RICHARD P. LLOYD	"
†SAMUEL MACMORRIS	"
*JAMES R. MARION	"
FRANK MARTIN	Trans. to Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., 1st A. C. Aug. 1, 1898.

†JAMES W. MASKELL	Private.
*FRANK McANALLY, JR.	"
*ALEXANDER J. McDONNELL	"
*JAMES A. McGLADE	"
*JOHN A. McKAY	"
*CHARLES L. MELLOR	" Prom. Corporal.
*WILLIAM W. MOONEY	"
*PAUL R. MUCKE	"
*THOMAS J. MULDOON	"
*MAHLON S. MURRAY	"
*THOMAS J. NOLAN	"
*WILLIAM H. NOLAN	"
*JEREMIAH F. O'BRIEN	"
*ROBERT V. PARKER	" Prom. Corporal.
*DANIEL D. PENOT	" "
*THOMAS H. PENTY	"
†WILLIAM R. PERRY	"
FREDERICK W. PETER	" Trans. Hosp. Corps, U. S. A., 1st A. C. June 13, 1898.
*RICHARD A. PLANT	"
†RALPH H. PLUMB	"
*SAMUEL QUAY	"
*OLIVER W. RAY	"
*ALFRED W. RENN	" Prom. Corporal.
†WILLIAM H. RIHL	"
HARRY J. ROBERTS	" Discharged July 25, 1898.
†JAMES M. ROBERTS	"
†SAMUEL B. RONEY, JR.	"
†HARRY B. RUSSELL	"
†LOUIS SCHREINER	"
†ARTHUR SEIDEL	"
†PETER SHARKEY	"
†JAMES E. SHERRY	"
†JOHN J. SHERRY	"
†JOHN E. SPENCER	"
†FRANKLIN E. STEPHENS	"
*HARRY A. STREET	"
*FREDERICK O. SULLARD	"
*WARREN C. SUPPLEE	"
†JOHN E. TAEFFNER, JR.	"
JAMES P. TAYLOR	" Discharged Oct. 1, 1898.
†WILLIAM VANDERSLICE	"
*CHARLES W. WAGNER	"
GEORGE F. WALDRON	" Trans. to Hosp. Corps U. S. A., 1st A. C., Aug. 19, 1898.
*HARRY R. WALSH	" Prom. Corporal.
*LUKE WHALEN	"
†WILLIAM WILLIAMS	"
†EDWARD C. WILSON	"
*ROBERT J. WILSON	"
JACOB S. ZANE	" Prom. Corp. Died July 2, 1898.

COMPANY H.

EUGENE J. KENSIL	Captain.	Resigned June 11, 1898.
*DAVID H. DA COSTA	1st Lieut.	Prom. Captain.
*WALTER M. HOTZ	2nd Lieut.	Prom. 1st Lieut.
*NICHOLAS J. KENNY	2nd Lieut.	Appd. July 5, 1898.
*WALTER DALTON	1st Sergeant.	
*WILLIAM A. DICKINSON	Sergeant.	Detailed a quartermaster Sergeant Aug. 25, 1898.
*NICHOLAS J. KENNY	"	Appd. 2nd Lieutenant.
*WILLIAM H. PORTER	"	
*LOUIS STORCK	"	
*WALTER RIDDELL	Q. M. Sergt.	Relieved Aug. 24, 1898.
*FREDERICK GENTHER	Corporal.	
*WILLIAM R. GIBSON	"	Prom. Sergeant.
*JOSEPH IRONS	"	
CHARLES W. POLLARD	"	Discharged Aug. 31, 1898. Surg. Cert. of Disability.
*JOHN B. PORTER	"	
*ARTHUR E. THOMPSON	"	
†HARRY GRIFFITH	Musician.	
*VOLLMER J. HURLEY, JR.	"	
†JACOB S. LANG	"	
WILLIAM J. MURPHY, JR.	"	Discharged Aug. 27, 1898.
*WILLIAM E. ALTEMUS	Private.	
†CHARLES BAIRD	"	
*HOWARD R. BARNES	"	Prom. Corporal.
†JAMES BARTIE	"	
†GEORGE S. BENNETT	"	
*AUGUST D. BEULKE	"	
*LEWIS H. BOLTON	"	Appointed Musician.
*GEORGE G. BURGER, JR.	"	
*SAMUEL J. CAMPBELL	"	
*CHARLES W. CANTRELL	"	
†JAMES E. CAVERLY	"	
*DE LANCEY CLEVELAND, JR.	"	
*PAYNE COULSTON	"	
†M. J. CUMMINGS	"	
*HOWARD H. DALTON	"	Prom. Corporal.
*STUART DALTON	"	"
†RHEUEL DOTTS	"	
*CHARLES J. DOWNEY	"	
*CHARLES F. EBERLE	"	
†JACOB EFFINGER	"	
*WILLIAM M. EWING	"	Prom. Corporal.
†JAMES F. FITZPATRICK	"	
†JOSEPH H. FLETCHER	"	
†SAMUEL W. FOSTER	"	
*THOMAS R. FRYER	"	
*HARRY P. GIVEN	"	
*HARRY S. GOODWIN	"	

†THOMAS GORMAN	Private.
†ROBERT G. GREY	"
*JOHN GEORGE HARTLY	"
†SHERRARD HENDERSON	"
GEORGE H. HESS	" Discharged Oct. 7, 1898.
FRANK P. HINSON	" Discharged July 27, 1898.
*PHILIP HOGAN	"
*HARRY W. JONES	"
*SAMUEL H. JONES	"
*JOHN W. KELLY	" Prom. Corporal.
*WILLIAM H. KINGSTON	"
*HARRY B. KRAMER	"
HARRY T. KULP	" Discharged Sept. 28, 1898.
*HERMAN V. LEVI	"
*DE HAVEN M. LEVIS	"
*ATWOOD LLOYD LEWIS	"
†LAWRENCE LILLNER	"
*ALONZO F. LOBB	"
*SAMUEL D. LOWERY	"
*IRA LYONS	"
JOHN D. MACINTYRE	" Died Sept. 13, 1898.
*JOHN MACPHERSON	"
*JOHN A. MADDEN	"
THOMAS MAGEE	" Discharged Aug. 14, 1898.
*ANTHONY J. MAULEY	"
*WILLIAM D. McDOUGALL	"
†PATRICK F. McNAMARA	"
†EDWARD METZEL	"
THOMAS F. MORTON	" Discharged Sept. 27, 1898.
CHARLES MUSSE	" Discharged Oct. 5, 1898.
*THOMAS O'TOOLE	"
†CASSIMIR PACIORKAIWICZ	"
†ROBERT PORTER, JR.	"
*JOSEPH P. POWERS	"
*JAMES F. QUINN	"
*CHARLES W. RECH	" Prom. Corporal.
*WILLIAM REED	"
†MICHAEL J. REILLY	"
*MORRIS F. ROACH	"
STOCKTON E. ROBERTS	" Discharged Aug. 31, 1898.
*SAMUEL ROSENBAUM	"
*JOHN ROST, JR.	" Prom. Corporal.
†MICHAEL J. ROUTKE	"
WILLIAM H. RUGGLES	" Discharged Sept. 30, 1898.
†LEWIS M. SCHOLL	"
*GEORGE D. SEIPLE	"
*MEYER M. SIMON	"
*JOHN F. SINGISER	"
*HERBERT T. SMITH	"
†SILAS E. SOLOMON	"
†CLARENCE J. SPRAGUE	"

†CHARLES STAHL	Private.
*WILLIAM STAHL	"
†GEORGE A. STOUT	"
†JOHN M. SURMAN	"
†CHARLES R. SUTHERLAND	Prom. Corporal.
*FRANK H. SYFES	"
†SAMUEL TADLER	"
*THOMAS A. THORNE	"
*LEWIS TREUDE	"
†PHILIP TREUDE	"
*THEODORE K. VOGEL, JR.	"
*WILLIAM WAY	"
THOMAS D. WHITE	Trans. to Div. Hosp. Corps, July 20, 1898.
*ADAM WILLIAMS	"
SAMUEL T. WILLIAMSON	Discharged July 1, 1898.
WILLIAM YOUNG	Discharged Oct. 5, 1898.

COMPANY 1

*THOMAS H. P. TODD	Captain May 11 to Aug. 17. Prom. Maj.
*GEORGE B. ZANE, JR.	Captain from 1st Lieut. Company G, Aug. 26, 1898.
*JOSEPH P. BOYD	1st Lieutenant.
CARL A. WETENHALL	2nd Lieut. Resigned July 27, 1898.
*JOHN B. MAULL	Prom. 2nd Lieut. from Sergt. Major, Aug. 8, 1898.
*FRANK J. THOMPSON	1st Sergeant.
*HENRY C. BOLAND	Sergeant.
*GEORGE H. S. REYNOLDS	"
*THEODORE WAGNER	"
*ARTHUR C. COUCH	Quartermaster Sergeant.
*JAMES W. BLACK	Corporal. Prom. Sergeant.
*WALTER DICKINSON	"
*HENRY C. FORNER	"
*JOSEPH S. MOYER	"
*WILLIAM PILKINGTON	"
*ALBERT M. THORNE	"
*WILLIAM E. LOOMIS	Musician.
†FRANK H. ADAMS	Private.
*DAVID ALLEN	"
*RALPH S. ANDERSON	"
*WILLIAM R. ANKINS	"
†GEORGE J. APPEL	"
†JOHN ARMSTRONG	"
†THOMAS N. ATKINSON	"
JOSEPH A. BAILLY	Discharged June 10, 1898.
†JAMES M. BERRY	"
*WILLIAM G. BIRDSEYE	Prom. Corporal.
*ALOY, W. BRADLEY	"
†JOSEPH W. BYRON	"

*ERVIN CATHOUN	Private.
†FREDERICK M. CAREY	"
†CHARLES G. CHRISTIE	"
*JAMES F. COCHRAN	"
*FREDERIC B. CONKLIN	"
*HARRY M. CONOVER	"
*EDWARD F. DAVIS, JR.	"
*HORACE W. DAVIS	"
†WILLIAM J. DEVINE	"
*PERCY H. DOUGLASS	"
*JAMES DOWLING	"
†JOHN J. EMMET	"
*NORMAN ENGLE	"
*WILLIAM ESHER	"
*WALLACE G. FIFE	"
FRANK FLOYD	Deserted July 5, 1898.
*EDWARD J. FLYNN	"
†LOUIS F. GEHLERT	"
*JAMES GRAHAM	"
†JOHN C. HACKETT	"
*JOHN T. HACKETT	"
†THOMAS HACKETT	"
RAYMOND L. HERMAN	Discharged Oct. 3, 1898.
*JAMES H. HESTER	"
*WILLIAM L. HEYNER	Prom. Corporal.
*JOSEPH C. HITCH	"
*THOMAS E. HUFFINGTON, JR.	"
SILVANUS HUGHES	Trans. 2nd Div. Hosp. Corps. Aug. 13, 1898.
†ROBERT S. HUNTER	"
*BENJAMIN JOHN	"
†JOSEPH L. KEIR	"
†CHARLES KENNEDY	"
*JAMES KENNEDY	"
*FRANKLIN H. KIRK	"
*WILLIAM LANG	"
†WALTER S. LEIDY	"
*ROBERT M. LEMON	"
†HOWARD LOOMIS	"
†EDWARD LOUGHEEY	"
*JOHN A. MADDEN	"
*ALBERT C. MAUER	Prom. Corporal.
*HARRY S. MAYNARD	"
†LEO O. MCCURDY	"
*JOSEPH McDOWELL	Prom. Corporal.
*EDWARD MCINALL	"
*JAMES T. MCKEE	"
*WILLIAM L. MCKENNAN	"
*CHARLES S. MORRIS	"
*LOUIS MUNCH, JR.	"
*ARNO R. NEUBER	"

†JOHN C. NORRIS	Private.
*ROBERT I. ORR, JR.	" Prom. Corporal.
†JOHN R. PARKER	"
*JOSEPH I. PATTON	"
†FRANK E. PENNYPACKER	"
†JOSEPH PERKINS	"
*HARRY C. RAPP	"
*JOHN W. RENNELL	"
*WILLIAM H. ROBERTS	"
*JOHN A. RODEN	"
*OSCAR F. RUTSCHMAN	"
*HOWARD L. RYAN	" Prom. Corporal.
†JACOB F. SCHERER	"
†REUBEN D. SCOTT	"
*JAMES W. SEDDON	"
*WILLIAM G. SEEMULLER	" Prom. Corporal.
†CHARLES P. SHERON	"
†ADOLPH J. SILBERMAN	"
†PATRICK SLATTERY	"
*FRANK SMITH	"
*HERBERT B. SMITH	"
*SYDNEY D. SMITH	"
*JOHN STACEY	"
*CHARLES H. STEVENS	"
*WILLIAM A. STEWART	"
†JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN	"
*JOHN J. TAGGART	"
†SAMUEL A. WALLACE	"
*HARRY WALTON, JR.	"
†EDWARD S. WATSON	"
*AMOS W. WEIKEL	"
†JOHN O. WIDDOES	"
*ROBERT J. WILSON	"
*ROBERT WILSON, JR.	"

COMPANY K

*WALTER E. TORR	Captain.
*CHARLES F. HESS	1st Lieut. Prom. Captain Company A.
*SAMUEL A. MARTIN	2nd Lieut. Prom. 1st Lieut.
*HARRY L. COOPER	2nd Lieut. from 1st Sergt. Company C.
*OSCAR W. HANCOCK, JR.	1st Sergeant.
*OSCAR T. LANCE, JR.	Sergeant.
*WILLIAM B. MCCURDY	"
JOHN A. STEWART	" Discharged May 27, 1898.
*JOHN H. WILEY	"
*FRANK W. GRIFFITH	Quartermaster Sergeant.
*GEORGE COLGAN	Corporal. Prom. Sergeant.
*WILLIAM C. COOLEY	"
*HUGH H. HUNTER	"
*JOHN L. MCARDLE	"

*MICHAEL D. GILSON, JR.	Corporal.
*DANIEL CALLAHAN	Musician.
†JOSEPH AKERS	Private.
*GEORGE ALBRIGHT	"
†LOUIS B. AMERMAN	"
*CHARLES V. ANDREWS	"
EDWARD F. ARMSTRONG	" Trans. to 2nd Div. 1st A. C. Hosp. Corps.
†S. WARREN BENNERMAN	Prom. Corporal.
HENRY W. BERRY	" Discharged Sept. 7, 1898.
*WILLIAM H. BIGGAR, JR.	"
*GEORGE BIRNIE	"
†RICHARD BOYES	"
†DENNIS BRENNAN	"
†WILLIAM BRENNER	"
†ANDREW A. BROWN	"
†THOMAS P. BROWN	"
*EDWARD H. BRYANT	"
†JOSEPH BURTON	"
*ALBERT J. CLARK	"
*BAYARD T. CONNOR	"
*EDWARD V. COOPER	" Prom. Corporal.
PERCY E. CRIDLAND	" Dis. surgeons' cert. of dis- ability.
†IRA H. CROSSGROVE	"
*BENJAMIN C. CURRIE, JR.	" Prom. Corporal.
*ENOCH H. CURRY	" "
*JOSEPH A. DALY	"
†HOWARD G. DANIELS	"
†RICHARD ENGLISH	"
*ANDREW L. ERICKSON	" "
*GEORGE A. FOGARTY	" "
†GEORGE H. GIBSON	"
†HAROLD F. GILBERT	"
*JAMES F. GORMAN	"
*LEWIS E. GRUBB	"
MATTHEW W. HALL	" Discharged July 23, 1898.
*THOMAS W. HASLAM	"
*RUTHERFORD B. HAYES	"
*STEWART N. HEISTAND	"
*WALTER G. HOBSON	"
*JAMES A. HOCTOR	"
*FREDERICK W. HOLZAPFEL, JR.	"
†WILLIAM S. HOUSER	"
*JAMES E. HUGHES	"
†FREDERICK Z. HUNTER	"
†JOHN KARLOSS	"
*HARRY H. KENNEY	"
*THOMAS J. KERNS	"
†LOUIS W. KUTSCH	"
*MESSNER L. LAFFERTY	"

*HARRY T. LYNCH	Private.
†CLARENCE H. MACOMBER	"
*HARRY W. MARKLEY	"
*ARTHUR W. MAYBAUM	"
*JAMES P. MCGINNIS	"
*JAMES MCSORLEY	"
*CLARENCE MELROSE	"
†LOUIS MICHAEL	"
*JAMES MILLS, JR.	"
*JOHN E. MILLER	"
*ROBERT L. MILLER	"
*CHANDLER W. MOODY	"
†CLAUDE MOORE	"
†EDWARD NEALON	"
*WALTER L. NUSKEY	"
†THOMAS A. O'REILLY	"
*GEORGE F. PENDERGAST	"
*HARRY JAMES PRESTON	"
*PRESTON H. PRYOR	"
*LEO W. PULASKI	"
*HARRY W. QUIRK	"
*DAVID RENSHAW	"
*WILLIAM B. RHOADS	"
†WALTER S. RUMER	"
*STEPHEN E. RUTH	" Prom. Corporal.
*EMIL J. SANVAGEOT	"
*WILLIAM H. SCHLICHTING	"
SEVILL SCHOFIELD	" Discharged Aug. 29, 1898. Surg. Cert. of disability.
*FRANK H. SCHUCHALDT	"
*LOUIS P. SCREVEN	"
*FREDERICK H. SMEDLEY	"
CHARLES H. SMITH	" Deserted Aug. 8, 1898.
*WILLIAM W. SULLIVAN	"
†CHARLES B. TICHENOR	"
†AUGUST TROSS	"
†WILLIAM W. TROUT	"
*ALFRED TURNER	"
*JOHN VANDERVEUR	"
†FREDERICK G. WAGNER	"
†GEORGE A. WAGNER	"
†EUGENE WALKER	"
†CHARLES WEINFIELD	"
JOSEPH W. WHYTE	" Discharged Aug. 19, 1898.
†SAMUEL L. WICK	"
*JOHN R. WILFONG	" Prom. Corporal.
*EDGAR L. WILLS	"
ROSS W. WITHROW	" Discharged Sept. 28, 1898.
†WILLIAM J. WOLF	"
*ALBERT H. WORRALL	"
*ALBERT D. ZIGLER	"

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. P., APRIL 19TH, 1911

Field and Staff.

- *Colonel, WILLIAM F. EIDELL.
- *Lieut. Col., ALBERT L. WILLIAMS.
- *Major, GEORGE B. ZANE, JR.
- *Major, CHARLES P. HUNT.
- *Major, ALFRED H. PIERSON.
- *Major, CHARLES S. TURNBULL, Surgeon.
- *Captain, MILLARD D. BROWN, Adjutant.
- *Captain, EDWIN F. HOLLENBACK, Q. M.
- *Captain, RAYMOND S. WINTER, Comsy.
- *Captain, FLOYD W. TOMKINS, Chaplain.
- *1st Lt., CLARENCE J. KENSIL, Batt. Adj.
- *1st Lt., J. HOWARD REEVE, Batt. Adj.
- *1st Lt., STANLEY N. POULTERER, Batt. Adj.
- *1st Lt., FREDERICK O. WAAGE, Asst. Surg.
- *1st Lt., EUGENE SWAYNE, Asst. Surg.
- *2d Lt., ARTHUR J. PURSELL, Batt. Q. M. & C.
- *2d Lt., DAVID B. SIMPSON, Batt. Q. M. & C.
- *2d Lt., A. WILSON MATHUES, Batt. Q. M. & C.

*Paraded April 19th.

Non-Commissioned Staff.

- *Sergeant Major, THOMAS J. SNYDER.
- *Q. M. Sergeant, JOHN S. RAYNOR.
- *Comsy. Sergeant, HARRY B. WILLIAMSON.
- *Color Sergeant, EUGENE H. WAAGE.
- *Color Sergeant, JAMES GRAY.
- *Sergeant Major, HERBERT P. HUNT, Battn.
- *Sergeant Major, ROBERT GAMBLE, Battn.
- *Sergeant Major, ARTHUR R. EGE, Battn.

* Paraded April 19, 1911.

HOSPITAL CORPS

Hospital Steward Sergeant, First Class.....	CHAS. P. BRADY, M.D.*
Sr. Acting Hosp. Steward Sergeant.....	ALBERT G. BRADBURN, D.D.S.*
Jr. Acting Hospital Steward.....	H. W. CAREY*
Corpsman, Corporal	J. A. WOODILL, JR.*
Corpsman, Corporal	GEO. L. STEPHAN*
Corpsman, Private, First Class.....	WM. J. WALL*
Corpsman	JENS HANSEN, JR.*
Corpsman	DEFOREST BALLOU, JR.*
Corpsman	F. B. BAIRD, M.D.*
Corpsman	CHAS. F. GLADING SNYDER*
Corpsman	RUDOLPH WOODHILL*
Corpsman	GEO. M. MORRIS, JR.*

BAND AND FIELD MUSICIANS

Chief Musician, WILLIAM E. CHAPIN	Cook, ALBERT S. TURNELL
Principal Musician, SAML. H. KENNEL	Private, WALTER BELL
Drum Major, GEO. W. BANGS	Private, HENRY FULLER
Sergeant, WILLIAM SMITH	Private, JOHN GURATO
Sergeant, WALTER YAEWOOD	Private, JOHN KOCH
Sergeant, FRANK M. KENDLE	Private, LOUIS LEMISCH
Corporal, EDWARD J. LANGSHAW	Private, FRANK MAURER
Corporal, CHARLES MOOTZ	Private, HERMAN SCHLATER
Corporal, JOSEPH L. SMALL, JR.	Private, EDWARD J. SMILEY
Corporal, WALTER S. QUAY	Private, SHERMAN SWISHER
Corporal, BENJ. F. RITTENHOUSE	Private, JAMES R. WOTHERSPOON
Corporal, JOSEPH H. HUTCHINSON	Private, HOWARD ST. CLAIR
Corporal, GEORGE NONEMAKER	Private, HARRY ALBRIGHT
Corporal, AUGUST KUESTER	

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

THOMAS M. RIVEL	ALBERT WAYNE
FRED E. WAGNER	CHARLES AUER
FRED MURPHY	GEORGE W. GILPIN
JOS. J. BAKER	WILLIAM FLETCHER
ROBERT E. CRAWFORD	H. B. CLARK
WILLIAM H. EWERS	FRED HART
WILLIAM KLEEMAN	WALTER P. GELLAR
WILLIAM A. JOSEPH	P. ARMBRUSTER
GUSGAV SCHULZE	R. STANCO
H. T. WEISENEORN	N. CAPOZZI
FRED ICKLER	HERMAN WITTMAN
I. ERNEST WAGNER	FRED ESSEX

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS. FIELD MUSICIANS

HORACE NATHANS	WILLIAM DEUCHAR
SAMUEL NAULTY	WINFIELD S. ELLMOPE
ERNEST ALEXANDER	WM. LOOMIS (mounted trumpeter)
THOMAS OSTERHELDT	CLARENCE BALTZ
JAMES MCFARLAND	BERT SUPLEE
FRED HEINEMAN	
HERBERT GUESINGER	
A. B. WEEKS	Total in brass band..... 51
EDWARD SCHUEERLE	Total in field music..... 30
	Aggregate 81

COMPANY A

*Captain, EDWARD S. TOWNSEND	*Sergeant, ROBERT A. SINCON
*2d Lt., WALTER M. GIARTY	*Sergeant, RUSSELL RICHARDSON
*1st Sergt., JOHN A. LENIHAN	*Corporal, PARKS P. TRUMBauer
*Q. M. S., JAS. G. CHARLES	*Corporal, JAS. PANZUITO
*Sergeant, ROBERT BLACK, JR.	*Corporal, WM. E. KILFE

COMPANY A—Continued

- *Corporal, WILEY VAN OSTEN
- *Musician, WM. A. WILMER
- *Cook, NICHOLAS WOOD
- *Cook, CHAS. H. BRYAN
- *Private, HIRAM BARNES
- *Private, CURTIS BLINSINGER
- *Private, HAROLD BODINE
- *Private, WALTER J. BYRNE
- *Private, ALBERT H. CHANT
- *Private, PETER DEL FAVERO
- *Private, EDWARD L. ELDER
- *Private, HARRY FISCHER
- *Private, WM. E. GRIFFIN
- *Private, NELSON C. GIBSON
- *Private, WM. GUSTAFSON
- *Private, RALPH HAINES
- *Private, LEON HAINES
- *Private, NOBLE T. HEDDLISON
- *Private, JOSEPH HILLENBRAND
- *Private, JOHN W. MACBURNLEY
- *Private, JOHN NEWSHAM
- *Private, EDWIN H. OLIVER
- *Private, FRANK PETARLA
- *Private, MORTON WIRTH
- *Private, LIONEL J. JENSEN
- 1st Lieut., RUSH L. HAINES
- Sergeant, EDW. J. RYAN
- Artificer, HENRY MACDONALD
- Private, ROBERT O. BOWEN
- Private, WM. BRICKNER
- Private, JAS. J. BURNS
- Private, JAS. T. BROWNE
- Private, FRANK DAVIDSON
- Private, JOHN DEVER
- Private, WM. DICKIE
- Private, HARLOWE HAINES
- Private, WM. JONES
- Private, WM. LAMB
- Private, WM. MCKNIGHT
- Private, JOHN MALONE
- Private, JESS MENDENHALL
- Private, GEORGE NORTON
- Private, HARRY D. RAINEY

COMPANY B

- *Captain, EDWARD J. ADAMS
- *1st Lt., LEONARD B. JOHNSTON
- *2d Lt., HARRY G. ANDREWS
- *1st Sergeant, EDWIN A. FORBES
- *Q. M. Sgt., THOS. J. GILMORE, SR.
- *Sergeant, CHARLES D. FOREMAN
- *Sergeant, JOHN A. DOHERTY
- *Sergeant, GEORGE H. COPE
- *Corporal, HARRY F. BEWLEY
- *Corporal, JOHN C. MACELWEE
- *Corporal, THOS. J. GILMORE, JR.
- *Artificer, FRANK U. BENNER
- *Cook, WAKEFIELD DORMAN
- *Musician, SYDNEY B. STREET
- *Musician, H. EDWARD GLASS
- *Private, GEORGE W. ANTHONY
- *Private, THOMAS R. CLARK
- *Private, ELMER H. CLAWGES
- *Private, STEPHEN W. CONSTABEL
- *Private, HOWARD S. COPE
- *Private, JAMES A. DUNSMORE
- *Private, WILLIAM H. ETRIS
- *Private, FREDERICK GARBER, JR.
- *Private, HOWARD GIBBS
- *Private, CLARENCE T. GILMORE
- *Private, GEORGE B. GREEN
- *Private, JOHN HAWKINS
- *Private, LOUIS HERMAN
- *Private, WARRINGTON ISZARD
- *Private, JAMES A. JONES
- *Private, WEBSTER S. KRIPS
- *Private, CONRAD P. LIEBERMAN
- *Private, EDMUND W. LYNCH
- *Private, OSCAR B. MARTIN
- *Private, PHILIP O'CONNELL
- *Private, JOHN PROBER
- *Private, JAMES J. SIMKINS
- *Private, GUSTAV J. SMITH
- *Private, JOHN C. SOMMER
- *Private, HARVEY J. SPERRY
- *Private, SANFORD H. ROBINSON
- Corporal, WILLIAM W. HOPKINS
- Cook, HOOPER D. SHIELDS
- Private, ARTHUR GLENUM
- Private, MILTON E. GRISSINGER
- Private, JOSEPH B. GUNSON
- Private, OSCAR C. HANSEN
- Private, HARRY A. HEINLE

COMPANY B—Continued

Private, CLARENCE E. HOFFMAN
 Private, HERMAN JAMPOLSKY
 Private, GABRIEL JOSEPHSON
 Private, SAMUEL KESSLER
 Private, MAX LEWIS
 Private, CHARLES McKINNEY

Private, MAURICE M. MITCHELL
 Private, CHARLES H. SLIP
 Private, WALTER SMITH
 Private, WALTER C. SMITH
 Private, STANLEY TARVER
 Private, HERBERT E. ZIEGLER

COMPANY C

*1st Lt., ISAAC N. DREW
 *2nd Lt., JOHN G. HARRIS
 *1st Sergt., FRANK L. MARTIN
 *Q. M. Sergt., THOMAS P. DUTTON
 *Sergeant, DAVID YOUNG
 *Sergeant, GEORGE SHAFNER
 *Sergeant, HOWARD G. TAYLOR
 *Corporal, ALLEN R. EVANS
 *Corporal, ROBERT W. HENDERSON
 *Corporal, FRANCIS L. LATHAM
 *Corporal, FRANK A. JANNEY
 *Corporal, LAWRENCE S. BOETNER
 *Artificer, ARNOLD SUTTERLIN
 *Private, DOUGLAS C. ADAMS
 *Private, WILLIAM T. AKER
 *Private, ERNEST B. ANDERTON
 *Private, JOHN F. BACON
 *Private, FRANCIS R. BRACHHOLD
 *Private, GEORGE T. BROTHERSTON
 *Private, GEORGE W. CHILDS
 *Private, JAMES N. CURLEY
 *Private, ROBERT S. DELP
 *Private, CHARLES W. DENNIS
 *Private, WILLIAM W. DORMAN
 *Private, GEORGE S. DREWS, JR.
 *Private, GEORGE F. FEES
 *Private, SHANNON D. GALLAHER
 *Private, JOHN M. GENTNER
 *Private, PHILIP H. GILLESPIE
 *Private, C. MAXWELL HIBELL
 *Private, HAMILTON A. HUGGINS
 *Private, JOHN A. KERSHAW

*Private, JOHN C. LINGO
 *Private, JOSEPH H. LORIMMER, JR.
 *Private, WILLIAM A. MCCREA
 *Private, JOHN P. F. McCULLOUGH
 *Private, EDWARD J. MCGONICAL
 *Private, HARRY F. MALLGRAV
 *Private, GEORGE H. MICHENER
 *Private, JOSEPH J. SPOTTS
 *Private, ALBERT C. STEWART
 *Private, HARRY A. STEWART
 *Private, JAMES R. STOKES
 *Private, JOHN TOLAND
 *Private, RUTHERFORD M. WARREN
 *Private, CHARLES G. WELMER
 *Private, EDWARD J. WILLIAMS
 *Private, WALTER WILSON, JR.
 *Private, WILLIAM SEATON WILSON
 *Private, GEORGE L. WOOLERY
 *Private, FORSTER D. WYNNING
 Corporal, THOMAS J. GALLAGHER
 Cook, JAMES W. WORTHAM
 Private, EDWIN D. BACON
 Private, ALBERT L. DUNN, JR.
 Private, FRANK M. LONGSTRETH, JR.
 Private, EDGAR H. MELIA
 Private, WILLIAM H. NUNEVILLER
 Private, FRANCIS D. O'NEILL
 Private, WILLIAM B. RUFF
 Private, GUSTAV SCHAEFER
 Private, JOHN J. SCHAFER
 Private, JOHN W. STEWART
 Private, WILLIAM STEWART WILSON

COMPANY D

*1st Lt., GEO. VON H. POTTER
 *2d Lt., EDW. S. LAWRENCE
 *Sergeant, CHAS. H. WEIGANDT
 *Sergeant, A. S. KIBBE
 *Sergeant, GEO. BREHM
 *Corporal, H. D. BRYAN

*Corporal, R. W. BRYAN
 *Corporal, ELLARD M. COLGAN
 *Corporal, HARRY HARTLEY
 *Corporal, LOUIS L. CLAPPER
 *Musician, A. B. C. NICHOLLS
 *Private, WALTER E. BEAM

COMPANY D—Continued

*Private, CHAS. E. BOOTH	Private, FRANK J. CLOUD
*Private, L. M. BRYAN	Private, A. A. CERDA
*Private, M. R. BARRETT	Private, J. J. CERDA
*Private, GEORGE E. ESWORTHY	Private, THOS. J. COURTNEY
*Private, JOSEPH WM. FRANK	Private, RAFAEL CAMBERA
*Private, EDW. L. GOODMAN	Private, FRANKLIN W. DICKSON
*Private, JOHN J. HAUGHEY	Private, A. J. DOUGHERTY
*Private, CHAS. W. LEVY	Private, J. J. DOWNING
*Private, HARRY T. LIFTINCOIT	Private, JACOB Z. EBERLY
*Private, ALBERT G. LONG	Private, CHAS. D. EBERLY
*Private, DAN J. MCCARTHY	Private, PEDRO L. ESCOBAN
*Private, HARRY H. MARSH	Private, FRANCIS J. GILBEN
*Private, ALEX. PURVES	Private, GEORGE F. GROVE
*Private, JOHN J. RAFF	Private, ALBERT P. GUNTHER
*Private, LEON W. REGELMAN	Private, JOSEPH F. HARRIS
*Private, EARL G. WAREHAM	Private, JOHN F. LUCSANENNI
*Private, CHAS. V. WOLF	Private, F. V. MCGUIGAN
Captain, JOS. KLAPP NICHOLLS	Private, JAMES MAGINNIS
Sergeant, C. GEO. WELDON	Private, A. M. MARMI
Corporal, RAYMOND GALLIGAS	Private, ED. MARMI
Musician, LAWRENCE GALBACH	Private, M. J. MURPHY
Cook, JOHN L. PERRY	Private, JOSEPH NAEMATH
Cook, E. G. WILLIAMS	Private, WM. M. PRICE
Private, CHESTER A. BALDWIN	Private, ERNEST R. ROSSE
Private, R. C. BUCHANAN	Private, JEROME RYAN
Private, LESLIE D. BASKIN	Private, LOUIS F. STOCKE
	Private, JOHN WIEDER, JR.

COMPANY E

*Captain, J. HENRY H. VANZANDT	*Private, ALBERT FUCHS
*1st Lt., EDMOND G. EILBER	*Private, NORMAN P. GROFF
*2d Lt., GEORGE M. ORF	*Private, F. LESTER HIPPLE
*1st Sgt., HERBERT A. CARTY	*Private, HOMER D. HOFFA
*Q. M. Sgt., EDWARD L. ROTH	*Private, HARRY F. KIMBLE
*Sergeant, WILLIAM A. RUPPEL	*Private, JOSEPH A. MCGANN
*Sergeant, STUART M. BROWN	*Private, JOHN A. MCMENAMIN
*Sergeant, THOMAS H. BROWN	*Private, ARTHUR W. PARKER
*Corporal, EDWARD J. McGEOGH	*Private, JOHN W. PARKER
*Corporal, CHARLES G. BURG	*Private, HARRY W. PHARAON
*Corporal, ALBERT N. PHARAON	*Private, THEODORE B. ROTHWELL
*Corporal, GEORGE A. WARBURTON	*Private, ARTHUR C. SCHUEFLE
*Artificer, EDWARD F. FUCHS	*Private, JOHN L. SCHLEYER
*Musician, MEYER S. LENTZ	*Private, LOUIS SCHNEIDER, JR.
*Private, NARCISO BARBEREVA, JR.	*Private, EDWARD W. STERLING
*Private, WARREN A. BRADLEY	*Private, JAMES STEWART, JR.
*Private, WILLIAM H. BROWN	*Private, FRANK THOLEY
*Private, EDWARD R. BROWNHOLTS	*Private, EDWARD J. WRIGHT
*Private, FREDERICK W. BUCHLER	Corporal, GEORGE C. RUPPEL
*Private, ALOIS ENDERLE	Cook, ANDREW W. BOLDEN
*Private, CLIFFORD R. EVANS	Cook, GEORGE F. TAYLOR

COMPANY E—Continued

Musician, GEORGE W. STEVENSON	Private, MICHAEL FREEMAN
Private, JAMES BARRY, JR.	Private, MYER FREEMAN
Private, CHARLES H. BROWN	Private, CHARLES F. GERHARD
Private, NORMAN A. BROWN	Private, CARL ILG, JR.
Private, JOHN E. CHEW	Private, CHARLES A. KUMERLING
Private, JOHN P. CLARK	Private, JOHN G. MEAD, JR.
Private, JOSEPH A. DICKINSON	Private, HOWARD MCHENRY
Private, HUGH J. DOUGHERTY	Private, ALFRED H. PIERSON, JR.
Private, CLARENCE D. ESCHBACH	Private, CHARLES H. SHAW
Private, THOMAS N. S. VAUGHN	

EX-MEMBERS

*Private, JAMES MCALEER	*Private, JAMES HUNTER
*Private, WILLIAM MCCLAY	*Private, HARRY S. JACOBS
*Private, DAVID J. VINT	*Private, GUSGAV A. NAGELI
*Private, FREDERICK J. BAUER	

COMPANY F

*Captain, CHAS. A. BLUMHARD, JR.	*Private, ABRAHAM E. LITEN
*1st Lt., JOSEPH L. CASTLE	*Private, SAMUEL H. MELLON
*2d Lt., CALDWELL D. LOCKADE	*Private, ALEX M. MACKENZIE
*Q. M. Sergt., JEREMIAH R. SULLIVAN	*Private, JAMES A. MONROF
*Sergeant, MAURICE F. LAURENCE	*Private, GEORGE K. MYERS
*Sergeant, WILLIAM H. McMAHON	*Private, JOHN A. MAGUIRE
*Sergeant, EARL R. DAVIS	*Private, DAVID MUIR
*Sergeant, FRANK W. CHASE	*Private, CHARLES T. PRESTON
*Corporal, JOHN A. HARNEY, JR.	*Private, JOSEPH A. POMERANTZ
*Corporal, GEORGE F. GILES	*Private, HARRY R. SAGE
*Corporal, OSCAR F. DAVIS	*Private, MICHAEL SCHOLCOFF
*Corporal, ROBERT M. STITT	*Private, MAX SCHREFFER
*Corporal, MAX J. BRISTOL	*Private, FRANK TONER
*Corporal, GEORGE C. SHOCH	*Private, LOUIS B. C. TROUT
*Musician, FRANK H. DONNELLY	*Private, FRANK THOMPSON
*Cook, OWEN A. RIDGLEY	*Private, JACOB WAPNER
*Private, WM. H. BERGER	*Private, GEORGE WEIGAND
*Private, WM. J. BLACK	*Private, ANDREW HENROSKY
*Private, JACOB H. BAHOFF	*Private, MAX LORENZ
*Private, WILLIAM BROD, JR.	Artificer, EYRLE C. GIMBER
*Private, CHAS. J. CONNELL	Private, DAVID BURKE
*Private, SAMUEL DOWLER	Private, ROBERT DUFF
*Private, JOHN FRANCA	Private, WILLIAM N. GREEN
*Private, REUBEN T. GARRISON	Private, CHARLES M. HENDRICKS
*Private, ALBERT HARRAUGH	Private, JOHN E. KINSEY
*Private, FRANK HENRIES	Private, EDWARD KOCH
*Private, MORRIS HALSMAN	Private, WILLIAM E. KING
*Private, JOHN P. HERRON	Private, CHARLES LEVI
*Private, JOHN K. HILTNER	Private, WALTER F. REISS
*Private, WILLIAM H. HOBSON	Private, EDWARD M. ROWAN
*Private, HARRY JACOBS	Private, ABRAHAM WALDMAN

Private, EDWARD McMULLEN

COMPANY F—Continued

EX-MEMBERS.

*Corporal, WALTER WINSLOW
 *CLARENCE HARRIS
 *GEORGE KRAMER
 *D. J. TONER
 *THEO. FREEMAN
 *C. DONAL
 *J. M. CUTCHEON
 *J. E. MITCHELL

*L. DOAN
 *DAVID JENKINS
 *M. SILVERMAN
 *CHARLES MEYERS
 *BURT MORRISON
 *JOHN WILLIAMS
 *JOSEPH ZUCIMO
 *WRIGHT HAGGART

COMPANY G

*Captain, HENRY E. BONNIN
 *1st Lt., ARTHUR S. TRITZINGER
 *1st Sergt., CHARLES H. CROWE
 *Q. M. Sergt., JOSEPH A. KELLY
 *Sergeant, FELIX J. ELLIOTT
 *Sergeant, THOMAS M. KELLY
 *Corporal, JAMES J. KELLY
 *Corporal, WILLIAM A. TOOMEY
 *Corporal, JOHN W. MYERS
 *Corporal, JOHN M. MOORE
 *Corporal, HENRY J. MAXWELL
 *Artificer, HARRY P. QUINN
 *Musician, CHARLES W. THOMAS
 *Musician, JOHN W. KENDIG
 *Private, FRANK P. AMEY
 *Private, ELMER BLATCHLEY
 *Private, HARRY C. BOWMAN
 *Private, FRANK P. CHATTERTON
 *Private, PETER S. DE MAISON
 *Private, HARRY M. DERRICKSON
 *Private, WILLIAM GALLOWAY
 *Private, ALBERT E. GARVIN
 *Private, DAVID GEORGE
 *Private, PAUL JONES
 *Private, SAMUEL A. KILPATRICK
 *Private, NICHOLAS LARKINS
 *Private, CHAS. F. W. MACREADY
 *Private, CLIFFORD E. MAY
 *Private, JOHN A. MCCABE

*Private, WILLIAM J. MCCAGH
 *Private, FRANK J. PEETER
 *Private, WILLIAM J. RICHARDS
 *Private, EDWARD A. ROSE
 *Private, ADOLPH J. SACHS
 *Private, CHARLES W. SCOTT
 *Private, NORMAN M. SEEDS
 *Private, JOHN J. SHEA
 *Private, MILTON D. SPANGLER
 *Private, EDWARD M. YOST
 Sergeant, HARRY R. WALSH
 Sergeant, JAMES WALSH
 Corporal, PAUL A. SCHMELlich
 Cook, ARTHUR C. ROACH
 Cook, BENJAMIN F. LEE
 Private, STEPHEN J. BLAND
 Private, WILLIAM H. CHATTERTON
 Private, JOSEPH P. CONNOR
 Private, ROBERT GREGG
 Private, FRANK C. MACAURA
 Private, MARKOE MARTIN
 Private, FREDERICK C. MASSA
 Private, WILLIAM T. MASSA
 Private, JOHN W. MCCUE
 Private, RAYMOND V. ROBERTS
 Private, HARRY J. SLIPP
 Private, CLARENCE H. VANDERGRIFF
 Private, WILLIAM H. WALL
 Private, CLEBURNE L. WINNBERG

EX-MEMBERS.

*Private, GEORGE I. ZELLERS
 *Private, THOMAS W. JOHNSTON
 *Private, FRANK COURTNEY

*Private, HOWARD M. LAMB
 *Private, WILLIAM S. HALL
 *Private, LAURITZ E. GERNER

COMPANY H

*Captain, WM. C. LEVERING	*Private, ALBERT F. WEISS
*2d Lt., THEODORE W. COOK	*Private, ALEXANDER WURZEL
*1st Sergt., HARRY A. STEIN	Sergeant, JOHN S. CLARK
*Q. M. Sergt., WILLIAM STAHL	Sergeant, EDWARD WHITLOCK
*Sergeant, MANUEL GOSCH	Musician, WILLIAM JAMES
*Corporal, WILLIAM J. ANDREWS	Cook, THOMAS JONES
*Corporal, JOHN WEBER	Cook, WILLIAM E. COOPER
*Corporal, NORMAN C. CLARKE	Private, HENRY P. BACON
*Corporal, RALPH H. WEAND	Private, EDGAR C. BICKING
*Corporal, OREM L. GRIFFITH	Private, GEORGE BLUM
*Musician, HARRY M. SIMPSON	Private, WALLACE H. CHAPMAN
*Artificer, CHARLES RAMBO	Private, JOHN H. CLARK
*Private, CARL C. BOEHRET	Private, SAMUEL KAESE
*Private, JOSEPH COLL	Private, WILLIAM LEVIN
*Private, WILLIAM J. CONNELLY	Private, JOHN H. LITSCHER
*Private, FRANK A. GERWENS, JR.	Private, WILLIAM H. LUKENS
*Private, HARRY A. GERWENS	Private, THOMAS J. MAXWELL
*Private, FRED J. HOLTZSCHEIDER, JR.	Private, LOUIS MILLER
*Private, EDWARD KELLER	Private, ANDREW NEELS
*Private, WILLIAM KINDER, JR.	Private, CLARENCE E. NIXON
*Private, WESLEY S. CANE	Private, EDGAR L. PETERSON
*Private, A. LLOYD LEWIS	Private, CHARLES ROSE
*Private, HERBERT MORRIS	Private, SAMUEL SHAFFER
*Private, FRANK ORDILE	Private, J. FRANK THOMPSON
*Private, WILLIAM J. RUMFORD	Private, JOHN A. UNGER, JR.
*Private, FRANK STROHM	Private, J. PRICE WARREN
*Private, WALTER SUPPLEE	Private, EDWARD J. WILLIAMS
	Private, HARRY WYRICK

EX-MEMBERS

*T. W. FROONEY	*LOUIS SHIVE
*H. PARKINSON	*HARRY M. POYNTER
*M. SIMON	*G. W. JOHNSON
*C. W. CANTRELL	*JAMES M. BOYD
*STUART DALTON	*WM. C. CARPENTER, Captain
*ED. J. METCEL	

COMPANY I

Captain, T. F. MEEHAN	*Corporal, CARL DILL*
1st Lt., E. S. MORTON	*Corporal, R. A. BINKLEY*
2d Lt., P. H. DOUGLASS	*Corporal, P. B. VOLK*
1st Sergt., E. J. MEEHAN	*Corporal, E. H. DELVILLE*
Q. M. Sergt., T. E. S. GLEDHILL	*Corporal, W. J. QUINN*
Sergeant, WALTER DICKINSON	*Musician, LOUIS PIERCE*
Sergeant, J. J. OWENS	*Musician, W. J. CRAWFORD*
Sergeant, C. B. BISHOP	*Private, JOHN BAUER*
Sergeant, H. F. MACFARLAND	*Private, BERTHOLD BETZ*
Corporal, T. J. ELLIOTT	*Private, J. D. BOWERS, JR.*

COMPANY I—Continued

- *Private, G. C. BROWN*
- *Private, RAYMOND BUGGY*
- *Private, F. A. CAMPUZIAN*
- *Private, L. M. CARLTON*
- *Private, W. F. CRAIG*
- *Private, L. A. CROSS*
- *Private, W. DAVIDSON*
- *Private, H. G. DILG*
- *Private, CHARLES DUDLEY*
- *Private, CARL ERICSON*
- *Private, T. S. FIELDS*
- *Private, H. A. FRYCKBERG*
- *Private, J. J. GALLAGHER, JR.*
- *Private, W. B. D. HARRIS*
- *Private, E. M. HORTER*
- *Private, H. P. HOTTLE*
- *Private, J. J. HUDSON*
- *Private, R. B. HURLBURN*
- *Private, M. L. JONES*
- *Private, D. E. LYLE*
- *Private, P. B. MILLER*
- *Private, W. G. READ*
- *Private, L. L. RIMINIER*
- *Private, R. B. SLY*
- *Private, J. H. DORRINGTON*
- *Private, R. E. UNDERWOOD*
- *Private, R. B. WALKER*
- *Private, J. W. WARREN*
- *Private, SAMUEL WEITZ*
- *Private, E. A. YOUNG*
- Artificer, G. T. DASSETT
- Cook, J. T. ROBBINS
- Cook, ZILB SIMPKINS
- Private, J. D. C. BATTIES
- Private, R. E. BOYLE
- Private, H. J. BOULTE
- Private, WILLIAM ELLIS
- Private, J. J. FORSYTH
- Private, L. T. FRYCKBERG
- Private, STEPHEN MADDEN
- Private, T. L. MODR
- Private, C. J. RUTLEDGE
- Private, J. A. TANDASDALL
- Private, D. J. WALSH

Private, F. W. WOODWARD

EX-MEMBERS

SWEETWOOD*†

CARSON*

DECKER*

STENGER*

† Enlisted Company I in 1862.

COMPANY K

- *Captain, CHARLES F. HESS
- *1st Lt., WILLIAM L. ROUNTREE
- *2d Lt., PETER C. HESS
- *1st Sergt., OLIVER M. HARTZEL
- *Q. M. Sergt., CLYDE T. MASSEY
- *Sergeant, JOHN LUPTON
- *Sergeant, WALTER CLIFFORD
- *Sergeant, WALTER SPENCER
- *Sergeant, J. CAMPBELL GILMORE, JR.
- *Corporal, FRANK R. WILSON
- *Corporal, HOWARD L. WATERBALL
- *Corporal, MAURICE J. COLEMAN
- *Corporal, JACKSON W. STUDY
- *Musician, RICHARD AGAR
- *Musician, WILLIAM W. TROUT
- *Cook, ROBERT LAMB
- *Cook, GEORGE E. MOORE
- *Artificer, WILLIAM MORELAND
- *Private, ELMER H. ARMSTRONG
- *Private, CHARLES F. BLEKER
- *Private, JOHN L. BELTZ
- *Private, GORDON A. BOGAN
- *Private, ALONZO F. CHANCELLOR
- *Private, WILLIAM C. CLOUD
- *Private, CHARLES L. DEBRUNNER
- *Private, WALTER FEICHTER
- *Private, JAMES E. GALLAGHER
- *Private, FRANK GARBER
- *Private, FRANK GRIFFIN
- *Private, JAMES E. GRIMES
- *Private, LEWIS J. HANSELL
- *Private, HARRY S. HELMS
- *Private, HARRY J. IREBARG
- *Private, FRANCIS HOFFENBURG
- *Private, WILLIAM W. LYONS
- *Private, EDWARD A. McDEATTI
- *Private, NORMAN A. MASSEY
- *Private, JOSEPH S. MULRANAN

COMPANY K—Continued

*Private, WILLIAM J. NICHOLS	*Private, LEONOLD I. BELL
*Private, RICHARD F. O'BRIEN	*Private, ARTHUR J. TROTTER
*Private, PROSPER T. PROFIT	*Private, J. ALBERT TYER
*Private, JOHN PURSEY, JR.	Corporal, WILLIAM L. BUCK
*Private, RAYMOND R. REEL	Private, SAMUEL H. GORSON
*Private, GEORGE SLOAN	Private, RICHARD GRAYR
*Private, JOHN SLOAN	Private, WILLIAM KNOX
*Private, WALTER SLOAN	Private, SAMUEL E. LUKENS
*Private, ORLANDO T. SYMONDS	Private, WILLIAM MORAN
	Private, SIDNEY T. MORGAN

COMPANY L

*Captain, CHARLES H. WARD	Cook, LOUIS RINDFUSS
*Second Lieut., L. HOWARD FIELDING	Cook, WILLIAM STEWART FORCE
*Quartermaster Serg., LOUIS HERRI	Private, FRED. BARTH
*Sergeant, JAMES B. COUSART	Private, PATRICK F. BURN
*Sergeant, GRANT CADWALLADER	Private, CHARLES CAMPBELL
*Corporal, RICHARD C. E. KERN	Private, ROY COUSART
*Corporal, FRANK W. PENNAPACKER	Private, JAMES N. CRAIG
*Corporal, EARL RUGER	Private, JAMES DOWLING
*Musician, ORVILLE S. KIDWELL	Private, EDWIN ESHLEMAN
*Musician, JOHN H. PARSONS	Private, MARTIN ESHLEMAN
*Artificer, HARRY CONNER	Private, CHARLES H. FIELD
*Private, L. A. BOGART	Private, DAVID W. FIELD
*Private, WALTER BOILEAU	Private, FRANK GRAVILLE
*Private, ALFRED N. CARSON	Private, E. T. HOLLENBACK
*Private, ALPHONSO ELENTERIO	Private, FRED. K. HOWARD
*Private, JOHN C. GALLAGHER	Private, ANTHONY V. KAISER
*Private, FRANK HOFFMAN	Private, CHARLES KELNAN
*Private, A. S. IRVIN	Private, HARRY J. KUCHER
*Private, E. S. MAUCHER	Private, HAROLD LANGLEY
*Private, JAMES P. PATTON	Private, JOHN H. NETTHEIMER
*Private, JOSEPH SHERZ	Private, EDWIN S. SAUTER
*Private, AARON M. WASSER	Private, JAMES B. SCHOCK
*Private, GEORGE WITTIG	Private, HARRY SCHULTZ
*Private, WILLIAM WOOD	Private, CHARLES K. SEEGER
1st Lieut., ROBERT B. ATWOOD	Private, EUGENE SEECKER
Sergeant, MERVINE J. SHINKLE	Private, ELMER WALDO
Corporal, WALTER HERBON	Private, ELLWOOD A. ZANDER

COMPANY M

Captain, ELMER E. KEISER	*Musician, WILLIAM VAN OSTEN*
1st Sergt., WM. A. ROBINSON	*Musician, ANDREW N. MORTIMER*
Q. M. Sergt., DAVID MCCracken	*Cook, WALTER F. MAYRUGH*
Sergeant, GEORGE K. HOFF	*Private, JOHN F. ALLEN*
Corporal, H. CLIFTON TROUT	*Private, ALBERT BUCHNER*

COMPANY M—Continued

Private, JOSEPH CARROLL	Private, ALLEN HARMER
Private, ELLERSLIE MILLER	Private, JOS. HITCHINGS
1st Lieut., RALPH J. CHILDS	Private, ELMER A. HUMMEL
2nd Lieut., WM. M. ROWLAND	Private, JOHN W. KIRK
Sergeant, MAX E. WALTHER	Private, CHARLES KLEIDON
Sergeant, JOSEPH TOMLINSON	Private, WILLIAM KNEBEL
Sergeant, WARRING KUNSTMAN	Private, HARRY KUHLEN
Corporal, JOHN L. TREMPER	Private, WILLIAM KUNSTMANN
Corporal, J. WARREN WOLF	Private, JOHN C. LUCHTMANN
Corporal, STANLEY F. JENNINGS	Private, SAMUEL MADONNE
Corporal, JOHN J. BOYD	Private, WILLARD P. McCANN
Corporal, HENRY HEGGENSTALLER	Private, WILLIAM McCONNELL
Cook, JAMES DEPUTY	Private, GLENN W. MILLER
Artificer, THOMAS A. MAGHEAND	Private, JAMES E. OPDYKE
Private, CHRISTIAN BAEHR	Private, JESSE E. RICHARDS
Private, HORACE D. BARBER	Private, J. CLAYTON SHALLCROSS
Private, HARRY BATEZELL	Private, T. WISTER SHALLCROSS
Private, CHARLES H. CAMERON	Private, CHARLES SEIB
Private, ROSWELL K. CLEMENCE	Private, CHARLES A. SHEBLE
Private, RAYMOND COX	Private, ROLAND SMITH
Private, LAWRENCE CROSSON	Private, THOMAS MICHAEL
Private, HECTOR DAVIS	Private, HARRY VOLLENBROUCH
Private, JOHN ECKHARDT	Private, J. STOCKTON WALTON
Private, HARRY ELLIS	Private, FRANK WILLIAMS
Private, HOWARD EAGLER	Private, ALBERT E. WRIGHT
Private, CHARLES F. FLICK	Private, CHAS. D. WOLSTENHOLME
Private, CHARLES H. GETTE	Private, CHARLES ZIMMERMAN
Private, GEORGE J. GRAFFELNER	Private, PAUL ZINDL
Private, WILLIAM HAINES	

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF THE COOPER BATTALION IN THE CEREMONIES INCIDENT TO THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY ON APRIL 19, 1911, IN WHICH EIGHTY (80) MEN TOOK PART.

The men were formed as a company, and the same being composed of eight sections, the first section representing the uniform worn by the First Regiment when they were known as the Washington Grays; and the second section the next period, and so on.

Captain: MAJOR JOSEPH L. BAILEY
 First Lieutenant: LIEUTENANT AND
 ADJUTANT CHARLES C. MAULL
 Second Lieutenant: LIEUTENANT AND
 QUARTERMASTER WM. L. BROOKS
 Supernumeraries: CAPTAIN WALTER
 HENDERSON, LIEUTENANT AND
 COMMISSARY WM. S. NEILL
 First Sergeant: SERGEANT MAJOR
 WM. J. BLACK

Q. M. Sergeant: JOHN S. McCUEN.
 Sergeant, First section: CAPTAIN JOS.
 O. WYNKOOP
 Privates: BERNARD QUINN
 WM. T. GRAHAM
 JAMES WILSON
 WILLIAM STEWART
 R. R. SMALLWOOD
 RICHARD STEWART
 HARRY HODGSON
 EDWIN CROMBIE

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF COOPER BATTALION--Continued

Sergeant, Second section:

LIEUT. FRANK D. MCKAY

Privates: WILLIAM OBERHUBER

HARRY CLAVIER

THOS. E. TAYLOR

HOWARD WOOLSEY

FRED SEEGER

ALBERT CALHOUN

WM. PATTERSON

ROBERT W. BLACK

Sergeant, Third section:

LIEUT. JAS. WOOD

Privates: GEO. B. WALKER

HOWARD CRAIN

JAMES WILSON

LEWIS W. JACKSON

THOS. N. NOBLE

LOUIS MARTIN

HERMAN WILLARETT

WM. ISHERWOOD

Sergeant, Fourth section:

LIEUT. ANDREW MCANALLY

Privates: JOS. BOYD, JR.

GEO. W. HILL, JR.

SAMUEL COULTHARD

DAYTON CLARK

FRANK MCNAUL

WM. J. WHITESIDE

H. T. DENBY

DAVID C. RAE

Sergeant, Fifth section:

FRANK E. BROOKS

Privates: THOS. W. PRESTON

RAY TAYLOR

CHARLES KLINGBEIL

Privates: JOS. ISHERWOOD

ARTHUR CLARK

ALFRED H. ADAMS

H. M. GARLAND

ARTHUR FENNELL

Sergeant, Sixth section:

CHAS. W. STEWART

Privates: JOHN H. KILGAS, JR.

EDWARD WILLIAMS

SAMUEL ISHERWOOD

WM. L. SCOTT

NORMAN G. MACLEOD

SAMUEL MCCANDLESS

WALTER G. MCKNIGHT

WM. MARTIN

Sergeant, Seventh section:

WILLIAM J. MOORE

Privates: WM. S. RAE

GEO. FEGLEY

WILLIAM SCOTT

HERBERT MCDONAGHEN

ROBERT ORSER

JAMES SUTTON

WILLIAM CARLISLE

WALTER THOMPSON

Sergeant, Eighth section:

LIEUT. E. W. G. BORER

Privates: CHARLES MCNEVILLE

EDWARD QUINN

CHARLES PRESERVE

ROBERT MUNYON

CHARLES LIST

WM. PENKERTON

ALBERT GONAVAR

GEO. E. MYERICK

MEMBERS OF VETERAN CORPS, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY
NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 19th, 1911

† Present at dinner April 18, 1911.

* Paraded April 19, 1911.

A

W. S. ABERNETHY
JOHN ALLEN * †

WILLIAM W. ALLEN
MILLARD F. ALLMAN * †

B

ROBT. BAILL †
J. FREEMAN BACON †
R. C. BALLINGER * †
DE FORREST BALLOU †
EDW. H. BANISTER * †
FRANK BATTLES †
JOHN C. BEATTY * †
JOHN D. BEATTY †
R. DALE BENSON * †
EDWIN H. B. BERGER †
FRANK BINGHAM †

J. GEORGE BINNS * †
FRANCIS BLACKBURN, JR. †
JOSEPH BLASCHECK †
C. A. BLUMHARD, JR. * †
SYLVESTER BONNAFFON, JR. †
HENRY E. BONNIN * †
WILLIAM M. BONSALE * †
WENDELL PHILLIPS BOWMAN †
MILLARD D. BROWN * †
MAHLON BRYAN †
LOUIS J. BUSH * †

C

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL †
RICHARD CAMPION †
HENRY C. CARLILE †
GEORGE W. CARR * †
GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR * †
JOSEPH L. CASTLE †
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JOHN H. CHESTERMAN †
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JAMES H. CLARK †
F. H. CLEMENT †
LEON A. CLINTON †

WILLIAM M. COATES †
MAURICE J. COLEMAN †
KIERNAN I. COLGAN *
THOMAS COLLINS *
PEARSON S. CONRAD †
THOMAS E. CONRAD, M.D. †
MALCOLM M. COPPICK †
PAYNE COULSTON †
GEORGE S. CRAP †
WILLIAM H. CRANS *
MATTHEW CRESSWELL, JR. †

D

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ALBERT F. DAMON *
GEORGE E. DEACON †
SAMUEL G. DIEHL * †
WILLIAM H. DOLE †

BYRNE DOUGHERTY †
WILLIAM R. DOUGHERTY †
HORACE DRAPER *
ISAAC NEWTON DREW †
GEORGE W. DEMONT * †

E

GEORGE W. EDWARDS †
EDMUND G. EILBER †
THOMAS BIDDLE ELLIS †

CHARLES ESTÉ †
ISAAC P. EWING †

F

W. H. FARRADAY †
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ALEXANDER C. FERGUSON †
THOMAS Y. FIELD †
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JOHN D. FORD †
HENRY C. FORNER *

BENSON FRESHMUTH †
ROBERT FETTSCH †
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J. LEWIS GOOD †
JAMES GRAY †
H. HARRISON GROOT * †
HERBERT GUESINGER * †

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THOMAS B. HAGSTOZ †
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WILLIAM C. HORMISBERGER * †
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THOMAS E. HUFFINGTON †
CHARLES P. HUNT †
J. D. HUTCHINSON †
J. A. HARIMAN *

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HORACE J. INMAN

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RICHARD L. JENKS †

SAMUEL M. JONES * †
THEODORE JUSTICE †

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CHARLES LYNCH †

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 LEANDER MARSHALL * †
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 EDWARD D. MEIER †
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 EDWARD J. METZEL * †
 EYRE MERCIER †
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ANGELO MILLER * †
 GEORGE M. MILLER †
 MARTIN N. MILLER †
 JOSEPH B. MITCHELL * †
 HARRY A. MOER * †
 KLINE MONTGOMERY †
 ALBERT MOORE †
 WILLIAM J. MOORE †
 GUSTAVUS K. MORRHEAD * †
 FRANK L. MUELLER †
 HENRY C. MUSSELMAN †
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 ELMER E. McCLURE *
 WILLIAM MCCOMBES, M.D.
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 A. P. McDOWELL *

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 THOMAS D. McGLATHERY †
 CHARLES F. MCGLINCHY * †
 H. B. MCKNIGHT †

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 MORRIS NAYLOR * †
 FRANK L. NEALL
 WILLIAM S. NEVINS * †

CARROLL B. NICHOLS
 GEORGE H. NORTH
 HENRY NUSS, JR. * †

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CHARLES H. OBERGE * †
 HENRY OLIVER
 J. WILKS O'NEILL, M.D.
 A. OPPENHEIMER

MILTON W. ORME
 JOHN A. OSBORN * †
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 CHARLES OURAM

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WILLIAM S. POULTERER
 AUGUSTUS D. PORTER
 GEORGE VONH. PORTER *
 HOWARD C. POTES * †
 FREDERIC W. PRESSER *
 ROBERT W. PRICE * †
 FRED TAYLOR PUSEY †

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 JAMES STEWART †
 JOHN A. STEWART * †
 RICHARD STELLMAN †
 ROBERT G. STEINSON * †
 WILLIAM J. STORCK †
 J. R. SULLIVAN †
 WILLIAM E. SUTTER * †
 EUGENE SWAYNE, M.D. * †
 WALTER F. SYKES

T

THEODORE E. TACK
 L. C. TAPPEY, JR. * †
 LOTHROP THACHER
 CHARLES THACKARA
 THOMAS B. THOMAS * †
 CHARLES J. THOMSON †
 CHARLES J. THOMSON, No. 2 †
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 JAMES A. TISDALL

L. E. F. TOBOLDT * †
 CLIFF S. TOWN
 THOMAS L. TOWNSEND
 FRANK D. TOY †
 CHARLES S. TURNBULL, M.D. * †
 ERNEST D. TOTH
 WILLIAM H. TRUTMANN
 RANDOLPH E. TYLER * †
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V

GEORGE C. VON DER LINDT * †
 ROBERT VON MOSCHIZISKER †

VAN PELT, JOS. K. T., M.D.

W

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 CHARLES WOELF, JR. †
 HARRY S. WRIGHT * †

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GEORGE B. ZANE, JR. * †

FREDERICK ZEYER †

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 MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. SCHALL †

REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS, D.D. * †
 Chaplain

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 WALTER CLOTHIER †
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 WINTHROP SMITH †
 EDWIN S. STUART †
 THOMAS W. SYNNOTT †
 WM. T. TILDEN †
 CLEMENT WEAVER †
 THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, JR. †
 WILLIAM K. WILSON †
 WILLIAM WOOD (life member) †

 SONS OF THE EX-COLONELS *

CARL M. KNEASS
 HENRY M. McMICHAEL
 JOHN E. LATTA

HARRISON W. LATTA
 R. DALE BENSON, JR.
 WILLIAM A. WIEDERSHEIM, 2ND

* Paraded with the Veteran Corps, April 19, 1911.

 GUESTS OF THE VETERAN CORPS AT DINNER, ACADEMY OF
 MUSIC, APRIL 18, 1911.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN H. PATTERSON, U. S. A., retired.
 MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE R. SNOWDEN, N. G. P., retired.
 MAJOR GENERAL C. BOW DOUGHERTY, Commanding Division N. G. P.
 BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS J. STEWART, Adjutant General, State of Pa.
 BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM G. PRICE, JR., First Brigade, N. G. P.
 BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES B. CORYELL, Fourth Brigade, N. G. P.
 COLONEL WILLIAM F. EIDELL, First Regiment, N. G. P.
 COLONEL HAMILTON D. TURNER, Second Regiment, N. G. P.
 COLONEL CALDWELL K. BIDDLE, Third Regiment, N. G. P.

COLONEL JAMES H. MANNING, Commissary, Third Brigade, N. G., State of New York.

COLONEL C. B. BAKER, U. S. A.

COLONEL M. RICHARD MUCKLE.

COLONEL JOHN SEISER MUCKLE.

COLONEL WM. M. BUNN.

MAJOR EDWIN A. LANDELL, Military Order Loyal Legion, Pa.

MAJOR C. H. WORMAN, N. G. P., retired.

MAJOR THOMAS S. MARTIN, N. G. P., retired.

CAPTAIN J. FRANKLIN McFADDEEN, First Troop, City Cavalry.

CAPTAIN ST. GEORGE HENRY COOKE, Company B, Battalion of Engineers.

CAPTAIN JOHN P. GREEN, U. S. Volunteers.

CAPTAIN JULIUS A. KAISER, U. S. A., retired.

LIEUTENANT WM. INNES FORBES, Cornet First Troop City Cavalry.

BARON LEOPOLD A. VON SELDENCK.

MAJOR JOSEPH L. BAILEY, Commanding Cooper Battalion.

CHARLES M. ASHTON

DR. S. A. BONNAFFON

F. V. BONNAFFON

DR. GEORGE FALES BAKER

GEORGE E. BARTOL

WM. HENRY BADGER, JR.

EDWIN N. BENSON, JR.

J. B. BAKER

H. K. BUSH-BROWN (Sculptor)

B. FRANK CLAPP

MICHAEL J. CASEY

JOHN DICKEY

REV. GEORGE HOOPER FERRIS, D.D.

DR. W. H. GWYNNETT

DANIEL D. GRAEBER

SAMUEL M. HYNEMAN

THOMAS B. HARPER

FRANCIS B. IRWIN

SIMON CAMERON LONG

WILLIAM A. LAW

MALCOLM LLOYD, JR.

F. ALLEN McCURDY

REV. ALEXANDER MCCOILL

LEWIS W. MOORE, Dep't Commander.

G. A. R., Penna.

GEORGE W. OCHS

CHARLES E. PUGH

WILLIAM A. PATTON

JOHN H. PACKARD, 3RD

FRANCIS B. REEVES

F. B. REEVES, JR.

I. IRVING REICHER

BENJAMIN K. RALEIGH

ADEN W. RICH

REV. WILSON R. STEARLY

T. T. WATSON

JOSEPH WAYNE, JR.

T. STUART WOOD

CAPTAIN P. LYLE WEAVER

OTTO C. WOLF

VETERAN CORPS

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. P.

50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

APRIL 19, 1911.

COMMITTEE

COL. WILLIAM W. ALLEN

COL. R. DALE BENSON

CAPT. C. A. BLUMHARD, JR.

CAPT. HENRY E. BONNAN

CAPT. JOHN C. BEATTY

MR. RICHARD CAMPION

MR. WILLIAM M. COATES
 COL. ALEX. P. COLESBERRY
 LIEUT. JOHN F. COMES
 SERGT. GEORGE WENTWORTH CARR
 SERGT. GEORGE W. CARR
 MAJOR HENRY J. CRUMP
 SERGT. ALEX. Y. DAVISON
 CAPT. ISAAC N. DREW
 CAPT. CHARLES ESTÉ
 CAPT. GEORGE EILER, JR.
 CAPT. ALEX. C. FERGUSON
 CAPT. BENONI FRISHMUTH
 LIEUT. H. HARRISON GROFF
 COL. J. CAMPBELL GILMORE
 COL. J. LEWIS GOOD
 CAPT. ALBERT HAVERSTICK
 CAPT. JAMES HOGAN
 CAPT. J. E. HYNEMAN
 CAPT. W. P. HOMER
 COL. T. E. HUFFINGTON
 MAJOR CHARLES P. HUNT
 CAPT. E. E. HOLLENBACK
 CAPT. C. F. HESS
 SERGT. WALTER R. KERN
 GEN'L JAMES W. LATTI
 CAPT. KIRK W. MAGILL
 CAPT. W. L. MARGERUM
 CAPT. JOHN H. MAURER

CAPT. THOS. F. MEEHAN
 CAPT. JAMES MCCONNELL
 COL. JOHN P. NICHOLSON
 CAPT. C. STUART PATTERSON
 CAPT. WILLIAM S. POULLIERE
 CAPT. A. H. PIERSON
 CAPT. ALONZO R. PARSONS
 COL. FRED. TAYLOR PUSEY
 HON. JOHN R. READ
 CAPT. A. C. ROCKHILL
 DR. GEORGE F. ROOT
 COL. WILLIAM B. SMITH
 SERGT. WILLIAM W. SHEERER
 LIEUT. EDWARD S. SAYRES
 COL. JOHN SAILER
 CAPT. W. H. SUTTER
 CAPT. GEORGE H. SAUERS
 MAJOR GEORGE A. SCATTERGOOD
 SERGT. ERNEST SCHWACKE
 MR. WILLIAM T. TILDEN
 MAJOR CHARLES S. TURNBULL, M.D.
 CAPT. E. S. TOWNSHEND
 COL. JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM
 CAPT. JOHN M. WALTON
 COL. ALBERT L. WILLIAMS
 CAPT. AUGUSTUS D. WHITNEY
 MAJOR GEORGE B. ZANE, JR.

FINANCE

R. DALE BENSON, Chairman
 RICHARD CAMPION
 WILLIAM M. COATES
 ALEX. P. COLESBERRY
 CHARLES ESTÉ

THOMAS E. HUFFINGTON
 C. STUART PATTERSON
 JOHN SAILER
 WM. T. TILDEN
 JOHN M. WALTON

SPEAKERS

J. A. WIEDERSHEIM, Chairman
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 JOHN H. MAURER

FRED TAYLOR PUSEY
 GEO. F. ROOT

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J. LEWIS GOOD, Chairman
 C. A. BLUMHARD, JR.
 H. E. BONNIN
 I. N. DREW
 J. CAMPBELL GILMORE
 C. F. HESS
 E. E. HOLLENBACK
 CHAS. P. HUNT

THOS. F. MEEHAN
 A. H. PIERSON
 GEORGE A. SCATTERGOOD
 E. S. TOWNSHEND
 AUGUSTUS D. WHITNEY
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J. CAMPBELL GILMORE
HENRY J. CRUMP

PROGRAMME

HENRY J. CRUMP, Chairman
GEO. EILER, JR.
BENONI FRISHMUTH
J. CAMPBELL GILMORE
W. P. HOMER

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ALONZO R. PARSONS
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HISTORY

WM. W. ALLEN, Chairman
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PRINTING, SOUVENIR, MEDALS

JAMES HOGAN, Chairman
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GEO. W. CARR
JOHN F. COMBS

ALEX. V. DAVISON
H. HARRISON GROFF
W. L. MARGERUM
ERNEST SCHWACKE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM, Chairman
SYLVESTER BONNAFFON, JR., Vice-
Chairman
J. CAMPBELL GILMORE, Secretary
JAMES HOGAN, Paymaster
WM. W. ALLEN
R. DALE BENSON

HENRY J. CRUMP
J. LEWIS GOOD
JAMES W. LATTA
JOHN P. NICHOLSON
WM. B. SMITH
J. A. WIEDERSHEIM
A. L. WILLIAMS

COL. THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM
Chairman

COL. SYLVESTER BONNAFFON, JR.
Vice-Chairman

COL. J. CAMPBELL GILMORE
Secretary

FRANCIS B. IRWIN
Asst. Secretary

CAPTAIN JAMES HOGAN
Paymaster

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

CALL FOR MEETING

On April 15th and 16th, 1861, the following Special Notice was published in the *North American and U. S. Gazette*:

Retired and contributing members of the Light Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, over the age of 45 years, are requested to meet at the Wetherill House, Sansom Street above Sixth, on Wednesday evening, 17th inst., at 7.30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a RESERVE GUARD for the protection of the city and support of the Constitution and laws of the United States of America.

(Signed) CEPHAS G. CHILDS
JOSEPH M. THOMAS
P. C. ELLMAKER
GEORGE W. WHARTON
JACOB BENNETT

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

"The President of the United States having, on the 15th inst., issued a proclamation announcing that a portion of the people were in open rebellion against the laws and the Constitution, we, the undersigned, retired and contributing members of the Washington Grays, and other citizens of Philadelphia, over 45 years of age, hereby agree to form a Regiment of at least 800 men, for the purpose of defending the city, and do hereby adopt and mutually pledge ourselves to be governed by the following:

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The organization shall be known as the "First Regiment of Gray Reserves of the City of Philadelphia," and shall consist of ten companies of not less than 80 men each.

2. The officers shall consist of a Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, Major, Adjutant (who shall act as Secretary), Paymaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, and Quartermaster. The Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel and Major shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and the Adjutant, Paymaster, Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon and Quartermaster shall be appointed by the Colonel.

3. The Company officers shall be a Captain, one First and one Second Lieutenant, four Sergeants, who shall be denominated first, second, third and fourth, and four Corporals, who shall be designated in like manner, and rank accordingly.

4. The uniform shall conform as nearly as practicable to that worn by the United States Infantry when in actual service, except that the color of the coat and pants shall be coffee gray.

5. Applications for membership must be submitted to the Regiment, and, if any objection be made, referred to a committee for investigation; all elections for members to be by ballot, unless otherwise ordered.

6. The Companies shall be designated according to the first ten letters of the alphabet, and as soon as the requisite number are obtained to form six companies of forty men each, they shall proceed to organize and choose their officers; and as soon thereafter as practicable, an election for field officers shall be held.

7. Each Company, with the approbation of the Colonel of the Regiment, shall fix the time and place for drill, and make such rules and regulations for the government of the Companies respectively, not inconsistent with the rules and regulations, as they may deem necessary and proper.

8. The officers of the Regiment, together with the Captains and Lieutenants of Companies, shall constitute a Regimental Board, who shall determine when it may be necessary to convene the Regiment, either for the purpose of business, parade or drill—provided that in case of emergency the Colonel may order a parade of a part or the whole of the regiment at any time.

9. The object of the organization being for the defence of the City of Philadelphia, the members shall not be required to march beyond the limits of said city, but shall at all times hold themselves in readiness for service within such limits; and any refusal to perform such duty as may be required, or any insubordination shall subject the members to immediate expulsion.

10. The discussion of political questions, upon all occasions, is hereby discountenanced, and positively prohibited at the meeting of Companies or of the Regiment, under penalty of immediate dismissal.

11. Until the Regiment shall be recognized by the constituted authorities, the officers shall be invested with the same power and authority as though they were duly commissioned by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That in the organization of the Companies the first forty on the list shall constitute Company "A," the second forty Company "B," and so on to the completion of all the Companies of the Regiment. Any surplus after the formation shall be distributed among the several companies.

Resolved, That in view of the necessity of an immediate organization and the importance of electing persons of experience in military matters as officers, the Chairman of the meeting is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of nine to elect suitable persons to fill the positions of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Captains and Lieutenants, to serve until all the Companies are full.

Resolved, That the pattern of the hat and coat, and the material proposed for coat and pants, be approved, the cost of the total equipment for coat, pantaloons and cap not to exceed fourteen dollars."

A committee of nine was appointed to select officers for the Regiment, namely: Morton McMichael, Robt. P. King, Chas. Gilpin, Jos. M. Thomas, Sam'l Branson, Jas. LeMay, E. C. Markley, Samuel Welsh, Albert R. Feering.

The committee retired, and on returning reported that it was expedient to appoint only a part of the officers: Mr. McMichael submitted the name P. C. Ellmaker for Colonel, and the following for Captains:

Company A.....	Charles S. Smith.
Company B.....	Jacob Laudenslager.
Company C.....	Joseph N. Piersel.
Company D.....	George W. Wood.
Company E.....	William H. Kern.
Company F.....	Thomas Kirkpatrick.
Company G.....	George W. Briggs.
Company H.....	Charles M. Prevost.
Company I.....	Beaton Smith.
Company K.....	Jacob Bennett.

The report was unanimously adopted; the committee requested to be continued, and also that the officers appointed be added thereto, which was agreed to.

It was stated that 825 men were already enrolled towards the formation of the ten companies.

ROSTER FIELD, STAFF, LINE OFFICERS FIRST PARADE MAY 27, 1861

Colonel—PETER C. ELLMAKER.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Richard H. Rush. Major, Napoleon B. Kneass. Adjutant, Jos. T. Ford. Quartermaster, Jos. M. Thomas. Paymaster, R. P. DeSilver. Quartermaster Sergeant, A. R. Foering. Surgeon, W. L. Atlee, M.D. Assistant Surgeon, Thomas M. Drysdale.

LINE OFFICERS

Company A

Captain, Charles S. Smith.
1st Lieutenant, James D. Keyser.
2nd Lieutenant, Geo. F. Delleker.

Company B

Captain, William H. Kern.
1st Lieutenant, Chas. F. Hupfeld.
2nd Lieutenant, Benj. K. Ripperger.

Company C

Captain, Chas. M. Prevost.
1st Lieutenant, Atwood Smith
2nd Lieutenant, C. P. Herring.

Company D

Captain, J. Ross Clark.
1st Lieutenant, Edw. Watson.
2nd Lieutenant, W. T. Martien.

Company E

Captain, Jacob Laudenslager.
1st Lieutenant, Julius C. Sterling.

Company F

Captain, Joseph N. Pierson.
1st Lieutenant, Wm. W. Wagner.
2nd Lieutenant, John G. Murphy.

Company G

Captain, George W. Wood.
2nd Lieutenant, Harry German.

Company H

Captain, Silas Wilson.
1st Lieutenant, John M. Ross.
2nd Lieutenant, James Brown.

Company I

Captain, George W. Briggs.
1st Lieutenant, Edw. Dowees.
2nd Lieutenant, Benj. W. Hays.

Company K

Captain, Charles P. Warner.
1st Lieutenant, H. D. Welsh.
2nd Lieutenant, J. S. Hess.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HISTORY, COL. P. C. ELLMAKER, CHAIRMAN, JUNE 5,
1862, FROM MINUTES, BOARD OF OFFICERS, FEBRUARY 3, 1863.

To the Board of Officers of the First Regt. Infantry (Gray Reserves) Reserve
Brigade.

Gentlemen:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the organization of the Regiment, its services to the Commonwealth, and tender of services to the General Government, beg to leave to submit the following report:

For many years anterior to the commencement of the present rebellion, the volunteer system had gradually been growing into disrepute. The Commonwealth afforded but little encouragement to those who were disposed to give their time and contribute their means to acquire a knowledge of the military art—the City of Philadelphia where all persons, at all times, conceded that a military organization was necessary, refused in all instances except one (and in that one, the expenditure was of doubtful propriety) to contribute anything to the support or maintenance of her citizen soldiery— whilst those of our citizens who were most immediately interested in the preservation of Law and Order, in the absence of any immediate danger from mob violence, have thrown every obstacle in the way of an effective organization of the Volunteer Militia.

The Press, too, that powerful regulator of public opinion, failed to neglect to do justice to the Volunteers except occasionally to notice that a Company made a street parade and "presented a neat and soldier-like appearance."

Thus for years the Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia lingered on, without aid from the Commonwealth or the City, and without that encouragement from the Citizens, to which, by their frequent services in quelling riots and disturbances of the public peace, they were eminently entitled. Sustained by themselves and their immediate friends who contributed their annual mite to defray in part, their expenses.

In consequence of the failure of the State and Municipal Government to provide adequately or even partially for the wants of the Military, and the general indisposition of the community to encourage or even tolerate Volunteers Corps; the City of Philadelphia—the second City in the Union—was not prepared upon the call of the President of the United States in April of the past year for troops, to defend the National Capitol to furnish a single regiment. To the honor of the then existing Volunteer Corps, however, be it said, that without a single exception, they commenced recruiting and immediately tendered their services for the period required in the proclamation of the President. A number of Regiments were either filled up or promptly formed and marched to the defence of the Capitol or to the immediate vicinity.

The City of Philadelphia was thus left without any military force whatever and the organization of a company to take the place in part of those who had been called away was suggested. Such was the response to the call of Col. C. G. Childs and others issued on the 17th of April, 1861, that instead of a company a Regiment was formed and regularly organized under the Militia Law of the Commonwealth as the 3rd Regiment Infantry (Gray Reserves) and attached to the First Brigade. Subsequently as you are aware the Regiment by special act of the Legislature was made a part of the Reserve Brigade.

At any other time the organization of a regiment of volunteers would have been not only impracticable but impossible, but such was the excitement consequent upon the attack on Fort Sumter and the doubt and apprehension in regard to the future that all classes who could not, for various reasons, take the field even for a limited period, freely enrolled their names for the defence of the City. Public Institutions and patriotic Citizens aided in perfecting the organization. From the State or City not one dollar was received, nor has any aid been furnished by either, from the date of the organization up to the present time, arms and accoutrements, which the State by its own enactments was bound to provide, could not be furnished.

The former as you are aware were loaned by the General Government and the latter were purchased and paid for, by the Committee of Public Safety, an organization which we have a right to claim as having been auxiliary to it if not actually a part of our Regiment, as the said Committee was appointed at the Second meeting of Citizens favorable to the object.

By an examination of the books of the several Companies composing the Regiment, it appears that in addition to the amount received from the Committee of Public Safety, the enormous sum of Twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and sixty-three (\$21,740.63) cents was expended during the first year of the existence of the organization; besides incurring an aggregate debt of Eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-seven (\$884.27) cents which had to be provided for.

Thus it will be seen that an aggregate sum of nearly Twenty three thousand dollars (\$23,000.00) was expended in one year by the individual members of the Regiment.

Whether the regiment has met the expectations of our fellow citizens, we leave to the public to determine, certain it is that although organized for the special defense of the City the members have in more than one instance promptly responded to the wishes and requirements of the State, and National Governments, with commendable alacrity. When in August last it was apprehended that troops would be required for a limited period to meet a supposed emergency, your commanding officer was authorized to tender to General Government through the Executive of the Commonwealth at least six hundred men, within six days for a tour of duty at any point wherever their services might be required for a period of thirty to sixty days.

On the 7th day of May last on the requisition of the Governor a force of some one hundred and sixty (160) men were dispatched in a few hours to Schuylkill County to quell a disturbance and on the following day an additional force of nearly an equal number were sent in the same direction, whilst some two hundred more were held in reserve.

Again and quite recently upon the urgent appeal of the Secretary of War, your commanding officer was authorized to tender the services of not less than 600 men to leave within thirty hours for Washington City and to serve for three months and without wishing to digress your committee must be permitted to say that to the honor of the members and the friends of the Regiment, who rallied to our standard in less than three days after the order for additional troops was promulgated a full regiment of 800 men would have been ready to embark for Washington or any other point, had not the said order been countermanded.

How has the patriotic zeal of the officers and men in two instances and the actual services in another been acknowledged or required?

For the tender of our services in the first instance we received the thanks of the Governor of the Commonwealth.

On our return from the recent expedition to Schuylkill County on which occasion many personal sacrifices were made in consequence of being obliged to leave on two or three hours' notice, besides incurring expenses for ammunition, etc., we encountered the ridicule of a portion of the Press, and the taunts and jests of a considerable part of the community. Nor was this all.

When application was made for the pay, to which, under the laws of the Commonwealth, officers and men were entitled and for means to reimburse actual expenditures and to meet necessary contracts for supplies, etc., we were informed by the Adjutant General of the State, that as it was a "local riot" we were called upon to suppress, notwithstanding we had been ordered out by the Governor, our claims must be presented to the Commissioners of Schuylkill County for settlement.

And again when an urgent demand was made by the Secretary of War for all the troops Pennsylvania could furnish, six hundred men were immediately tendered with the assurance that the Regiment would be recruited to the full minimum standard within two or three days, and here we will remark that while New York was sending forward her skeleton Regiments, day after day equipped and transported at the expense of the Commonwealth we could get no positive information other than that the State would not incur any responsibility, until two days after the first and most imperative

order was issued, we were directed to discontinue recruiting, as the Government did not require any more three months' men from Pennsylvania.

This order, so discouraging and mortifying you are aware, came at a time when it was ascertained to a certainty that the Regiment would have been prepared to leave with full ranks the following day.

In order to make the contrast complete between the action of our State authorities and those of New York, we append the orders of the Adjutant General and ask for each a careful perusal.

State of New York,
General Headquarters,

Adjutant General's office, Albany, May 27th, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 134.

The 5th, 12th, 13th, 47th, 69th, 19th and 28th Regiments National Guard will proceed to Washington forthwith. The Commandants of the several Regiments will make requisitions upon the chiefs of the several Departments of this State for such arms, ammunition, equipment and supplies as they may require for the use of their regiments.

Upon application to Col. George Bliss, Jr., No. 51 Walker Street, New York, they will receive orders for transportation. On their arrival in Washington the Commandants of the several regiments will report to the Adjutant General of the army.

Major Generals Sandford and Duryea are charged with the execution of this order, with reference to the regiments of their respective divisions.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Adjutant General.

Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia,

Harrisburg, May 26th, 1862.

General Orders No. 23.

On the pressing requisition of the President of the United States, in the present emergency it is ordered,

That the several Major Generals, Brigadier Generals and Colonels of Regiments throughout the Commonwealth muster without delay all the military organizations within their respective divisions, or under their control, together with all persons willing to join their commands, and proceed forthwith to the City of Washington or to such other points as may be indicated by future orders.

By order of

A. G. CURTIN.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL.

Adjutant General.

Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia,

Harrisburg, May 26th, 1862.

General Orders No. 24.

General Orders No. 23 of these headquarters dated this day being issued under the requisition of the President of the United States no com-

manding officer of a higher grade than Captain will be accepted by the United States excepting where the regiment is already organized, and all expenses under it is to be defrayed by the General Government.

By order of

A. G. CURTIS,

Governor and Commander in Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General.

THE MILITIA TO SERVE FOR THREE MONTHS

Harrisburg, May 26th, evening.

The following additional order has just been issued:

Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Militia,

Harrisburg, May 26th, 1862.

General Orders No. 25.

The call for troops by general orders of these Headquarters Nos. 23 and 24 of this date, is for three months' militia men, as stated in the requisition of the President of the United States.

By order of

A. G. CURTIS,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General.

THE VOLUNTEERS

CIRCULAR FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL TO THE MAJOR GENERALS

Harrisburg, May 27th, 1862.

To Major Generals commanding Divisions of the Pennsylvania Militia.

"General: I enclose you General Orders Nos. 23, 24 and 25 of these headquarters. In carrying these orders into effect you will make known to the volunteer militia in your command, and to such persons as are willing to form new companies with a view to service for three months, that volunteers for the war will be raised in a different manner.

"FIRST--That all regiments or companies now, or that shall be, organized under the requisition from the General Government, shall report to you.

"SECOND--On receiving such return, you will, without delay, report the same to me, specifying the officers of the Regiment, number of companies, names of captains, and number of men, or in case of companies the name of the captain and number of men, the United States not receiving any company with less than eighty men rank and file, that I may hand over the same to the United States Officers in charge, who will furnish transportation, etc., under the laws of the United States, to such rendezvous as may be designated, the State assuming no liability for any expense whatever.

A. L. RUSSELL,

Adjutant General of Penna."

THE CALL FOR THREE MONTHS' VOLUNTEERS COUNTERMANDED.

Harrisburg, May 27th.

The following important general order has just been issued:

General Order No. 26.

FIRST—The Governor being notified by the Secretary of War, by a telegraphic dispatch received this afternoon, that the President will no longer require any other troops from Pennsylvania to be mustered into the U. S. service but those who volunteer for three years or during the war, General Orders Nos. 23, 24, 25 of these headquarters, dated on the 26th inst., calling for three months' volunteer militia, are hereby countermanded and revoked.

SECOND—All commanding officers who may have issued their orders for the mustering into the service of the United States their respective commands, under the said orders of the 26th inst., are hereby ordered to countermand the same.

THIRD—The Governor, in issuing this order, congratulates the people of Pennsylvania on the information received from the War Department that the emergency which seemed to the Government of the United States so imperatively to demand their immediate service no longer exists, and would also commend the patriotic zeal and alacrity manifested in every section of the Commonwealth to meet it.

By order of

A. G. CURTIS,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL,

Adjutant General.

Thus it will be seen that whilst New York was prepared to furnish everything necessary, even transportation, in order to facilitate the prompt departure of her troops, Pennsylvania could not furnish a single set of accoutrements nor was she willing to assume any "*liability for any expense whatever.*"

In appending these orders to our report we desire to be distinctly understood as not wishing to criticise the action of or to cast censure upon the Executive of the Commonwealth. From the commencement of the present rebellion he has done everything he possibly could to maintain the honor and credit of the State. His first and proudest effort was revealed in the organization of the Reserve Corps consisting of some fifteen regiments, a force which promptly took the field upon the expiration of the term of the three months' men, and filled a vacuum at a critical moment, subsequently his efforts were directed to the Legislature. Members were urged to take such steps as might be necessary to revise the Militia System, so that he might be enabled to respond to any call from the General Government. His advice and appeal, however, were unheeded, and he was left as we found him in the recent emergency without power or means to comply with the demand of the Secretary of War.

Your Committee indulge the hope that the experience of the past will induce a united and determined effort on the part of the people to secure such Legislation at the next session as will promote the efficiency of the Volunteers of our State.

Whilst your committee complain of the want of proper State Legislation they must at the same time again refer to the absence of any interest in or encouragement of the Citizen soldiery by the City Government. A sufficient number of young men could at all times, be found willing to keep the ranks of Volunteer Corps full, were it not for the enormous expenses to which they are liable. As little as the City could do by way of return for services, which in the past she has frequently needed *and in the future may require*, would be to furnish Armories for the several regiments and corps. This is all the existing organizations require and in the opinion of your committee, in view of the lavish expenditure during the past year upon the Home Guard they have a right to *demand*.

Finally we would most respectfully urge upon the Public Press, to aid as in many instances it has recently, in effecting a change in public sentiment on a subject which has been proven of vital importance. Every citizen should feel that his interests are identified with ours. That even in times of profound peace volunteer organizations should be fostered and encouraged, so that at all times we would be prepared to quell disturbances, suppress insurrections and repel invasion. We would appeal especially to those having the management of public institutions, and to our business men generally, to consult their own interests of the community and the commonwealth by changing their terms in regard to the duties of their employees. That instead of making a condition with young men that they should resign from or not become connected with Military Organizations in order to retain or secure a place: that a disposition to become somewhat acquainted with the duties of a soldier should be encouraged. Pennsylvania may give us all the Legislation we ask, and the City may furnish such aid as we need, but so long as the determination of the *people* remains unchanged we may hope in vain for a Military organization such as New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and other eastern States can point to with pride.

All of which is submitted.

Committee

(P. C. ELLMAKER, Colonel and Chairman.
CHARLES S. SMITH, Captain
JOS. N. PIERSON, Captain
A. SMITH, Lieutenant
WM. W. KEYS, Lieutenant

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM F. SMITH, U. S. ARMY, COMMANDING FIRST
DIVISION, OF OPERATIONS, JUNE 26-JULY 15. WAR RECORDS, VOL.
XXVII, SERIES I, PART II, PAGE 220 ET SEQ.

(Extract)

H'DQ'RS FIRST DIVISION, DEP'T. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Greencastle, Pa., July 18, 1863.

On Tuesday, learning that the rebel infantry had left Carlisle, the cavalry was ordered forward, and found the enemy at Sporting Hill. General Ewen, New York militia, in command of the Twenty-second and

Thirty-seventh New York State Militia, went forward to support Lieut. and Stanwood, and a section of Landis' battery, under the direction of Lieutenant Muhlenberg, was immediately ordered up. The enemy was found in position, and attacked about 4 p. m. The artillery arrived on the ground about 5 p. m., and soon silenced the fire of the enemy.

General Ewen's command was ordered forward to occupy Carlisle, but did not march until the next morning. Captain Boyd, First New York Cavalry, with 120 men, was also ordered by the Trindle Spring road, to Churchtown, to Carlisle. He stopped at Churchtown, and entered Carlisle on the morning of July 1.

Colonel Brisbane, commanding the Pennsylvania Brigade, was ordered to move on Carlisle by the mud road at daylight, but, owing to a want of transportation, did not move until about 9 a. m.

I visited the headquarters to receive instructions and make arrangements for supplies and transportation, and, recrossing the river, the remainder of the command, under Brigadier-General Knipe, U. S. Volunteers, was directed to march as far as practicable and encamp, and to move at an early hour in the morning.

The Eleventh New York Artillery, under Colonel Forbes, refused to march under certain pleas, and the matter was referred to General Couch. This delayed my starting till 3.30 p. m., and finally, leaving orders with General Knipe to carry out the instructions with reference to the refractory regiment, I left to join the advance. Hearing rumors on the road of a large cavalry force in the vicinity, I sent out scouts on the cross-roads, and pushed on, entering Carlisle at sunset.

General Ewen had passed through the town on the Baltimore turnpike about 1½ miles, and, while going on to examine his position, word came from my scouts that a large cavalry force of the enemy was in the immediate vicinity, on the York road, and, turning back, before I entered the village, their guns had opened on us. The road for several miles back of us was filled with stragglers from the brigades of General Ewen and Colonel Brisbane, and the men with me were wearied with a long march, to which they were unused.

Under these circumstances, I determined to content myself till morning with simply holding the town, but before I could get a line of skirmishers out, a summons was sent by General Fitzhugh Lee to surrender the town, or send out the women and children. I sent an answer that the women and children would be notified to leave. In less than half an hour, another message was sent to the purport that, if not surrendered, the town would be burned. The answer was returned that one answer had already been given. I then sent a volunteer aide, Mr. Ward, of Harrisburg, to communicate with General Knipe, and order him to march at 3 a. m., and to report to General Couch the position of affairs. In the meantime the enemy opened a battery on the town, to which, by my orders, our artillery did not reply, as I deemed the fire too inaccurate, and wished to save my ammunition.

About 11 o'clock I sent another volunteer aide, Mr. James Dougherty, to try and get to General Knipe with orders to move immediately. Mr. Dougherty was captured and his orderly wounded, and about 12 m. a third and last summons came to surrender, to which the reply was given that the message had been twice answered before.

About 1 o'clock the firing ceased, with the exception of three guns

about 3 a. m., soon after which reports came in that the enemy was moving off on a country road which came into the turnpike about 2½ miles from Carlisle, and by daylight there was nothing opposed to us.

The casualties were 12 wounded, none fatally.

REPORT OF MAJ. GEN. J. E. B. STUART, C. S. ARMY, COMMANDING CAVALRY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA. WAR RECORDS, VOL. XXVII, SERIES I, PART II, PAGES 696-697 ET SEQ.

(Extract)

H'DQ'ES, CAVALRY, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

August 20, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Cavalry Division, Army of Northern Virginia, from the time of crossing the Rappahannock on June 16, to July 24, when, having recrossed the Blue Ridge after the Pennsylvania campaign, our pickets were re-established on the south bank of the Rappahannock:

Reaching Dover, Pa., on the morning of July 1, I was unable to find our forces. The most I could learn was that General Early had marched his division in the direction of Shippensburg, which the best information I could get seemed to indicate as the point of concentration of our troops. After as little rest as was compatible with the exhausted condition of the command, we pushed on for Carlisle, where we hoped to find a portion of the army. I arrived before that village, by way of Dillsburg, in the afternoon. Our rations were entirely out. I desired to levy a contribution on the inhabitants for rations, but was informed before reaching it that it was held by a considerable force of militia (infantry and artillery), who were concealed in the buildings, with the view to entrap me upon my entrance into the town. They were frustrated in their intention, and although very peaceable in external aspect, I soon found the information I had received was correct. I disliked to subject the town to the consequences of attack; at the same time it was essential to us to procure rations. I therefore directed General Lee to send in a flag of truce, demanding unconditional surrender or bombardment. This was refused. I placed artillery in position commanding the town, took possession of the main avenues to the place, and repeated the demand. It was again refused, and I was forced to the alternative of shelling the place.

Although the houses were used by their sharpshooters while firing on our men, not a building was fired excepting the United States cavalry barracks, which were burned by my order, the place having resisted my advance instead of peaceable surrender, as in the case of General Ewell. General Fitz. Lee's brigade was charged with the duty of investing the place, the remaining brigades following at considerable intervals from Dover. Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith was in command of the forces in Carlisle. The only obstacle to the enforcement of my threat was the scarcity of artillery ammunition.

The whereabouts of our army was still a mystery; but, during the night, I received a dispatch from General Lee (in answer to one sent to Major Venable from Dover, on Early's trail) that the army was at Gettysburg, and had been engaged on this day (July 1) with the enemy's advance. I instantly dispatched to Hampton to move 10 miles that night on the road to Gettysburg, and gave orders to the other brigades, with a view to reaching Gettysburg early the next day, and started myself that night.

APPENDIX D.

THE VISIT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., TO PHILADELPHIA AND CAPE MAY, JULY, 1870, TAKEN FROM THE "HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT."—COL. EMMONS CLARK. VOL. 11, PP. 182-187. (BY PERMISSION.)

"An invitation having been received from the Mayor and many distinguished citizens of Philadelphia to visit that city in July, the regiment after due consideration, decided to accept the courtesies tendered, and to extend the trip as far as Cape May. At 8 A.M. on Thursday, July 14th, it left New York with over five hundred men. The march from the armory to the Jersey City Ferry was a very fatiguing one, for the heat was already oppressive. The day proved to be intensely hot, and grave apprehensions were early expressed that the unusual temperature would seriously interfere with the success and pleasures of the excursion. Upon its arrival at Philadelphia the Regiment proceeded up Walnut, Third, and Chestnut Street to Tenth Street, and was received with great enthusiasm by the crowds of people that thronged the sidewalks and filled the windows and house-tops along the route. But the sun was now at its zenith, and not a breath of air was stirring, and when the regiment finally reached the Continental Hotel the men were well nigh overcome by the intense heat of the day. But the Continental Hotel, the headquarters of the regiment, abounded with comforts, and after an hour's rest officers and men were in their usual gay spirits.

The parade and review, which had been announced to take place at 3 P.M., were postponed until four o'clock, on account of the extreme heat. The Colonel seriously considered the propriety of countermanding the parade, but the fact that all Philadelphia was in the streets to see the regiment, and that the military escort was already under arms and awaiting its movements, and that the reputation of the regiment would seriously suffer by so remarkable a deviation from the order of arrangements, seemed to render a parade absolutely necessary. So at 4.30 P.M., the regiment formed, and with the thermometer at 100° Fahrenheit in the shade, and escorted by the First and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiments, commenced its march over the prescribed route. Having passed through Spring Garden, Thirteenth, Walnut, and Eighteenth Streets, as far as Columbia Avenue, it turned into Broad Street, and returning through that wide and handsome avenue, it passed in review at the corner of Jefferson Street, before Major-General Prevost, commanding the First Division, Pennsylvania National Guard. The reviewing stand was occupied by Mayor Fox, General Robert Patterson, and many of the most distinguished citizens of Philadelphia. Although the pavements over which the regiment passed were generally of cobblestone and utterly execrable, the

street at the point selected for review was in admirable condition, and afforded the regiment a fine opportunity to display its military accomplishments to the best advantage through that occupied the sidewalks, and the yards, piazzas, and windows of the elegant residences in that vicinity. Unfortunately, however, it was suffering severely from the intense heat, and the burning sun had already compelled many of the members to leave the ranks from utter exhaustion. But a large majority of officers and men exhibited wonderful powers of endurance, and steadfastly maintained their places during the return march through Broad Street and Chestnut Street to the Continental Hotel. When the regiment reached its comfortable quarters, after their long and terrible march, there were few that did not require rest, and many were wholly exhausted. The services of the surgeons, Drs. Barron and Morris, were constantly required in all directions, but fortunately, no one was seriously injured by the fatigue and exposure of the day, and in a short time nearly all were convalescent.

An elegant entertainment, provided by the hospitable citizens of Philadelphia, awaited the regiment at the Continental Hotel upon its return from the parade. Only a small part of its officers and members, however, were in a condition to immediately repair to the dining-hall, and a considerable delay occurred before the seats were filled. A most unfortunate circumstance connected with this magnificent entertainment was the utter impossibility of securing any considerable attention to the after-dinner speeches. So fatigued and exhausted were the young men of the Seventh, that they were in no mood to listen, and oratory was at a discount. Even the eloquent Dougherty could not obtain a patient hearing, and some of the more staid and venerable of the distinguished Philadelphians present were almost shocked at the inattention. At 9 P.M. the festivities ended, and the regiment hurried away to the Camden Ferry and took a special train to Cape May, where it arrived at 2 A.M.

The reception at Cape May was unexpectedly brilliant. Fireworks, Chinese lanterns, rockets illuminated the night as the regiment marched by the seaside from the depot to the city and when it paraded through the grounds of Congress Hall it was welcomed by the guests of that hotel with a great pyrotechnic display. The entire route along Ocean and Washington Streets was brilliant with illuminations, and when the Regiment reached the Stockton House, decorated fires, blue, red, green and white gleamed along its whole length and the words "Welcome, Seventh Regiment" blazed forth upon the night. The magnificent reception was at the end clouded by the insufficient accommodations provided for the regiment. It had been originally arranged that all the companies should be quartered at the Stockton House and there was considerable disappointment expressed when it was ascertained that about one-half the regiment must accept accommodations elsewhere. In some cases the quarters assigned were very inferior and limited in character, the Stockton House being a notable exception, and the active business talent of Quartermaster Weed was taxed to the utmost to afford relief. The hotels were filled with guests on account of the visit of the Seventh and their proprietors were strangely penny-wise in depriving the regiment of the accommodations bargained for. But this was the only unpleasant circumstance connected with the visit to Cape May.

"On the morning of Friday the 15th, officers and members were early astir and all spent a delightful day. At 4 P.M. the regiment formed and proceeded to the lawn of Congress Hall for review by General Meade. Although

the space was too limited for military purposes, the review was admitted, and was witnessed with pleasure by an immense number of ladies and gentlemen who were conveniently accommodated upon the broad and extensive piazzas of the hotel. A dress parade in front of the Stockton House concluded the military duties of the day. A grand complimentary ball tendered to the regiment by the young men of Philadelphia and Cape May took place in the dining-hall of the Stockton House in the evening. The immense room was handsomely decorated and was gay with beautiful and elegantly dressed ladies and the military representatives of New York and Philadelphia; and the ball was completely successful and eminently profitable to its managers. While the ball was in progress the reception committee, of which General Bingham, the Postmaster of Philadelphia, was chairman, entertained their guests at a splendid supper. The speech of Major General Meade on that occasion is worthy of preservation and is as follows: "

"GENTLEMEN: I have been requested by the committee of reception to offer a sentiment and I comply with their wish the more readily because as a citizen of Philadelphia I feel sure it will be warmly welcomed. I propose the health of the officers and men of the Seventh Regiment. In offering this toast I feel an especial pleasure, as I have been more than once officially connected with it, and it affords me an opportunity of saying a few words in regard to the regiment you are about to toast. When I was passing through Frederick City at the head of my command, the Army of the Potomac, after the battle of Gettysburg, I happened to strike a small force or picket on the road outside the city and as I saw that the men were neatly and better dressed than any of my troops, I inquired what they were and was informed that it 'was a picket guard from the Seventh New York National Guard, and that it was holding possession of a cross road,' thus rendering my army a great and important service. I was struck by the soldierly appearance of the men, and remembering the former services of the Seventh, I made up my mind that if, as I then expected, I should meet the enemy at or near Hagerstown, I would bring up the Seventh and give them a chance to share in the important engagement I hoped to bring on at that point. I know that if the Seventh Regiment had gone under fire it would have behaved nobly. Gentlemen of the Seventh, though a regular officer and a graduate of the United States Military Academy, I know, like all reflective citizens, that the Nation must look to its volunteer military organizations for assistance in the hour of peril. To the uniformed militia we of the regular army look for the effective forces which are to bear the brunt of war and maintain the honor and integrity of the Government. The debt of gratitude already due the militia forces will never be forgotten, for it was from their ranks that sprang the hosts of trained soldiers who achieved distinction and reputation as officers of the national army. The Seventh Regiment of New York was especially noticeable for its promptness in coming forward to the support and defence of the Government in the hour of peril and danger. Not once or twice, but three times, the Seventh entered the service at the call of the President, and it also sent into the service a host of well-trained and experienced officers: many of them served under myself and distinguished themselves. I knew several of them personally and appreciated them as sterling men. I may mention among them Generals Bowerman, Shabt and Hamblin, who distinguished themselves while under my command. Gentlemen, I fully appreciate your sentiments and feelings in being members of a

regiment like the Seventh and they do you honor, for by their means you maintain a school for the education of true soldiers that will always prove as it has already in the past, an inestimable service to our common country. Your example also inspires and directs the military instincts of our young citizens and creates the nucleus upon which the nation can always erect a magnificent army. When you were invited to Philadelphia by its leading citizens, I was asked to review you, but other duties prevented and I was obliged to decline. It was then reported to me that, as a citizen of Philadelphia, it would be considered the proper thing to review your regiment here in Cape May. As a citizen of Philadelphia, as well as a regular officer I felt great pleasure in coming here today to review you; and while expressing my gratification at the opportunity, I must tender to you the hearty greeting of the citizens who invited you here. Gentlemen of Philadelphia and Cape May, I give you the health of Col. Immons Clark and of the officers and privates of the Seventh Regiment of New York."

"Early on the morning of Saturday, July 16, the regiment left Cape May and proceeded to New York without change of cars, the weather continuing extremely hot and oppressive. Arriving at the foot of Cortlandt Street about 4 P.M. it was received by the Seventy-first Regiment. As a finale to the uncomfortable circumstances of the excursion to Philadelphia and Cape May, a thunderstorm overtook the regiment as it wheeled into Broadway *en route* for its armory. The excursion to Philadelphia and Cape May in 1870 is memorable both for its pleasure and its disappointment. The disagreeable and unfortunate circumstances of the trip were mainly attributable to the extreme heat, almost without a parallel in meteorological statistics. While some were at first disposed to blame the Colonel and the medical staff for allowing the parade in Philadelphia to take place, it was generally conceded that the reputation of the regiment would have seriously suffered by a countermand of the order. On no other occasion has the regiment received more elegant and complimentary attention and the munificent hospitality of the citizens of Philadelphia was universally recognized and appreciated. To Major Joseph F. Tobias of that city the regiment was particularly indebted for his activity and influence in securing its brilliant reception and hospitable entertainment both in Philadelphia and Cape May."

THE ENCAMPMENT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., AT FAIRMOUNT PARK, PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1876, AND ITS PARADE THERE ON THE CENTINARY, 4TH OF JULY--TAKEN FROM HISTORY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, BY COL. EMMONS CLARK--VOL. 2, PAGE 242 ET SEQ. (BY PERMISSION.)

"The Seventh Regiment left New York on Saturday, July 1st, at 8 A.M., for Philadelphia. The Howitzer Section, Lieutenant Houghton commanding, had preceded it as a camping party, and all the necessary arrangements had been completed. The train arrived at the Centennial Depot at 2 P.M., and without delay the Regiment formed in column and marched through the Centennial Fair grounds via Belmont Avenue to the Lansdowne Gate. The few hundred visitors and numerous guards and attendants listlessly viewed the passage of the Regiment and carefully concealed their admiration, while the young soldiers as they marched magnificently along stole hasty and wondering glances at the numerous and superb buildings of the great exhibition. Arriving at the camp on George's Hill the Regiment

was received with a salute from the guns of the camping party, and was dismissed at the color line. Guard was mounted; the men hastened to make their tents comfortable, and before sunset Camp Washington was in perfect order.

"Camp Washington was pleasantly located upon George's Hill in Fairmount Park, a short distance northwesterly from the Centennial Exhibition grounds. An irregular plateau of about twenty acres afforded room for the camp and a parade ground. A new road which was opened through the grounds in June, and the extremely dry and hot weather which injured the turf and was productive of dust, were serious and unexpected objections to a location otherwise admirable. The view from Camp Washington was magnificent. The new and extensive buildings of the Centennial Exhibition were spread upon the plain below; the beautiful Schuylkill pursued its way to the sea in the valley beyond, and the great city of Philadelphia extended from the river's bank as far as the eye could reach in the distance. In the immediate vicinity of the camp was a forest grove and many fine old shade trees, and a refreshing breeze constantly visited George's Hill while the city lay broiling in the sun below. The camp itself and all the paraphernalia of tent-life were as complete and perfect as could be desired."

"Tuesday, July 4th.--The morning was hot and sultry, and the Centennial military parade promised to test the strength and endurance of all who participated. An early breakfast at Proskauer's Belmont Mansion; a short march by the shady and romantic road which leads to Belmont Station of the Reading Railroad; a quick trip by steam cars to the Broad Street Depot, and the Seventh Regiment marched down Broad Street from Chestnut, to take its place in line; the regiment was honored with a military salute by the West Point Corps of Cadets, and on the way it encountered troops from nearly every State, from Maine to Florida, in uniforms and equipments of every style and variety, on the march, sweltering in the sun, or resting in the grateful shadow of trees or buildings. After some delay the signal to march was received, and the Seventh, with its large company front-swept Broad Street, and, breaking into platoons at Chestnut Street, commenced its memorable march through that famous avenue. From curb to house-top the street was thronged with people, and it was notably gay and brilliant with flags, banners, and appropriate decorations. But no wild enthusiasm greeted the Seventh or any other organization; and those who have seen New York or Boston on festive occasions wondered at the comparative silence and strange indifference of the people as the favorite military representatives of the several States appeared and passed. Chestnut Street was like a fiery furnace. The torrid sun beat upon the devoted heads of the soldiers, and the high buildings and the thronged sidewalks prevented a breath of air from reaching them. The young men of the Seventh passed through this trying ordeal with honor; they marched with the precision of veterans; and not until they had passed the reviewing officer, General Sherman, at Independence Hall, and had halted in Third Street, was any member obliged to leave the ranks from exhaustion. The return to Broad Street through Pine, under the burning sun and with the thermometer at 100° in the shade, was particularly fatiguing, exhausting, and dangerous; and nothing but the great care and prudence of the officers and the wise counsel

of the surgeons could have brought the Regiment back to the Reading Railroad Depot without the loss or serious injury of a single man. Those who were temporarily overcome by the heat during the march or on the return train to Belmont were soon restored, and all were happy to reach the protecting canvas of Camp Washington in safety. Rest and freedom from exposure were the orders for the remainder of the day."

"Camp Washington was neither a success nor a failure. The large number of men present, their soldierly and gentlemanly deportment, their attention to duty and obedience to orders, the pleasant and healthy location, the large and comfortable tents, the perfection of all camp appointments, the proximity to the Centennial Exhibition, and the grand historical period in the American calendar, were all elements of success and subjects of pleasant remembrance. On the other hand, the extreme, constant, and oppressive heat was fatal to military exercises and improvement; and the unsatisfactory commissariat, already noticed, materially interfered with the regular and ordinary duties of camp, and tended to demoralization. The extraordinary health of the Regiment, under these unfavorable circumstances, was a subject of great congratulation. The indifference and apathy of dull, phlegmatic Philadelphia toward the favorite regiment of New York was a subject of public comment and amusement in the Regiment. While some attributed this to jealousy of its great rival, and in proof thereof quoted the fact that the advent, movements, and departure of the Regiment were scarcely noticed by the enterprising journalists of the Quaker City, the more charitable were disposed to believe that the prudent inhabitants wisely preferred shade, and rest, and sleep in their quiet houses to the exposure to sun, and heat, and dust incident to a trip to George's Hill. Some feigned to believe that the people of Philadelphia had inherited from William Penn an aversion to the pomp and ceremony of men in arms; while others insisted that the great Centennial Exhibition so filled their eyes and obscured their vision that all minor objects escaped their notice.

"But, whatever the cause, it was nevertheless the fact that the Seventh Regiment, which at divers times had captured the hearts of the people of the principal cities of the country, received but slight notice and attention from the good people of Philadelphia. In general orders, dated July 20th, Colonel Clark gratefully acknowledged indebtedness to Adjutant-General Latta and the staff of Governor Hartranft, to Major-General Bankson and staff, First Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and to Brigadier-General Thayer, Superintendent of Fairmount Park, for official courtesies; to Colonel Benson, First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, for the tender of his command as an escort to the Regiment; to the Union League of Philadelphia, for the courtesies of the League House; to the New York Centennial Board, for hospitalities at the New York State Building in the Centennial Exhibition grounds; and to Mr. A. J. Drexel and Colonel Joseph F. Tobias, for distinguished attentions. To Colonel George A. Bernard, of General Bankson's staff, a popular veteran member of the Seventh Regiment, all were particularly indebted for valuable personal and official courtesies. The total number of officers and men in camp at Philadelphia was six hundred and forty-four. The expenditures on account of Camp Washington were \$14,509.66, of which amount about five thousand dollars were paid from the regimental treasury."

APPENDIX E.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT

Emergency Troops, 1877, Report of Colonel Sylvester Bonaffon, Jr.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 20, 1877.

Major General James W. Latta, Adj. Genl. State of Penna.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, upon the tender of a regiment by the Veteran Corps First Regiment Infantry, N. G. of Pa., to His Excellency Governor John F. Hartranft, for the suppression of riot and maintenance of law, it was accepted July 25th, and in compliance with Special Order No. 28 C. S., Headquarters N. G. of Pa., the Regiment commenced recruiting at ten A.M., July 26th, and was mustered into the service by companies for the emergency, by Colonel George H. North, aide-de-camp, and upon its regimental organization being complete, I was mustered as Colonel. It was uniformed, armed, and equipped in thirty-six hours and at 9 P.M., July 27th, received the following dispatch from Governor Hartranft: "Move your command at once." and left the armory at 10 P.M., reported at West Philadelphia depot, when the following dispatch was received from the Governor: "Embark your troops immediately." I complied with the same, and left the West Philadelphia depot, *en route* for Pittsburg, at 12.20 A.M., July 28th, taking the precaution (as advised by the Governor) to detail engineers and firemen from my command, to act, in case the train hands refused to run the train. Upon my arrival at Harrisburg, at four A.M., I received the following dispatch from the Governor: "Do not proceed beyond Harrisburg, until you hear from me." I awaited further orders, and at six A.M. received the following dispatch: "Move on from Harrisburg through to Pittsburg, and, on your arrival there, report for duty to Major General Robert M. Brinton. Keep yourself in communication with General Beaver, at Altoona, who has been directed to keep you advised of the situation." I arrived at Altoona, and reported to General Beaver, and after some little delay in preparing the train, I proceeded to Pittsburg and arrived there, reporting to General Brinton at 6.30 P.M., and was by him temporarily assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, N. G. of Pa. On August 1st, the entire division left Pittsburg, *en route* for Philadelphia, and upon its arrival at Harrisburg, it received orders to proceed to Scranton, and upon reaching Nanticoke, on August 2nd, 12.30 A.M., I received verbal orders from General Brinton to disembark my regiment, and to proceed, cautiously, to Plymouth, by way of the turnpike, arresting all persons found out of their houses. The right company was developed as skirmishers, capturing ninety-two persons, who were, by direction of General Brinton, turned over to Capt. A. L. Snowden, First City Troop, at Plymouth.

In compliance with Special Order No. 6, headquarters First Division, N. G. of Pa., dated Scranton, August 4th, I proceeded to Wilkesbarre, encamped my regiment between the lines of the Lehigh Valley and Susquehanna railroads, below the South Street bridge, remained there until August 6th, when I changed the camp to a healthier location and a more commanding position. In compliance with Special Order No. 36, dated Harrisburg, August 4th, headquarters N. G. of Pa., and by verbal instructions from General Pearson, relieved a battalion of the 15th Regiment, N. C. of Pa., at Fairview, on the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and continued

guarding that point, and patrolling the line of the same railroad, from same point to Mill Creek, from August 10th to August 23rd, until informed by the railroad authorities that same had been restored. In compliance with instructions received from Major General A. L. Pearson, commanding 6th Division N. G. of Pa., I detailed companies to guard the following named points: Oakwood Shaft, Lehigh Valley Railroad; Pine Ridge Colliery, Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad; Mill Creek Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad; Laurel Run, Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad; Henry Colliery, Lehigh Valley Railroad; and in compliance with General Orders No. 7, headquarters Sixth Division, N. G. of Pa., I relieved the Sixth Division, N. G. of Pa. Copy of order as follows:

Headquarters Sixth Division, N. G. of Pa.,

Kingston, Pa., Sept. 3, 1877.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 7

(1) The following named regiments of this command will be relieved from further duty, in the Wyoming Valley, as follows, viz: The Fourteenth Regiment on Wednesday, September 5th; the Eighteenth Regiment on Thursday, September 6th; the Nineteenth Regiment on Friday, September 7th, and will proceed direct to Pittsburg, over the Delaware and Lackawanna and Western, Northern Central, and (via Lewistown) Penna. Central railroads, when they will be dismissed until further orders.

(2) The Brigade commander, Fourth Brigade, will make requisition on these headquarters at once for the necessary number of passenger and baggage cars required to transport his command, and will cause all quartermaster's stores and camp equipage in the possession of the several regiments to be turned over (properly packed for shipment) to Major J. B. Steen, division quartermaster.

(3) One day's cooked rations will be prepared by the regiments on the days named in Paragraph 1 of this order, and the regiments be prepared to move from the station of their respective headquarters at 5 P.M.

(4) The Hutchinson Battery will remain in camp where now located, and Captain E. Y. Breck, upon the withdrawal of the Infantry Troops, will report to Colonel Hartley Howard, at Scranton, making requisitions for all necessary supplies for his command through him, until otherwise ordered.

(5) Colonel S. Bonnaffon, Junior, commanding Twentieth Regiment, is hereby directed to designate such companies of his command as may be necessary to relieve the regiments named in Paragraph 1 of this order, and, for this purpose, will cause the details to report at the headquarters of each regiment, at or before noon of the days designated, in the above named paragraph. Upon the completion of the above duty, Colonel Bonnaffon will, and until otherwise ordered by the commander-in-chief, report to Colonel Hartley Howard, at Scranton.

By Command of Major General Pearson,

JAMES B. MOORE,

Lieut. Colonel and A. A. General.

I relieved the following regiments of that command, as follows: Fourteenth Regiment, Wednesday, September 5th; Eighteenth Regiment, Thursday, September 6th; Nineteenth Regiment, Friday, September 7th.

In order to show the amount of duty performed, and the extent of territory guarded, I have the honor to call your attention to the accompanying map, which will show the disposition of my command, and the position occupied by the several companies of it, and the names of the officers commanding the several companies and detachments, upon its being relieved in compliance with Special Order No. 56, headquarters N. G. of Pa., by the First Regiment, Penna. Vols. N. G. of Pa., Col. Hartley Howard, commanding.

It would be an act of injustice for me to particularize individuals sufficient to say that each officer, non-commissioned officer, and enlisted man, performed his duty faithfully under the most trying circumstances, in the manner in which that duty was performed, and the good opinions entertained by the regiment. I have the honor to submit copies of orders received from the different officers, under whose command the regiment served, and extracts from the public press.

Headquarters Sixth Division, N. G. of Pa.,

Kingston, September 7th, 1877.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 52

The Major General takes pleasure in extending to Colonel S. Bonnatton, Junior, and, through him, to the officers and men of the Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Pa., his high appreciation for the gratifying manner in which he and his command have performed every service devolving upon them since being assigned to report to his headquarters. Leaving home and business, almost within an hour's notice, this command took the field, and, in less than thirty days, was transformed from the mass of citizens of Philadelphia to a splendidly drilled and disciplined regiment, one that did not, and the Major General is satisfied will not, hesitate to perform any and every duty assigned to them, and, in parting with them, he would be remiss in his duty if he failed to acknowledge the excellent services of such efficient officers and men.

By Command of Major General Pearson.

JAMES B. MOORE,

Lieutenant Colonel and A. A. General.

Headquarters First Regiment Vols. N. G. of Pa.,

Seranton, September 20th, 1877.

COLONEL: In parting with your regiment, I desire to express to you and through you to the officers and men of your command, my hearty appreciation of their soldierly bearing and discipline.

I regret to part with them, for so many were such thorough veterans, and they left their impress on the whole regiment, making it at once a more efficient and reliable body of men.

You and your brother officers are deserving of much credit for the rapidity in which you effected such a fine organization.

I am, very respectfully,

Yours truly,

HARTLEY HOWARD, Colonel

To S. Bonnafton, Jr., Commanding the Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 14, 1877.

Col. S. Bonnafton, Jr., Commanding Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Pa.

COLONEL: The undersigned citizens of Wilkesbarre, impressed with the value of the services of your command here, would be greatly gratified at witnessing a dress parade of your regiment, at such time and place, before your departure, as the exigencies of the service will permit.

Very truly yours,

STANLEY WOODWARD	FRED. MORRIS
W. L. CONYNGHAM	G. H. PARRISH
JNO. MCNEISH, JR.	CHAS. PARRISH
C. M. CONYNGHAM	J. H. SWOYER
LEWIS C. PAINE	E. A. HANCOCK
HENRY M. HOYT	H. BAKER HILLMAN
A. J. DAVIS	J. VAUGHAN DARLING
R. B. RICKETS	G. M. REYNOLDS
	G. M. MILLER

Headquarters Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Pa.,

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 15, 1877.

Colonel Stanley Woodward, Chas. Parrish and others.

GENTLEMEN: Your request to parade the Twentieth Regiment, before departure for home, is received. The same is granted, and will take place the day before our departure, which depends upon the arrival of the new regiment.

Allow me to take this opportunity to thank the citizens of Wilkesbarre, through you, for the many acts of kindness, hospitality and friendship extended to us whilst performing duty here.

Respectfully,

S. BONNAFTON, JUNIOR.

Col. Commanding Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Pa.

(From the Record of the Times)

"The parade of the Twentieth Regiment, yesterday afternoon, was one of the finest affairs witnessed since the valley had been occupied by the troops. From the day the Twentieth reached the Valley, they have been on constant duty, and no opportunity has been afforded our citizens of seeing them in marching order or of witnessing a dress parade of the entire regiment. In order, therefore, to gratify them, and, in some slight degree, to make a return for their generous hospitality, Colonel Bonnafton paraded the regiment through the principal streets, following, with one or two exceptions, the line of march as published yesterday. The streets were crowded with people along the entire line, the crowd growing larger as the regiment neared the Valley Hotel, in front of which the troops were halted and formed in line for dress parade. The military display was witnessed by fully twenty-five hundred people, who crowded the streets, and the broad green fronting of the river, rendering it almost impossible to pass either in carriage or on foot.

"The whole appearance of men and officers was soldierly, and our

citizens appreciated at a glance that the immense interests, guarded by the Twentieth for many weeks past, had been in safe hands. They could see, by their marching, drill, and discipline, that Col. Bonnetton was a thorough soldier, and in his entire staff and line officers, the Twentieth was commanded by able and experienced men—soldiers, on duty, and gentlemen, in social intercourse.”

“Colonel Hoyt was present at the parade, and forwarded the following telegram to Governor Hartranft:

“Wilkesbarre, Sept. 19, 1877.

“To His Excellency Governor Hartranft, Harrisburg, Pa.

“‘This community, by the presence of not less than 2000 people, at a public parade of the Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Penna., have testified to the appreciation of their services rendered here under your orders, in the interest of law and order.’”

The Regiment left Wilkesbarre, for Philadelphia, September 20th, at 8 A.M., and arrived at Philadelphia, 4 P.M., where it was mustered out, and paid off the same date.

It is with pride as a soldier, and satisfaction as a citizen, that I call your attention to the fact, that, upon the receipt of Special Order No. 28, headquarters N. G. of Pa., and in announcing to the Veteran Corps, First Regiment, N. G. of Pa., that the regiment offered by them had been accepted, they promptly, and with one accord for the public good, uniformed and equipped this regiment upon moneys subscribed by loyal and law-abiding citizens. I would suggest that such action be taken as will cause the Legislature to reimburse those citizens who subscribed this money, that in event of the like emergency occurring, there may be the same hearty financial assistance to aid in the restoration of order and the enforcement of the laws.

I desire to thank his Excellency, the Governor, John F. Hartranft, through you, for the honor conferred in appointing me to the command of the Twentieth Regiment, N. G. of Pa. I also thank you for the kindness extended to this command.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

SYLVESTER BONNAFFON, JR.

Late Colonel Commanding Twentieth Regiment, National Guard of Penna.

APPENDIX F.

ORATION OF COL. WILLIAM MCMICHAEL, LAYING OF CORNER STONE REGIMENTAL ARMORY, APRIL 19, 1882.

There is a theme of martial music which represents the approach, the presence and the departing march of a body of soldiery. The first faint notes grow clearer and louder until, amid the acclaim of trumpets, the brisk beat of drums, and with the quick stride of an aspiring movement, the troops sweep by in all the brilliance and panoply of war, and then their tread slowly recedes away. For in the past we seem to-day to hear the distant footsteps of those determined men who on April 19th, 1861, began the historic march of this command, summoned by patriotism and urged by duty. Storms and darkness were about our founders: States seceding

laws violated, anarchy poisoning the life blood of the nation, and grim-visaged war raising its awful front to rend our land in twain. Amid these huge throes this regiment was born, and into it was breathed the soul of deathless devotion to State and country; and so raising aloft its ever-victorious standards of discipline and service, it started on that march of unbroken honor it has since steadily continued, protecting the city, serving the State, maintaining the Union. The memories of its war time blend into the distinct experience of our more recent knowledge of its achievements, until now it comes before us to-day as strong, as active, as determined as ever; worthy of its history, the highest type of citizen soldiery, and in a nation restored, peaceful and united, amid the plaudits of the people, and with the official approval of the Commonwealth, it passes before us in the inspiring vigor of its ardent manhood, and marches forward to its eventful future. God speed its onward march, our gallant and valiant First Regiment of Pennsylvania.

We have assembled to-day upon its twenty-first anniversary at the laying of the corner stone of its new armory. The Ancient Order of Masons have sanctioned the occasion by their impressive ceremonial; the State commends it through its Executive, the Mayor of Philadelphia, the Major General of our National Guard, the friends of the command, and our citizens are here, while from other States and our own fellow soldiers have come to testify their generous interest and to renew our regard and admiration for their friendship and renown. It is especially gratifying that the Twenty-second New York and its Veteran Corps give us their presence and approval, and we will make their welcome worthy of such men, and show them and our other visitors that Philadelphia appreciates this act of fraternity of the soldiers of New York, our own and sister States. The event which is begun to-day—the building of the armory—is the result of unceasing labor on the part of those who have promoted it and great liberality in the contributors to the fund. The broad foundations of our armory rest upon the popular heart. Every part of the imposing edifice which will rise here under the direction of its talented architect will be due to tireless workers and unstinted givers. The movement began among the companies, and they have constantly aided it with work and means. The Veteran Corps, commanded by a distinguished officer of the war, and composed of the elite corps of those who have been in active service in the regiment, has been very zealous renewing that activity which in 1877 mustered, uniformed, armed and equipped a full regiment—the 20th Guard—in thirty-six hours, a feat which its indomitable Colonel justly declared was “unprecedented in the military history of America.” Indeed, all engaged have espoused the cause with loving ardor. On October 23rd, 1878, the Colonel called a special meeting of the board of officers, at which were present the trustees of the regimental fund, the trustees of the State fund and members of the Veteran Corps, and a general committee was appointed to further the object. How well they and their co-workers have discharged the important duty entrusted to them let this day bear witness. Their interest has never flagged, and in estimating what they have accomplished, it must be remembered how many other objects have claimed the public support. It has been peculiar good fortune of the committee to number among their members one of the original signers of the call for that first meeting of citizens in April, 1861, from which this regiment sprang. He was at that momentous time elected by acclamation its first colonel; he led the One Hundred and Nineteenth forth to fight for the

Union, and has ever been the constant and unwavering friend of this command. His unselfish labors, and those of his untiring associates, shall be crowned when in the finished armory their work shall here stand complete.

The efforts of those engaged in raising funds have met with a response characteristic of the large-hearted spirit of this community. A beloved officer of the Veteran Corps has repeated for us the magnificence by which his civic loyalty to Philadelphia has been so often attested; and while there is not time to refer to all who have subscribed, yet it will be seen that each has given freely in a similar spirit. The railroad companies, the banks, insurance and other corporations, our publishers, merchants, matamoras, mechanics, and many citizens in various employments, have taken this way of showing their substantial appreciation; while the work of various regiments has been made more congenial by the fact that their numbers are among the most influential and successful of the business community, and have cheered on the cause by their cordial assistance. But nothing has done more to make this undertaking successful than the co-operation of the ladies of Philadelphia. Women have always exercised a potent influence in American affairs. It was to the generous aid of a woman that Columbus owed the means to make his voyage of discovery, and this liberal and decisive action of Queen Isabella has been the type of what American women have done in American history. No body of soldiers can ever forget their courage and self-sacrifice during all our wars and their interest in all good movements, and we of the First, in addition to our other obligations, owe them an especial one, because it was under the auspices of the ladies of Philadelphia that the Fair was held for the benefit of the armory fund, the receipts of which have enabled this corner stone to be laid today. For more than twenty years the First has never yet, in the war or in the State, met the enemy before whom its flag has been lowered, but it yields its willing homage to these noble women, conquered by their wisdom, their beauty, and their goodness.

Fellow-citizens: There is a reason and utility in this foundation. A record of past prowess would attract your admiration, but, like the antique sword of Richelieu, this regiment might be laid aside as an honored weapon no longer needed were it not for your knowledge of its necessity and its usefulness. In the new era upon whose luminous threshold we stand, the glad renaissance of social and intellectual liberty, it is not enough that organisms exist. We demand that they shall accord with the enlightened progress of the age. Unfettered thought, like the impartial sunlight, is exposing the weakness and decrepitude of effete and obsolete constructions and hewing down remorselessly the barren fig trees. The dull slavery of mental servitude is over, and the glorious spring of human thought is at hand, full of the abundant promise of affluent freedom. In such an age you sustain this regiment not merely for what it has done, but what it will do. You have learned by the experience of the past generation, in the State and in the nation, that our institutions to be preserved must be defended, and feeling that large standing armies are a menace to ourselves you look for that defence to a militia composed of the people, sharing their labors, knowing their wishes, and representing their devotion to free government. How this command would serve its country if needed in the future, you know as you gratefully recall its service in the past. Not only did the Gray Reserves, our parent organization, send to the war the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers, but many officers and men besides. It was one of its

first captains who led the Corn Exchange Regiment, as its colonel, into battle, and afterward commanding this regiment, and becoming major-general of the division, has retired now from active military affairs, but still endures with heroic fortitude those wounds received in the service of his country, which are more honorable than the decorations of kings. Nor do you fail to realize the incalculable value of the command during times of disorder, when you recall its admirable conduct during the riots of 1857. Called suddenly at that time in the face of immediate personal danger, and to the discharge of a delicate and difficult duty, the regiment responded instantly, leaving business and pleasure with unquestioning patriotism, and exhibiting skill and courage in their leader, officers and men, humane moderation toward their fellow-citizens, but an inflexible and undaunted support of the government, they restored order by the force of their example and strength of their authority. Our people have observed, too, that wherever the command goes it carries with it the good name of the city, and that in its daily round of duties at home it is an important agency in making good citizens. The punctuality, obedience and manly bearing taught to the young men are reflected in the precision of their business habits, for he who serves well his company will be found prompt and faithful to his employer. It was in this practical school of affairs that our present Adjutant General acquired that knowledge of the public needs which has given us the best military system this State has ever had, and which is being adopted as a model elsewhere. When the National Guard of Pennsylvania marched through Washington at the last inauguration, it elicited the highest praise from the General of the Army, and excited the admiration and enthusiasm of the assembled thousands from all parts of the Union. It was just and fitting that on that day, so gratifying to all its friends, there should ride at the head of the First Regiment a prominent young business man of Philadelphia, who enlisted in its ranks originally as a private soldier, and through continuous and efficient service won those eagles which he now wears, illustrating the wise belief of these times, that genuine leadership comes from the ranks, and promoted by merit, rests its strength upon the free assent of popular approval.

Soldiers of the First, the future awaits you. The corner stone is laid, the armory has been begun. May He who has fashioned above us the vast dome of the heavens, and wrought His power in the eternal hills, prosper and protect it; and standing here to attest the liberality, the order and the prosperity of this great city which it will adorn, may it continue through successive generations the chosen place of assembly of brave, unselfish, patriotic men.

APPENDIX G.

ITINERARY OF VISIT, ARTILLERY CORPS OF WASHINGTON GRAYS, TO MOUNT VERNON, FEBRUARY 18-28, 1832 (WASHINGTON'S CENTENARY)

[From "History of Artillery Corps of Washington Grays" (MS.), by William Houston Patterson, vol. i, pages 191-199.]

October 3, 1831, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions for the intended excursion to Mount Ver-

non; at what precise period the project was first broached cannot be definitely determined.

A favorable report from the committee in January, 1832, "provided forty members could be procured and navigation should be open," followed, and thereupon it was:

Resolved, That the 22nd day of February next, being the centennial anniversary of the birth of George Washington, ought to be celebrated throughout the nation by peculiar demonstrations of the spirit and signal marks of the gratitude of a free people for the blessings which they owe to the character and exertions of that great and good man.

Resolved, That the Corps, having adopted his name and ever looked upon his conduct as the brightest example which the citizen, the patriot, and the soldier could imitate, will testify their respect to his memory and their deep sense of the benefits he conferred upon his country by a visit to his tomb on the approaching anniversary.

The singular feature of this is not the requisite forty members, but that the "navigation should be open" to render the excursion to Mount Vernon practicable. A glance at the situation will display the absolute necessity for open navigation. With the exception of the strips of railroad between New Castle, on the Delaware, and Frenchtown, upon the Elk River (an estuary of Chesapeake Bay), the journey to Mount Vernon and the return therefrom were made exclusively upon steamboats.

Let us preface with the itinerary of First Sergeant Benjamin K. Fox, preserved in his roll-book, one of the most precious relics of the primeval Corps. Fox, the second lieutenant—so it was said—preferred to go in his old place as orderly sergeant, and Joseph Mort gave way that he might do so.

The Light Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, under command of Captain Joseph Worrell, Jr., left Philadelphia February 18, 1832, at 6 o'clock A.M., on a visit to the tomb of Washington with three officers and thirty-seven men, accompanied by Captain Francis Johnson's brass band.

Arrived at Baltimore at dark, and dark and muddy enough it was, God knows, on same day. Had some difficulty in procuring quarters.

Sunday, 19th, left Baltimore on steamboat *Fredericksburg*, Captain Jenkins, for Washington City. We touched at Alexandria and passed to another boat, the *Franklin*, lying at another wharf, during a heavy rain. Proceeded on our passage and arrived at the wharf within two miles of the city on Monday about 3 P.M., where we were met by the Corps of Washington Grays (Captain Beal), and escorted into town, raining very hard all the march and roads very muddy. Got to our quarters (Barnard's Hotel) about half-past 4 P.M. literally soaked through and somewhat ruffled. The officers and noncommissioned officers were invited to the residence of

Colonel John G. Watmough (representative from Philadelphia County), and were very kindly entertained, meeting a great many of the most distinguished men of the Nation. (Great times!!)

Tuesday, February 21st, visited the President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, and took several glasses of wine—pretty clever old chap! Also George M. Dallas, Esquire, and tried the quality of his: good! In the afternoon were invited by Colonel Gamble, U. S. Marines, to visit his quarters at the Navy Yard, where the same ceremony was gone through, etc., etc., etc. Also Samuel C. Potter, formerly of Philadelphia, who, by the by, there was no mistake in.

Wednesday, 22nd February. This morning at sunrise (clear and very cold) the Corps was on the march to the boat to convey them to the object of their visit (Mount Vernon), where we arrived about 9 A.M. After sending a deputation on shore we were permitted to land. We marched from the landing (?) in a file up the rugged shore of the Potomac, till we arrived on a plain within a few hundred feet of the sanctuary that contained the ashes of the Mighty Dead, when the Corps was halted, wheeled into column, and reversed; then marched on to the front of the tomb, wheeled into line, and, resting on arms. After the band had played a solemn dirge, we were ordered to shoulder arms, and then filed off without music to the mansion, leaving the sacred spot with feelings that might be felt but not described. On arriving in front of the venerable building once the residence of the General, we halted and piled arms, and were kindly invited by Mrs. J. A. Washington (her husband being confined to his room from indisposition) to partake of some refreshments; also to view the mansion and its many curiosities, amongst which was the key of the Bastille (presented to the General by General Lafayette). Also an old African, a servant of the General's during the Revolution, in whom it seemed to revive recollections of former days once again to see a military display. The Corps was then dismissed—after allowing them ample time to gratify themselves, the drum was beat to assemble, when we formed, and after the band had played some beautiful and pathetic airs, we took up our arms and marched to the landing-place, where we re-embarked. After discharging three volleys on board the steamboat, we proceeded on our return to the City of Washington, where a general parade of the troops in the place awaited our return. We joined the parade and took up the line of march to the Capitol, and were there reviewed by something less than forty generals, colonels, etc., etc., etc. The parade dismissed, we marched to our quarters, where an invitation from His Honor the Mayor (General Van Ness) awaited us to partake of a collation. We did so, and returned to our quarters, pretty tired of the eternal round of feasting, etc., etc., etc., and immediately commenced preparing for the balls of the evening, to which we went about 8 P.M. A very lovely and fashionable company at the Grand Ball, but rather stiff; at the second ball rather more sociable; had altogether a pleasant time; kept it up until 4 A.M.

Thursday, 23rd. This was the only morning the Corps was not engaged, and the members took the advantage individually of visiting of divers places—the Patent Office, War Office, etc., etc. Among other curiosities was the original Declaration of Independence. About noon we left for home and got on our way as far as Alexandria about 3 P.M. Here we were literally pressed ashore; and after marching through the principal streets, were kindly invited by a number of citizens to partake of dinner got up on the

spur of the moment; in short, they came very near killing us with kindness. It can never be forgotten by our members.

Friday, 24th February. Left for Baltimore at 12 noon and arrived at Baltimore on Saturday about daylight. Raining when we landed and froze; where we were received by several of the Volunteer Corps on Sunday [they were received by the First Baltimore Light Infantry and a detachment of the United States Marines], who escorted us to our quarters at Barnum's Hotel. Handsomely entertained.

Sunday, 26th. Went to church (Cathedral). Several of our members got a-sleep.

Monday, 27th. Left for home per steamboat; clear and cold; landed at Chester and stayed all night. [Here the MS. abruptly terminates and the historian continues it with a concluding entry.]

Tuesday, 28th. Reached home about 11 A.M. and were received in the neighborhood of the Navy Yard by an escort of the National Grays, Captain Fritz; Philadelphia Grays, Captain Cadwalader, and City Philad. Lieutenant Coane; the whole under the command of Captain Fritz. After marching through some of the principal streets the command was disbanded at the State House.

The *Baltimore American*, in its issue that told of the visit, said:

Although the weather was unfavorable on Saturday for a parade, yet in the afternoon the Grays, without arms, marched to the dwelling of Carroll of Carrollton, for the purpose of paying him their respects. The members of the Corps were introduced separately to Mr. Carroll, who received them with great cordiality. He was in excellent spirits and joined with the family in tendering the hospitality of his mansion with a warmth and kindness of manner in the highest degree satisfactory to the visitors. A request was made of Mr. Carroll for a lock of his hair. The old gentleman replied, "I have but little, and as I shall not want that long, I will fully comply with your request." His daughter, who was present, took her scissors and cut a lock from his venerable head. It was afterward entwined with a portion of the hair of Washington and placed in the medal collection of the Corps as the Washington miniature medal.

From the mass of cumulative tradition surrounding this Mount Vernon excursion we cull the following concerning the visit of the Corps to the President of the United States, Gen. Andrew Jackson. As the President approached the right of the line, Johnson's band crashed forth "Hail to the Chief." The President, discovering he had not the right step, promptly changed, and passing along the line, looked every man in the eye. In coming to a "present arms," the bayonet of one of the muskets struck a large and costly cut-glass chandelier. Jackson's eye instinctively fell upon the hapless handler of the musket, not in reproof, but in military curiosity to discover the effect of the incident upon the man's

steadiness; but finding him apparently unconcerned and motionless as a statue, a gratified smile passed over his face; and he afterward expressed his admiration of this evidence of the high discipline of the Corps, and proffered to the hero of the occasion [Benjamin K. Fox] a commission as first lieutenant in the United States Army. Fox was compelled to decline the appointment.

Upon this unique excursion the Grays expended the sum of \$1165.60.

APPENDIX II.

SPEECHES DELIVERED AT VETERAN CORPS SEMI-CENTENARY BANQUET AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 18TH, 1911.

Opening Address of Colonel Theodore E. Wickersheim

"VETERAN CORPS, FIRST REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. G. P."

April 18th, 1911.

I welcome you all, guests, friends, comrades, and particularly the ladies whose presence adds such a delightful charm to the evening's entertainment, and if you will pardon what may seem to be somewhat of a personal allusion, I desire to say that there is present the daughter of the first Commander of the Veteran Corps, Colonel Charles S. Smith, who at sixty-five years of age took the Thirty-second Regiment into active service at Carlisle in July, 1863. That daughter is also the mother of our Surgeon, Dr. Charles S. Turnbull. She is now in her 90th year, and takes as much interest in the First Regiment of to-day as she did fifty years ago to-night, when her father was elected first Captain of Company A. I therefore propose the third toast of the evening—to the daughter of the Regiment, Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull.

I congratulate each one upon the pleasant and happy privilege of thus coming together upon such an interesting, important and historic occasion when we may not only commune with one another, but look back, as it were, *fifty years*—a half century—for this is our *Golden Anniversary*. I approach my task with considerable embarrassment, as I recognize the responsibilities in an unusual degree—to speak for others is always a responsibility, but to speak for Comrades who have served the City, State and Nation is a rare privilege, and it is with great pride that I stand here to-night representing and speaking officially for the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment as its Commander.

The 19th of April is one of the most memorable days in the history of our country. It was on the 19th of April, 1775, that Captain John Parker assembled his small company of Minute Men on Lexington Common and confronted the British Forces under Major Pitcairn, and when was fought the first battle of the Revolution and the first blood was shed. While the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781 practically closed the War of the Revolution, it was on the *19th of April, 1783*, just eight years after the Battle of Lexington, that Washington discharged the Army, and

proclaimed the War at an end. Then the Colonel became the United States of America. It was on the 19th of April, 1827, that our Artillery of Washington Grays, was organized; and it was on the 19th of April, 1827, that our Comrade, General James W. Latta, was born.

Not the least memorable to us was the 19th of April, 1861, when patriotic citizens assembled in Sanson Street Hall, organized and formed the First Regiment Gray Reserves, out of which sprang the 118th and 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, whose magnificent heroism in fierce and bloody conflicts to maintain the integrity of the nation, to uphold the constitution and the law and the supremacy of our ever-adorable flag, should fill us with enthusiasm and admiration for those brave defenders of the Union. Followed by the Seventh and the Thirty-second Regiments, in the Campaigns of Sixty-two and Sixty-three, who rallied at the call of the Government of the Commonwealth for the protection of our homes and the expulsion of invaders who marshalled the cohorts of treason and flouted the banner of rebellion almost at the gates of our State capital.

In 1877, while the First Regiment was on active duty at the front during the dreadful riots at Pittsburgh, the VETERAN CORPS in thirty-six hours organized, recruited, armed, equipped and sent into the field the Twenty-first Regiment, under Colonel Bonaffon, who performed most excellent service. In subsequent years, when the Command responded for the maintenance of law and order during the days and weeks of domestic disturbances in various parts of the State, and the promptness and alacrity with which they responded for the Spanish-American War, and to all for their generous gifts of time of labor and of blood, there is due to everyone connected with the Regiment—living or dead—a measure of gratitude for the services they have rendered the generation in which they lived, and which must be of benefit to all generations not yet conceived.

And this is the message to you, soldiers of the First Regiment who are still in the Active Command, just as your predecessors responded so promptly fifty years ago and likewise their successors upon every occasion whenever danger threatened the commonwealth or imperilled the national life so must you always emulate their example and respond with equal promptness and show that the members of the FIRST REGIMENT are second to no body of men—in honor, in valor and in prompt obedience to their country's summons.

"Then let reverence of the law and respect for the flag be breathed by every mother to her lisping babe. Let it be taught in our schools, seminaries, and colleges. Let it be printed in the press, spelled in the histories. Let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. In short, let it be the religion of the land. For by these means will liberty and union be preserved and also answer the question why 'Paratus' was adopted as the motto of the FIRST REGIMENT."

Speech of General James W. Latta.

"THE SURVIVING EX-COLONELS"

MR. COMMANDER, COMRADES AND FRIENDS: One of our own members, repeating the views of an English author, said that he "commends Americans for not being afraid to praise a man or call him great while he is still living."

and by implication regrets the reserve and tradition which make it difficult for the Englishman unreservedly to commend any person or anything that is not stamped with the "call mark of time."

I come here tonight as an American, to speak of Americans to Americans. I come unhampered by British reserve or British tradition. I come not afraid to speak well of my comrades or call them great while they are yet living. I come "not to bury Caesar, but to praise him."

Since its organization, eleven Colonels have been borne upon the rolls of the First Regiment; seven saw service in the field during the great four years of war waged by the United States to exterminate the insurgent armies of the so-called Confederate States of America. Colonel Napoleon B. Knowess was the Colonel of the Seventh Militia in the Antietam and Colonel Charles Somers Smith of the Thirty-second Militia in the Gettysburg campaign. Five of these eleven were commissioned officers in the Volunteer Army through the whole of this great war or the most of it. Each could have joined with the old Roman Veteran in his famous saying of the wars of old, "All of which I was and part of which I saw." Two were colonels of Infantry Regiments, both from the loins of the one parentage, our own First Regiment, the 118th and 119th Penna. Vols., and Colonel Prevost was a Brevet Brigadier General. Col. Peter C. Ellmaker was the Colonel of the 119th and Col. Charles M. Prevost of the 118th. Two were Assistant Adjutants-General of United States Volunteers; one, Col. William McMichael, the other, nameless but accounted for; the fifth, Col. R. Dale Benson, was a Captain in the line and a Major on the staff. Three were brevetted for specific acts of gallantry. One other, General Wendell P. Bowman, was for a time a soldier in the ranks of the 198th Penna. Vols.

Six of these eleven still survive, they are all here, in an unbroken sequence of forty-three years of succession, forty-three continuous years of regimental history, forty-three years of a vaunted, triumphant, feverish conclusion of one century, and a refreshed, advancing, progressive beginning of another. Figures of prominence in this momentous past, characters of force and influence still, they deserve some mention here and I am sure your gracious favor will permit it briefly.

Responding while the first blasts of the trumps of war that summoned to the colors the flower of the nation's youth were still in the echo, enrolled for three years or the war, of all the battles upon the scroll of his escutcheon the most conspicuous and significant, the Peach Orchard and Gettysburg; afterwards never flagging in earnest zest in his military zeal to make his regiment, the First Infantry N. G. of Pa., the best; out with every year in the field through his four years of a Colonelcy; leading it amid riot and disorder, unparalleled for venom; perilous and appalling, with temper even and mind clear, on that fateful Sunday of July 21, 1877, he performed a movement happily conceived and wisely executed, that restored confidence and courage to a shattered, weary and worn column on the very verge of rout and disaster; of a commanding influence, charged with many responsibilities; much sought after for counsel; business man, citizen, churchman, and soldier, wherever he is and whatever he does, Colonel R. Dale Benson ever has been and always will be a strength, a prop, a stay and a breeder of confidence and courage, so long as there is work to accomplish or a purpose to fulfil.

One of three brothers, who "when the tiger blood of the Nation was up" to free the bondmen and maintain its integrity, all responded to her

call; at Carlisle through a hideous night of shot and shell in the Round house amid shout and jeer of the infuriated mob, every shout a shot and every jeer a missile, never missing in peace or absent in war; selected without caucus or conference, suggestion or persuasion, spontaneously chosen by unanimous consent to be Colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry, when the Regiment was much in want of guidance and need of counsel, the eighth Colonel, eight years its Colonel and the first to be twice elected, the first commissioned officer to be named for the retired list of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and now at the head of that roll of honor and distinction, nineteen years the commandant of the Veteran Corps, when not of the Regiment, always with it; of a commanding influence in the sphere of business and finance; a citizen of repute, character and force, Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim has always lent his best energies, his earnest efforts, his distinctive powers of persuasion and endeavor to the advancement and betterment of what has been his closest tie to men and affairs, the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

A volunteer in the sixties; hastening to the standard when the industrial disturbances of 1877 had the country in leash, and from thence on for thirty-odd years, an officer of the First Regiment; always maintaining its honor and sustaining its prestige; keeping pace with the tactics from squad to problem; from column doubled on the centre, to the extended order, from rally on the reserve to the advance and retreat, from the smooth bore musket to the rifle of the finest groove, all the while the law his mistress and abreast with his profession, Col. Wendell P. Bowman, prominent in affairs and a leader among men, twenty years the Colonel, the third of the four lost by promotion, rounds up the years of a generation in the Pennsylvania National Guard, every duty well done, every responsibility faithfully discharged, with highest rank the service can confer, Major General and Division Commander.

Instinctively of a soldier turn, inbred, too, it would appear in the son who follows him, enlisting ere manhood years had come; carving his own way, in his own way, all the while in the one organization; advancing through merit, and not from fellowship; trusted by his superiors, relied upon by subordinates, facing every crisis, meeting every emergency, at the front in every riot, with the colors in all disturbances, with a proud record of success and achievement, through his six months' service as Colonel Commanding during the country's clash with the Kingdom of Spain, a factor in public affairs; successful in business, of strong friendship and wide acquaintance, more than forty years continuously a soldier of the one legion, the First Regiment Infantry, Col. J. Lewis Good, justly earned the advancement he so well deserved, when as the fourth of our honored Colonels to be selected, he was nominated and appointed a Brigadier General in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

An eminent United States Senator, himself aging, said of a fellow United States Senator, who had aged still more, "He is living in the dead and silent past; when that time comes to me then let thy servant depart in peace."

The past we have been talking of is not yet either a dead past or a silent past. It wants to speak to you and to those who shall come after you of the rich fruits of the heritage it transmits. It has been well said by one of America's foremost Statesmen, that the "past alone is secure," and though this past of ours may not be altogether dead nor yet entirely

silent, it supplies a past so secure that it furnishes solid and substantial foundation upon which may be reared the splendid structure of this progressive present, now ripening toward a rich maturity.

And that this past is neither dead nor silent yet, is quite evidenced here to-night that we have "a child among us taking notes," not so much of a child, either, neither does he need so much to be taking notes, for he preserves intact in his own proper person that Regimental tradition that no man, unless he has been bred of war, or reared among you, shall ever be "Colonel mine." William F. Eidell had well nigh a quarter century of service to his credit, half the life of the tradition, before selected by his brother officers of the line, when from the line he was made the eleventh Colonel of the series. He had had five years' training with the artillery, discharged from the battery one day, ere the day was over he was again enlisted in Company "B" of what is now his own Regiment. He was six months in war, all the while a First Sergeant; no better school exists to study temper, know character or estimate value. Before one with such a training, sterling worth is sure of recognition, the shirk, the drone, the malingerer is beyond the pale. A First Sergeant learns just enough to be firm with his soldiers and discreet with his superiors. Eidell knows how to stand up for his own rights and assert the rights of others that have come to his keeping. He has confidence and convictions, has kept pace with the times; knows how to do what he is obligated to do, and does it with full and forceful purpose.

Speech of C. Stuart Patterson, Esq.

"THE SOLDIERS OF THE UNION"

COLONEL, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I have been honoured by being seated at the high table, and in the society of officers of rank, but I feel that it becomes me to speak from the floor, and from among the rank and file.

The days of 1861 bring to my mind a painting. As you look at it, you see before you the Coliseum in Rome. Above is the blue Italian sky. The sun beats fiercely down upon the Roman citizens, who crowd the benches, and upon the Emperor, who sits in royal state, surrounded by his guards. The great gates are open, and the gladiators, with swords and shields upraised, are marching in: and, as you look, you fancy that you hear them cry, "Hail, Cæsar, we who are about to die, salute you."

When, in 1861, it was flashed over the wires that the flag had been fired upon at Sumter, there was no need for any governmental proclamation, for the people called themselves to arms. The assembly was sounded in the market place of every town, and on every village green. Loyal men forgot their political affiliations, their personal friendships, and their family ties. There was the enthusiasm of youth, and the stern resolve of manhood. There were shouldering of arms, mounting in hot haste, the drawing of swords, the parting tears of those left behind, sharp words of command, and "the pith and marrow of the nation" marched to the front, saluting not King, nor Kaiser, but paying their homage to that government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," which commanded their loyal devotion.

Then followed weary months and years of waiting: there were indecisive combats: there was the gloom of defeat, and there was the joy of

victory; there were campaigns and battles which will always be of absorbing interest to students of military history; great generals won imperishable fame; a multitude of others and men gave splendid illustrations of the military virtues of obedience and endurance, and contempt of death; and at last came Appomattox, and there the Angel of Peace rose from out of the carnage, and spread her wings over the land, and all the world knew that the cause of liberty and order had triumphed, that the country had been saved from a present of disunion and a future of anarchy, and that her own stars had saved her.

Let me recall to your minds the appalling record of the country—losses in men. The total enlistments in the Union Army during the four years of war, including 230,000 enlistments for short terms, were 2,898,304. There were killed in action 67,058. 318,187 were wounded, of whom 43,612 died, and there died from disease 249,458. The total deaths were, therefore, 359,528, and the total dead and wounded were 634,703.

We, "with uncovered head,
Salute the sacred dead,
Who went, and who returned not—Say not so!"

"Virtue treads paths that end not in the grave,
No ban of endless night exiles the brave."

Every soldier of the Union feels that the greater honor is due, not to the living veterans, but rather to "those other living called the dead," to those who died that the country might live, to those for whom at roll call the proud reply is made, "dead upon the field of honor."

In the arbitrament of arms, the verdict was for the North, and it is the irreversible judgment of history that the verdict was just; and yet no soldier of the Union can fail to pay his tribute of respect and admiration to the courage and devotion of those who fought for the South; nor can any soldier of the Union fail to rejoice that the wounds of civil war have been healed, and that when, in 1898, foreign war threatened the country, the soldiers of Grant and the sons of the soldiers of Grant marched shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of Lee and the sons of the soldiers of Lee.

But, in the war for the Union, all the services were not rendered, nor were all the sacrifices made, by the men who fought. Women, always more heroic than men, sent their nearest and their dearest to the war, smiled on them proudly, as they marched away, and then, with breaking hearts, scanned day by day the lists of killed, and found their only comfort, and their only consolation, in caring for the wounded and the sick. Charity opened its stores, and through the Sanitary Commission, the Christian Commission, and countless other voluntary agencies, poured forth wealth in unstinted profusion for the relief of suffering. Men, whom age, or circumstances beyond their own control, held back from service in the army, founded the Union Leagues of Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago; rendered invaluable aid to the Government, in providing the sinews of war, and gave force and direction to the loyal sentiment of the country. And, in the White House was the heroic, and yet pathetic, figure of Lincoln, who lived, and who died, "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

"Great Captains, with their guns and drums,
Disturb our judgment for the hour,
Put at last silence on us;
These all are gone, and standing like a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame.
The kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new son, the first American!"

In the years of the war, there was a seriousness and a solemnity in life, of which no words can give you a realizing sense. Every newspaper had stories of battles, or skirmishes, or told you of friends wounded, or killed, or dying, or dead, of disease. You could not walk without meeting people garbed in deepest mourning. Every young man, in or out of the service felt that soon his life must end. The shadow of death was over all. And yet, finest of all, finer even than death or sorrow, was the resolute determination of the loyal North to carry on the war, at all costs, to final victory, in the assured conviction, that no sacrifices could be too great, if only they made certain the preservation of the Union, and the enforcement of obedience to the Constitution and the laws.

The war for the Union has obvious lessons for the men of to-day. The nation is constituted of states, which are not, and which ought not to be, in all respects, subject to Federal control; and whose independence of action, in the past, has affected, and may, in the future, affect, the interests of subjects of foreign powers. There are increasing commercial rivalries with other nations. The modern interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine has imposed upon the United States grave responsibilities for South American countries, Colonies have been acquired. The Panama Canal is in process of construction. The unrestrained liberty of the press, the freedom of speech not always wisely exercised by politicians in high office, the excitability of the mass of the people, and the influence of public clamour, form a combination which may some time render difficult the preservation of peace. The peaceful arbitration of all international complications is, as yet, an iridescent dream. Because of these conditions there is an ever-present possibility of war.

The real soldiers of the war for the Union were not made in a day. It needed years of training to convert raw recruits into disciplined veterans, to develop armed mobs into armies, and to create Generals who could plan successful campaigns, and lead armies to victory.

It is to-day a national duty to increase our small, but highly efficient Regular Army, and to foster and encourage the National Guard, the nursery of the Volunteer Armies of the future.

That government for which the soldiers of the Union fought, was the government created by the Constitution; the government whose essential principles are the preservation of the constitutional relations between the United States and the States; respect for the courts and the administration of justice; executive enforcement of laws made by the Congress; legislation by the elected representatives of the people in the House, and of the states in the Senate, without executive dictation, and without referendum, or recall, or any other contrivance for giving effect to mob rule; the protection of property; and for the citizens all liberty that is not inconsistent with the maintenance of order. Not the least of the advantages of the Constitu-

tion is that its framers, as Mr. Lowell has said, "put as many obstacles as they could contrive, not in the way of the people's will, but of their whim." It is the fashion of the hour to call that Constitution *obsolete*, and demagogues out of office, who want to get into office, and demagogues in office, who want to get into higher office, vie with each other in exhorting the people to adopt hasty and ill considered amendments to that Constitution. But the people know that, under that Constitution, the Government has survived the shocks of foreign, and of civil war, and has overcome the disintegrating effects of the expansion of territory, and the growth of population, and that the mass of people have borne lighter burdens of taxation, and have enjoyed a larger measure of prosperity, than has ever fallen to the lot of the people of any other country.

Is it not wise to let well enough alone?

The people can be trusted, and when they clearly understand the issues they will rally, as they did in 1861, for the defense and preservation of all that is valuable in American citizenship.

Demagogues strut their brief hour upon the stage, but they are mortal, and they die. Political parties abandon their distinctive policies, and are as they deserve to be, driven from power. But the principles of freedom are immortal, and the spirit of 1861 is not dead.

"Hail, O Cæsar, we, who are about to die, salute you." For the soldiers of the Union,

"The horologe of time

Strikes the half century with a solemn chime."

Soon, in the order of nature, must come the march with arms reversed, we will not see; the funeral dirge, the taps, the volleys three, we will not hear. And yet, whatever of good, or ill, fortune may have brought to us, some possessions there are of which the fates cannot deprive us. We have had our "one crowded hour of glorious life." Who would be young again at cost of loss of memories of march, of capture, of flight, of that comradeship which is known only to those who, standing shoulder to shoulder, have looked death in the face; and of that love of country which was the inspiration of our youth, and will be, to our latest breaths, our dominating thought?

"Oh beautiful, our country, ours once more
Smoothing thy gold of wardishevelled hair
O'er such sweet brows as never other wore.
And letting thy set lips.

The rosy edges of their smile lay bare,
What words divine of lover, or of poet,
Could tell our love, and make thee know it."

What were our lives without thee?
What all our lives to save thee?

Speech of Rev. Wilson R. Steerly.

"SOME TYPES OF HEROISM"

Sitting here to-night, I have been trying to ferret out just what it is which makes an occasion of this sort so brilliant and joyous. There is something about the military which always attracts us. I suppose every child mimics the soldier, and every boy looks forward to some service in the Army or Navy; and on no other occasion, perhaps, do we feel quite the same thrill of heart and have as many waves of emotion passing over us as when we take part in an anniversary like the one we are celebrating.

I have thought to-night that part of the keen zest and joy of such a gathering may be due to the quality of the men who are here present, and whom we to-night remember. The American soldier and sailor has always been an attractive personality. I remember a story which appeared some years ago in *Harper's Round Table*. "Just after the war of 1776," says the writer, "an American frigate visited England. Her crew of gallant tars had been principally recruited from the fisheries, and some of them, it is to be acknowledged, did not compare favorably in appearance with the spick-and-span, jaunty English naval seamen, for the former were of all shapes and sizes, from the tall, round-shouldered, long-armed Cape Coder, down to the short, wiry members of the ship's company who had hailed from various ports farther south, where less brawn was to be found.

"One day the captain of the American ship paid a visit to the commander of the British man-o'-war at anchor in the same harbor. The coxswain of the gig was a great, lanky seaman, whose backbone was so rounded as to form a veritable hump. While the boat rested at the gangway of the visited vessel the English sailors gathered in the open ports and 'took stock,' in a rather disdainful fashion, of the occupants of the gig. At last one of the seamen on board the man-o'-war called down to the coxswain:

"'Ello there, Yankee; I say what's that 'ump you 'ave on your back?'

"The American sailor looked up, and called back, quick as a shot: 'That's Bunker Hill!'

I heard not long ago of the device of a private in our present-day army which exhibited quite as much wit and ability to take care of himself. In a brigade which was under the command of a general who believed in a celibate Army, a private who had two good-conduct badges and money in a savings bank asked permission to marry. "Well, go away," said the general, "and if you come back to me a year from to-day in the same frame of mind, you shall marry. I'll keep the vacancy." On the anniversary, the soldier repeated his request. "But do you really, after a year, want to marry?" inquired the general in a surprised tone. "Yes, sir; very much." "Sergeant-major, take his name down. Yes, you may marry. I never believed there was so much constancy in man or woman. Right face: quick march!" As the man left the room, turning his head, he said, "Thank you, sir; but it isn't the same woman."

I think there is illustrated in both of these incidents what has been eminently characteristic of our American soldiery from the beginning. They have been men who could take care of themselves. They have always been characterized by resourcefulness and initiative. When one thinks back over the history of our country, he is apt to feel that what the old dandy servant said about General Jackson, after his death, applies equally well

to the rank and file of the American army and navy. A clergyman met Jackson's servant after his death, and asked him whether he thought General Jackson would go to Heaven. "I don't know, boss, ef he will go for sure, but he can if he wants to," replied the dandy.

There are, however, other reasons for the keen interest which we all feel in an occasion like this, and I am going to venture to suggest what seem to me to be three elements which enter into our solemn rejoicing to-night.

I think the first of them is denoted by the word "memories." There is perhaps no experience which develops memories of so unique a kind and so lasting a character as the experience of war. Those who go to war are mainly in the hey-day of youth. The armies of the North and South in 1861-1865 were made up of men under twenty-one years of age. This is the age of camaraderie. It is the age of adventure. It is the time when the whole nature blossoms out, and is laid hold of by dreams of personal achievement and the thirst for action. As you look back to-night over the long years which have intervened between the time of your service and this moment, there is no doubt that there come into your minds a flood of memories, and I should not, I think, miss my guess, if I ventured to state that to-night here and there in all parts of this hall have been told many reminiscences of by-gone days. In a book which I sometimes hear read, and which is popular among the children of our day, there is a rhyme which goes as follows:

"The soldier is a splendid man
When marching on parade,
And when he meets the enemy,
He never is afraid.

And when he fires his musket off
He loads it up again,
And when he charges on the foe,
Resistance is in vain.

And when he marches home again,
He's called a hero bold,
And many very wondrous tales,
Are by the soldier told."

It is these very many wondrous tales which come up into our minds on this occasion. Some of them are sad and pathetic. Others are transfigured by a splendid sacrifice and many, of course, are lightened up by that tinge of humor and good nature which is so prominent an element in our American character. I suppose that there is no possession of greater worth to old men such as some of us here to-night are coming to be, than memories of noble and good and tender scenes from the past. It is probable when we commence to go down hill, and find the sun of life sinking farther and farther into the west, as one by one the interests and the activities of our manhood are lessened, that what remains to the end, growing ever more precious and beautiful, is that treasure house of our memory in which have been stored up during the years many experiences which it is forever a joy to recall. To-night, beyond peradventure, the minds of many go

back and recall such scenes and things in the active and stirring days of the past. You remember how your heart bounded with hope and expectation as you donned the uniform of your country for the first time. You remember the pang in your heart when you saw the last farewell waved from certain loved ones, and then the fatigue of long days and nights of watching; the wild excitement of times of peril and the mad thirst and craving in active warfare; the bitter lust to kill which arises in us in the heat of conflict; the wounds and deaths of comrades; the experiences of the prison; the review at the end, and the honorable discharge. Each man will have certain of these memories associated with the scenes in which he took most active part and with the other men who were his comrades in the days of old. Some here to-night and some gone into the silent land—who have joined that great majority upon the other side.

On an occasion like this there are certain songs which we always love to sing. Everybody knows "John Brown's body" from the beginning to the end. Some know the first verse of the "Star spangled banner," and some still sing with zest and joy "We'll rally round the flag." But among all the songs that we sing when we gather upon such an anniversary there is none that stirs our memories and fills our hearts with emotion like that of "Auld Lang Syne." And perhaps the verse of that song which best expresses the thoughts that are in our hearts is the second verse, which is not so often sung:

"We twa hae paidl't i' the burn
From morning sun till dine;
But seas between us braid have reared
Sin Auld Lang Syne."

The second reason for the solemn joy of an occasion like this is to be found, I think, in the consciousness, not unjustly present in our minds and hearts, of that element of self-sacrifice which always belongs to the character of a true soldier. At a gathering like this, some years ago an American soldier was introduced to speak as one who had lost his arm during the Civil War. In beginning his address, he denied that this is so, saying, "It is true of the great majority of those who enlisted in the army and navy of the United States in those dark days, that when we entered the service of the country, we vowed and dedicated everything to her. We laid upon the altar of our country's liberty all that we were and all that we had. We gave up everything to start with, and whatever we brought out of that conflict was just so much clear gain." I think we all understand the spirit this American general was endeavoring to describe in these high spoken words. I have already referred to the great spell of attractiveness which the soldier exercises upon us all. There are some who think that a great part of this attractiveness is due to the brilliant uniforms and the martial music which go along with the regiment. I dare say that there is some bit of truth in that point of view. But I am sure that the real truth lies in another direction. It rises from the dim consciousness in all our minds that the profession of the soldier involves, as few other professions do, self-abnegation. The sinking of individual preferences and ambitions; the merging of one's personality into a larger whole and the placing of one's will at the disposition of a superior. The soldier serves not himself, but his country. His obedience is due first to his immediate superior, and through him, step by

step, to the highest officer of his native land, his king or the president of his country, and in such allegiance and devotion there is something that is religious. I am persuaded that a great reason for the distinction which we accord the soldier, and the almost reverence in which he is held by many, lies in the recognition of this high and fine quality which is required of him. The largeness and the worth of a personality, I suppose, are chiefly to be measured by the greatness of its cherished aims and purposes. Men are great in proportion as they have great masters; as they devote their lives to noble and enduring objects. This is why the soldier's breast quite justly swells with pride in the hour of his service and in the time when he looks back upon that service across the vanishing years. He knows that he gave himself and his service for an end and object which was not entirely selfish. He knows that he was for the time being the representative of the nation, carrying in himself and setting forth in the embodiment of an individual its highest aims and its most glorious ideals. I remember those fine words of Colonel Ethan Allen's when in the first struggle of our forefathers for liberty, he demanded the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga. From within, the British officer inquired in whose name surrender was demanded, and he replied, "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." The soldier fights not for himself, and not only for his own fireside and his own neighbor. He fights for his country and for his God; for those that shall come after and for principles of justice and righteousness which he believes are essential to all true human well being.

There is another thing we do well to consider to-night. It is probable that the greatest service of this organization is not that which it has rendered in times of actual warfare. I do not mean for a moment to speak lightly of what this regiment has done in its past history. Nay, I should be the first to raise my voice in solemn hymns of praise for the actual accomplishments of the men of the Old Guard, and those of this fellowship during all the years, who have bravely and faithfully done their duty when they have been called upon by the authorities of the state and nation. But I have a notion that the greatest services that we render are indirect services. Not in things themselves lies the most precious fruitage of life, but in the results of things. The deeds that we do are like seeds sown into a good and fruitful soil, and the influences resulting from our deeds are like the flowering and the fruitage. Perhaps the chief contribution of this regiment to society lies in what it has done to develop in the hearts of those who have belonged to it, and in the minds of men generally, the spirit of heroism. It is possible that not every man who has belonged to this regiment has been a hero. Just as every man who has been baptized into the Christian religion is not a justified and good Christian. But beyond question, the influence of this regiment has been in the direction of stimulating that spirit of unselfish service, yes, that heroic spirit of sacrifice, without which society cannot live. There are things which the law cannot do. Man does not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceeds out of the mouth of God, and the spirit of heroism is one of those divine words. It is by this spirit that the dull and common place and self-seeking life of man is transfigured and glorified.

I do not wish to detain you long, but you will permit me, perhaps, to suggest that there are three types of heroism, all of which have been produced in the history of your organization.

The commonest and perhaps the lowest is the heroism of action. I

read some months ago, in General Morris Shaff's story of the Battle of the Wilderness, a pleasing incident connected with General Lee, which illustrates this spirit. At a certain moment during the engagement, Lee ordered the Texas brigade into action. Lifting his voice above the din of battle he cried, "My brave Texas boys, you must charge!" With a yell they started forward, and behind them they heard the voice of the general crying, as he spurred his great charger after them, "Come, men, charge!" They went through and over the guns of their fortifications and Lee after them, but as the men of the battery perceived his danger, voices were raised on every side, crying, "Come back, come back, General Lee." But with his warm brown eyes aflame, he paid no attention, and gave no heed to the warning, until at length a sergeant, springing up in his pathway, grasped the bridle on Traveller's neck, pulled him down, and turned his head to the rear, which was the general's rightful place. There was a scene which the mind of a soldier loves to dwell upon; the general rebuked by the private, and the private risking his all for the sake of love for his superior officer. You will know how men's hearts are moved to do such deeds in the thick of battle. Men do not calculate upon the chances. They do not stop to inquire if such a thing is possible. They do not count the cost to themselves.

So nigh is grandeur to our dust.

So near is God to man.

When duty whispers low, "Thou must,"

The youth replies "I can."

There is a kind of heroism which the soldiery of the nation bestows as a great gift upon all its young men. It is as though this regiment was repeating to every young man in this city to-night those words which Duke Claude of Guise spoke to his son, Francis: "Remember, my son, that the reputation of a gentleman is built upon the ruins of his body."

There is a heroism of a different, and I venture to think a slightly finer, sort than the heroism of action. It is what one may speak of as the heroism of endurance. In his novel, "The Caxtons," Bulwer-Lytton has told something of the story of a great English preacher of the earliest days of the Nineteenth Century. Robert Hall was one of the great evangelists—one of the most potent religious forces of England a hundred years ago. His experience was one of intense severity. He was afflicted all his life with an incurable disease, which subjected him to such complicated physical tortures as few men are called upon to suffer. For more than twenty years he never had a clear night of rest, though driven to the constant use of opiates in incredible quantities. Twice his mighty spirit was touched with madness, but he overcame all with tremendous spirit and wondrous bravery, and this is how Bulwer-Lytton makes the captain hero of his story speak of Robert Hall's biography:

"What I have seen in this book is courage. Here is a poor creature rolling on the carpet with agony, from childhood to death tortured by a mysterious incurable malady—a malady that is described as an 'internal apparatus of torture,' and who does by his heroism more than bear it—he puts it out of power to affect him, and though (here is the passage) his appointment by day and by night was incessant pain, yet high enjoyment was, notwithstanding, the law of his existence. Robert Hall reads me a lesson—me, an old soldier, who thought myself above taking lessons in courage

at least. And as I came to that passage when, in the sharp paroxysm before death, he says, 'I have not complained, and I shan't complain'—when I came to that passage I started up, and cried, 'Rejoice! Rejoice! thou hast been a coward! and, had thou hast lost thy doubts, thou hast been cashiered, broken, and dropped out of the regiment long ago!'"

I think every brave man with a soldier's heart finds himself echoing the sentiment of this old captain. There are both in war and peace, times when what has to be endured costs far more than what one actually attempts to do. The world was stirred some months ago by the story of the Japanese officer in command of the submarine ship, whose machinery had gone wrong, and who, from the death-cage, in which he and his companions found themselves, sent a last message to his superior officers, detailing with minute care the cause of the accident, endeavoring to make some contribution to the future safety of his country and facing the end with immense calmness and bravery. There is a man in this city—he may be in this hall tonight for all I know—who in the ordinary course of his soldier's duty sat down at an officer's mess in a country reeking with disease. There were ten of them at the beginning. They saw their number gradually diminish until at length only three were left there. There came from them no moaning or complaint or faintest request for relief from a difficult post. If this man knew to night that I was going to speak of this thing, he would have asked me not to refer to it. This is the fine temper and noble spirit of the soldier. This ability to endure hardness; this heroism in the bearing of suffering and the facing of death and worse, is a great contribution to the world.

There is a heroism different from both the heroism of action and the heroism of endurance, which is the heroism of faith. Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, has revealed a bit of his personal experiences, when, as a young man, he served in the Fourth Wisconsin in 1863. On the eve of the Battle of Port Hudson, on June 14th of that year, he says that his regiment was drawn up in order and informed that at the break of day they were to take their places upon the firing line, and then he says he looked around the regiment and "I found I was the only Norwegian there, and I went back to my tent and knelt down and prayed that on the morning I might bring no disgrace upon either my native or my adopted country." The true soldier is always the servant of a great idea. He serves the spiritual and immaterial cause. He endures as seeing the invisible. He is there in the ranks because he believes in a certain cause. It is not the pay or the prospect of adventure or the hope of promotion which nerves him and keeps him true and steadfast. It is a consciousness of duty. It is something within him replying to a great call that comes from the world around him, yes, that comes down from the world above him. He lives and dies in faith. The object of his affection is his country and the source of his courage and the strength of his spirit is God.

Now the greatest service of this organization, I do verily believe, lies in the fact that it has been the means of developing heroism in the minds and hearts of many. With the passing of the years the number of the veterans decreases. The number of those who are able to tell the story of the past grows less. The record of the definite achievement of this organization in future years will have to be read from a book. The voices of the actors therein will be silent, and it will be the historian and the poet who will celebrate your deeds. And what I think they will celebrate in the future will be not

the deeds themselves. It will not be Antietam or Bull Run, or Vicksburg, or Gettysburg, but it will be the spirit of service and the spirit of heroism. These things are essential elements of that great thing which men call honor, and honor is a quality which all men appreciate. Uncommon and above all creeds; independent of all philosophies about life; quite apart from all traditions and customs of our inheritance, we know what bravery means, what obedience to orders betokens; what willingness to die for duty signifies in a man.

There is an incident told in the account of Sir Charles Napier's war against the robber tribes of Northern Sindh, which I will venture to recount before I sit down.

"A detachment of troops was marching along a valley, the cliffs overhanging which were created by the enemy. A sergeant with eleven men chanced to become separated from the rest by taking the wrong side of a ravine, which they expected soon to terminate, but which suddenly deepened into an impassable chasm. The officer in command signalled to the party an order to return. They mistook the signal for a command to charge; the brave fellows answered with a cheer and charged. At the summit of the steep mountain was a triangular platform, defended by a breastwork, behind which were seventy of the foe. On they went, charging up one of these fearful paths, eleven against seventy. The contest could not be doubtful with such odds. One after another they fell; six upon the spot, the remainder hurled backwards; but not till they had slain nearly twice their own number.

"There is a custom, we are told, amongst the hillmen, that when a great chieftain of their own falls in battle, his wrist is bound with a thread of red or green, the red denoting the highest rank. According to custom they stripped the dead, and threw their bodies over the precipice. When their comrades came up, they found their corpses stark and gashed; but round the wrist of every British soldier were twined the red threads of honor."

This, I think, is the great word which this anniversary has to utter to-night. From all who are gathered here goes forth to the young man of our community this message: "Nothing is greater than honor, and honor means to seek not one's own, but the common good; the willingness when there is need to endure and to suffer hardship, yes even to lay down one's life for the well-being of all."

*Speech of Major-General C. Bow Dougherty, Division Commander of the
National Guard of Pennsylvania*

COLONEL WIEDERSHEIM, VETERANS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is something to have participated in this magnificent event, and to have been the witness of the beautiful tribute paid by this gathering to the daughter of the first Captain of the original company which became the nucleus of the regiment which fifty years ago to-night assembled to answer President Lincoln's call. As a Connecticut Yankee from what was in ante-revolutionary days the Western Reserve of Connecticut in Pennsylvania, I may say that I come from the Wyoming Valley down here to be among our ancient enemies, the Pennamites, to help participate and commemorate the valiant record of the sons of Pennsylvania, and it was worth all the travel to see that dear old lady, the mother of Major Turnbull, wave her response to the welcome which you have splendidly honored her with.

It is indeed fitting that in this commemoration, that our glorious American motherhood and womanhood shall not have been forgotten.

Two score years and ten have passed and gone since those days when the heart of the country was stirred to its depths under the impulse of the inevitable conflict that was to plunge the nation into four years of bloody fratricidal war. Of those who sit about these tables to-night, who then were in the first years of their young and splendid manhood, it is extremely doubtful that the dire tragedy of the nation's future could possibly have been revealed to any of them. The chances are that no revelation was ever made to anyone of what was to come. It is indeed rare that any conception of stupendous movements such as stirred and thrilled the people in those four years, could have preceded the great events which followed and kindled the imagination with a glimmer of the dreadful happenings which were to carry the banner of the free to the fields of rebellion and carnage, where it was to feel the hot breath of civil war.

Oh! what a drama was being enacted in those first days. The Confederacy had mounted the stage at Montgomery. Fort Sumter had been fired upon and its intrepid garrison had surrendered. Treason had rung up the curtain and the trumpet call of a nation had reached the ears and the hearts of men who went forth that Old Glory might live and wave as hopefully and as bravely as it did at Monmouth and Brandywine and Princeton and Saratoga and Yorktown and on the plains of Mexico.

The irreconcilable animosity between Freedom and Slavery, and the inexorable march of civilization had decreed the fate that was to follow and the prayers of those who cried for help, like David of old to his God, "Give us help from trouble, for vain is the help of man," availed not. The sombre cloud of war was over all and the death grapple was on.

It is difficult, indeed, for those born since the war to realize what mighty elements were involved in that fearful struggle. But you who are here to-night, the last remnants of that old army who saw the angrily swerving flashes and the deep muttering outbursts of thunder where the battles for freedom were waged, can better appreciate and realize what all those years were and what the years which have come between have brought the people and the nation.

Somehow I always feel in the presence of the gray and grizzled veterans of the Civil War that their deeds and their lives make them the true orators of these occasions. To-night we are celebrating in glorious memory the departure of the Washington Grays for the front. It seems to me that no other thought save praise for the spirit of their patriotism should intrude upon the memory of those days and those men who were the makers of armies and the winners of victory. And in those first hours when the North put on its armor and drove from its view every fear of death, the spirit of this Regiment was the spirit of the people.

To-night we honor your valor and pay tribute to your heroism and your deeds—deeds and acts which in common with like deeds and actions of like men have given us all a glorious heritage to preserve and protect.

We of the younger army,—of the new army if you please,—glory in the memory of those years of accomplishment, realizing to the full the vast measure of your devotion and your service.

If it is true that love of country is next to love of God, then those who have served their country can in the last hours be content.

Address of H. K. Rush-Brown, the Sculptor

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE AFRICAN COMES. I consider it a great honor to be present on this occasion and especially so that I am called upon to speak. I had not been forewarned that an address was expected of me, but since this is my privilege, I would like to call your attention to the immortality of ideals. Generations come and go, nations grow and pass away, only the ideals they hold, and live for, and die for, are eternal. Men and measures succeed or fail, nations live or die, just in proportion as they hold to the ideal. The ideal always has been and always will be expressed by the words "Home and Liberty."

If you want anything done in the world, you will find the most efficient men are those with home and family.

This, however, is not my subject, but I wish to emphasize that the man who has the home ideal, has also the liberty ideal to defend it. Not for himself alone, but for the spirit of the brotherhood of man that is in him.

To-day, we have war talk on one side of us and a shout for perpetual peace on the other. Peace at any price, always has been and always will be an ignominious peace. Peace that accentuates an ideal always has been and always will be a glorious peace. The wars of the past and the treaties of peace that have been concluded by reason of them have been efforts at formulating into law the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Show me a people without the ambition of the ideal and I will show you a people without a history.

It seems to me there are just three sorts of people in the world, those who build the homes, those who defend the homes, and those who adorn the homes. Each one follows the same ideal in a different form. The first, those who build, are in the greatest danger of losing sight of the national ideals and may cry for peace at any price; for the rare acquisition of wealth and the mere enjoyment of wealth always have had a tendency to produce selfishness, and selfishness ever cries for peace.

Those who rush forth for the defence of the home and the ideal, have been generous and self-sacrificing spirits. This is the group I am addressing to-night. There remains the third group, those who adorn the home, the poets and artists whose function is to interpret the ideals of the nation to the world at large. How far I have succeeded in interpreting the ideals in this statue which you have honored me by commanding of my hands, I leave it to you and the world to judge.

I have endeavored to portray one who knew the hardships and horrors of war, but who counts his own sacrifices and his own sufferings as nothing when weighed against the national ideal of liberty and the brotherhood of man.

You do well to make the fiftieth anniversary of your own organization an occasion for the emphasis of the fact that the nation has had ideals that are worth fighting for. The menace of the Republic is not the lack of peace alliances, but we may well fear that in the comfort of our prosperity and our prolonged peace we are in danger of losing sight of the national ideals that are a heritage of our past, and have cost countless lives to defend.

It is our duty to transmit to our children in as full measure as we have received those ideals of liberty which we enjoy.

Let us here fervently hope that our people always will have such high ideals that the nation will be ever ready to maintain them by force of arms if necessary. Therein is the only guarantee of Peace. Preparations for war without high ideals is a menace to peace, therefore I will leave this subject where I began, only the ideal is eternal.

*Speech of Brig.-Genl. Thomas J. Stewart, the Adjutant General
Chief of Staff*

"THE NATIONAL GUARD"

We have entered upon the period of semi-centennial anniversaries of the greatest and most important period of all the centuries; of the idealistic conflict of modern times, and upon the outcome of which depended more for humanity and for government among men than ever before, being upon the fate of armies. It is well that Philadelphia, the most loyal and patriotic city of that time, should thus early assemble to pay tribute to her soldiery, and recall the stirring events and fateful occurrences of the early 60's, and to-night in this war-recalling presence, we are grateful and joyous that all is quiet along the Potomac. "Not a rifleman hid in the thicket," no blaring bugle, shrieking fire, or rolling drum calling men to battle. Old Glory's stars are still in their place, and the flag of a reunited country is waving over every foot of our vast domain, and is respected, honored, and saluted by every nation in the world. Five years is but an atom in the centuries of time that have passed into history, but it is more than half of the time allotted to the individual. Every man that answered the call in 1861, has passed far beyond that limit; some may have in a measure the buoyancy of youth, others are bent in form, halting in step, but all still full of that patriotism that led them from the paths and pursuits of peace to the fields and hazard of war. Some of these men are gathered about this table to-night enjoying to the very full this occasion, singing the old songs, recalling their soldier and sailor days. They reach elbows with the men and soldiers of a later period, who, inspired by the achievements and the glories of the earlier war, rallied under the old flag, willing to do, to dare, and to die to keep the glory of our stars undimmed, and our matchless ensign untarnished. This splendid regiment whose Veteran Corps is here assembled, has a conspicuous place in both wars. In fifty years it has given to the State and the Nation splendid service. No call to duty ever found its men irresponsible or tardy. It gave its full share to the list of immortals, and won its place on the pages of history. From out its rank there came great leaders and great soldiers, men who honored their city and their State, and whom this Nation should ever hold in grateful remembrance. We sometimes fail to properly appreciate our privileges and our blessings. What a glorious privilege it is to live within the shadow of Valley Forge and Gettysburg, to have the companionship of the priceless treasures of the Revolutionary period, to live within a State whose sons were first on duty, and on whose soil was struck the blow that sent rebellion to its grave, and made forever immortal the Philadelphia Brigade, and also Philadelphia's foremost soldier, the controlling genius of Gettysburg, the great George Gordon Meade.

It is a great privilege and a great honor to be here in patriotic Philadelphia, to mingle with her soldiery and pay tribute to the men of whose

she is so proud. It is a great privilege to look upon such a scene graced by the presence of the women of Philadelphia, who with enthusiasm for the right, and tenderness for the suffering, sanctified with their affection and their love, the Armies of the Union. Women shared the privations of the War,—they suffered at home—

"She fought the hardest fight
Not in the storm of battle
Where the drum's exultant rattle,
The onset's maddening yell,
The scream of shot and shell
And the trumpet's clangor soaring,
Over the cannon's roaring,
Thrilled every vein with fire,
And combat's mad desire.
She fought her fight alone
To the sound of dying groan,
The sob of failing breath,
The reveille of death."

They were the builders of the temple along with their warrior brothers. They helped to make it the grand memorial that it is to the soldier and the sailor, and to the magnificent men and women of America, and so, as we to-night recall the days of War, there must well up from every patriot a fervent prayer, God bless the women of America.

In this presence one feels the inspiration of the hour and the insignificance of the individual. We look even beyond the life and the achievements and the service of this splendid regiment, and review, in recollection and in speech, the stirring times and the great period in which it had its birth. Up to 1861 we had probably the most unromantic and prosy country in the World.

Our mountains were simply elevations of land. Our rivers, and bays, and islands, were defined in our geographies. We had no inspiring history beyond that of the Revolution, and that confined to a thin belt along our coast line. Our people were the most peaceful people in the World, knew less about war than any civilized nation, and we had no desire to acquire the knowledge. We did not comprehend fully what secession was in 1861, but when the news went out to every town and home in the Northland that the Union was to be dissolved by force of arms, then we woke up, as from a dream, and men turned from selfishness and money making to Patriotism. You know the story of that response. There is an oft-told tale, which never jars on the ears, though word by word it has been poured into our memories. There is no need to repeat the story here, and yet the very allusion to it kindles afresh the patriotic ardor, and braces the nerves for the struggle, as when the cry for troops rang through the land and hosts of men sprang forth to the defence of their country, and Pennsylvania, her great heart throbbing with patriotism, first to answer. It was well that Pennsylvania's arm was so close to the Nation's heart.

I will not occupy your time, save to say, that when the War was over, we had written on the granite of history the fame, and the name, and the glory of the American soldier, regular and volunteer.

I am asked to speak of the National Guard. This is an armed force.

better trained, better equipped, better disciplined to-day than ever before in the history of the Country. During all the wars fought by this Nation, the dependence has been upon the citizen soldier, and yet we went through the War of the Rebellion and the Spanish War, and for over one hundred years did nothing in the way of legislation to make the citizen soldier immediately available for duty.

From 1792 to 1903, each man available for military duty was to supply himself with "A good musket or firelock of a bore sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack. A pouch with a box therein to contain not less than 24 cartridges, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball; or with a good rifle, knapsack and powder horn. Twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle and a quarter of a pound of powder. Each commissioned officer shall be armed with a sword, or hanger, and spontoon."

There was not in all the Northern States combined, in 1861, a Division of troops, as well organized, as fully equipped, and as well trained as the Pennsylvania Division is to-day. There was not a regiment as good as the First Regiment—not a single regiment as well equipped for the field.

The Government organized and put into the field thousands upon thousands of men absolutely untrained, and undisciplined, and it took months of valuable time to make these troops efficient. Disease lurked in every camp and in every bivouac. Death reaped a richer harvest from the field of ignorance, error and folly, than from fields of battle. Men were brave, none braver, they were willing to die for their country, their home, and their flag, but they had to be prepared for war after war began. Patriotism may start a war, but it does not always wage it to the end. This is evidenced by the drafts that were made during the War of the Rebellion. Since 1861, and since the Spanish War we have stepped into the World's Arena, and must be ready to meet all comers. We have important interests to protect, we have our institutions to perpetuate, we have new obligations assumed, and new responsibilities to meet. The Government promises protection to every person and every home under its flag, and unless we are able to do that we may become the prey and the war spoil of the War Lords of the Earth. It is too late to install fire extinguishers when the house is ablaze. Until peace and love and harmony and concord shall rule the World, armies be disbanded and navies no longer ride the face of the deep, war is possible, and until then we must have armed men.

The ocean, once considered our safeguard and a barrier, is to-day an open roadway. Population is not a military defence. In the War of 1812, there were involved on our side 576,000 men, while the largest British force, including Indians, at any one time was 20,000 men.

During that war 3500 invaders marched to our Capital, burned and pillaged the same, when we had a population of 7,000,000 of people.

A force of 20,000 men of the allied Armies was able not long ago to proceed to China, land, march to the Capital, and dictate terms of peace to a country having over 400,000,000 inhabitants.

No man can tell what the morrow may bring forth. No man can tell when discontent may grow into anarchy and lawlessness and disorder. No man can tell when the enemy may come as a flood, and unless we are prepared to meet him, we may be in disgrace and humiliation, while he divides the spoils. Our Regular Army is less than 100,000 men and our dependency must be as of old upon the citizen soldier, first the National Guard, then

the volunteers. With all the National Guard available we could have 250,000 men, and this for a Nation of nearly a hundred millions of people. Surely no thoughtful man will fail to realize that under existing conditions we need a trained citizen soldiery. We need it for defence and we need it for education—it encourages discipline, promotes self-reliance, it develops intelligence, it teaches method, and the precise and orderly performance of duty—it makes a better class of citizens.

The Emperor of Germany claims that the present commercial prosperity of Germany is attributable, in a large degree, to the influence of military training upon the able-bodied young men. The young man who serves with the colors is drawn closer to them. He imbibes a love for the flag that stimulates patriotism, and hence he becomes a better citizen, and a patriotic citizenship tends to obedience to law, tends to public virtue, and better government. Every corporation, every merchant, every man who owns and loves his home, should encourage the National Guard, and should respect the men who are willing to serve with the colors, and prepare themselves to perform intelligently the duties of a soldier.

We all want peace, we pray that war may never cast its shadow at our gates, but it is well that the achievements of the past, that the lessons of patriotic and heroic lives, should ever be present before the young who shall come to take the places they filled and glorified, and may this Veteran Corps continue its unvarying loyalty now and hereafter to the high ideas and ideals of those whose lives should ever be an inspiration, and whose memory shall ever abide with us as a people.

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